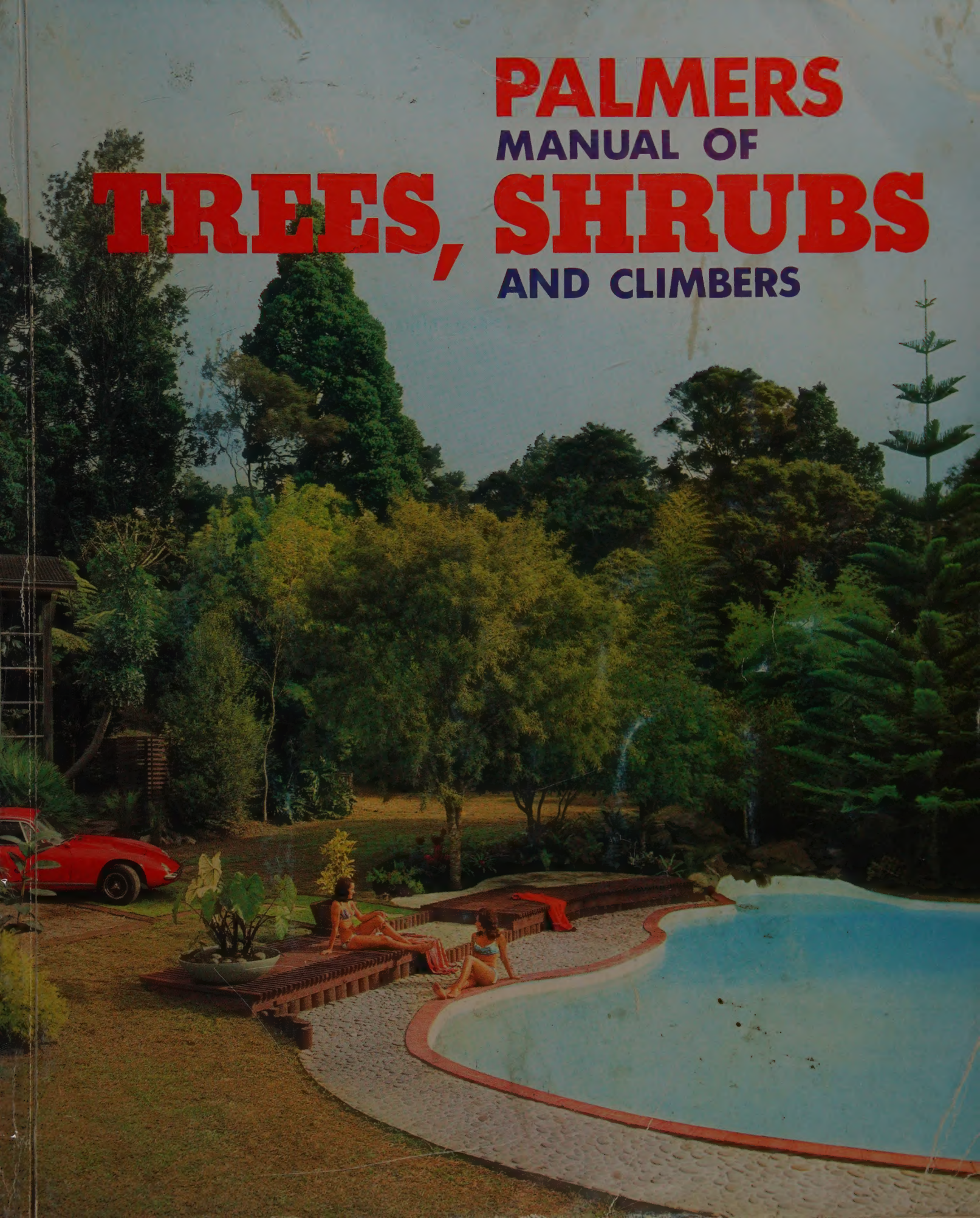


PALMERS **MANUAL OF** **TREES, SHRUBS** **AND CLIMBERS**



Trees are more than beautiful

Trees and shrubs and plants of all kinds play a big role in the ecological balance, and are continually engaged in the battle against air, water, visual and mental pollution.

By the shade they cast in summer, and through transpiration, trees help to cool the air. They release air richer in oxygen and freer of contaminants after their foliage has screened dust and other pollutants from the atmosphere. Extensive plantings alongside freeways in parts of the USA have proved to be effective smog fighters as the fresh air from wooded areas dilutes smog build up.

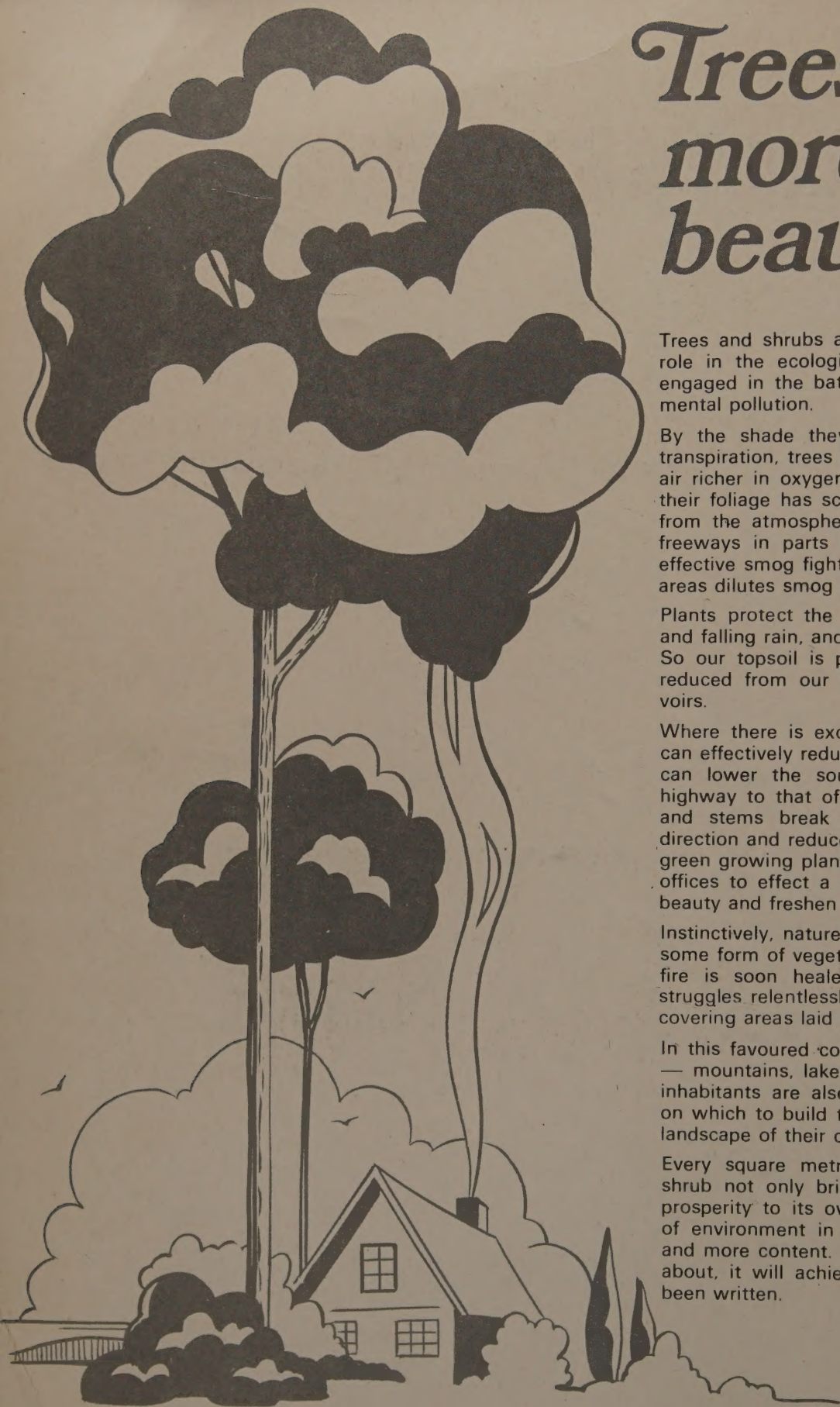
Plants protect the soil, shelter it from strong wind and falling rain, and hold it together with their roots. So our topsoil is preserved, and the burden of silt reduced from our lakes, rivers, streams and reservoirs.

Where there is excessive noise, proper landscaping can effectively reduce the problem. Trees and shrubs can lower the sound level of a heavily travelled highway to that of a quiet suburban street. Leaves and stems break up sound waves, change their direction and reduce their intensity. Live partitions of green growing plants are sometimes used in modern offices to effect a dramatic decrease in sound, add beauty and freshen the air.

Instinctively, nature covers all kinds of ugliness with some form of vegetation. The devastation of a forest fire is soon healed by natural regeneration. She struggles relentlessly, and appreciates a little help in covering areas laid bare for housing.

In this favoured country of unspoiled natural beauty — mountains, lakes, rivers, forests and beaches, its inhabitants are also privileged to own enough land on which to build their homes and create the green landscape of their choice.

Every square metre of green lawn, every tree or shrub not only brings satisfaction, well being, and prosperity to its owner, but contributes to the kind of environment in which man is healthier, happier and more content. If this book can help to bring this about, it will achieve the purpose for which it has been written.



2-1-1991

PALMERS MANUAL

of

TREES, SHRUBS & CLIMBERS

Stanley J. Palmer

Published by

PALMERS

New Zealand's Leading Garden Centre

GLEN EDEN

Great North Road
P.O. Box 1, Glen Eden
Auckland 7.
Phone: GLE-7159

PAPAKURA

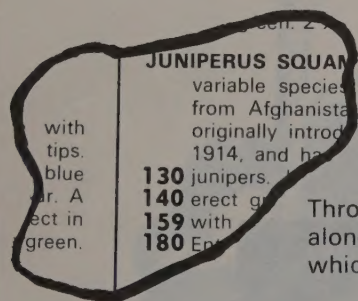
Great South Road
Next to Foodtown
Takanini
Phone: Papakura 87-622

Open all day Monday through Saturday. Closed Sundays

Palmers — owned and operated by A. W. Palmer & Sons Ltd
who have served New Zealand gardeners since 1912

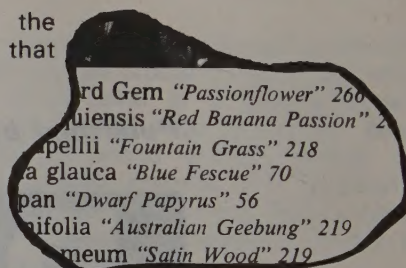
CONTENTS

	Page
Gardening by symbols	3
Guide to plant selection	4-15
Plant names	16
Tree and shrub dimensions	16
Metric conversions	16,273
Alphabetical listings of trees and shrubs	17-80
	192-258
Illustrations	81-184
Garden designs	185-191
Nymphaea (Waterlilies)	215-6
Climbing plants and vines	259-268
Common names index	269-271
Planting guide	272



The numbers alongside each caption in the illustrated section refer to the page on which that particular variety is described.

Throughout the next pages, numbers printed alongside descriptions refer you to the page on which that variety is illustrated.



AWARD OF GARDEN EXCELLENCE

The award is granted by the Royal New Zealand Institute of Horticulture. In selecting plants for the award, the following points are taken into consideration:

They must be of outstanding excellence for garden use, and be able to grow under a wide range of soils, climate and location.

They must be easily obtainable in New Zealand.

They must provide an attractive garden display, whether for foliage, flower or fruit.

YOUR KEY TO

GARDENING BY SYMBOLS

The system of cultural symbols throughout this handbook is designed to help you choose at a glance the correct plants for your particular garden conditions.

Quite often where one set of symbols has to cover several species with differing cultural requirements, the

symbols refer to either the majority or the most popular. It is important that you also refer to the information given in the introduction to the genus, or alongside each species or cultivar. In many cases it may be found that a particular species is tolerant of conditions far less favourable than the symbols may indicate.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN

SUNLIGHT



Prefers maximum sunshine.



Prefers filtered sunlight such as the dappled shade offered by deciduous trees, or a location which avoids the hottest summer sun.



Prefers total shade as under tall, dense trees, between buildings, in entranceways, or beneath roofs.



Quite indifferent, growing happily in any of the above conditions.

MOISTURE



Grows in wet, boggy or poorly drained conditions, or requires adequate moisture.



Grows happily under normal or average garden conditions.



Dry conditions essential, or requires perfect drainage.

SOIL TEXTURE



Grows in light, loose, or free soil such as stony, peaty, sandy or volcanic.



Tolerates or requires heavy or clay soils.



Grows under normal or average garden conditions.

TEMPERATURE



Preferring high temperatures, or a location free of frost.



Tolerant of light to medium frost, or happy under average conditions.



Hardy to all frost, or prefers low temperature.

EXPOSURE TO WIND



Tolerant of constant strong winds other than coastal.



Requires or prefers protection.



Quite indifferent, or tolerant of any but unreasonable conditions.



Tolerant of coastal exposure.

SOIL CHEMISTRY



Requires acid or lime free conditions.



Prefers alkaline soil or requires applications of lime.

Most genus have neither symbol. This is because the majority of plants grow happily in the neutral to slightly acid conditions which prevail in most garden soils.

Your guide to

PLANT SELECTION

Use this guide when you need subjects for specific purposes. It may be yellow flowering shrubs, plants for ground cover, perhaps winter flowering trees, or plants for an oriental garden.

Under the following headings you will find varieties to cover most of the situations usually occurring in average gardens.

The lists refer you to a genus under which you will find the specific plant you require. You will often find that a single genus will fall within many classifications. *Grevillea* is a good example where there are plants for ground cover, dwarf, medium and tall shrubs, and sizeable trees.



CONIFERS

Abies
Agathis
Araucaria
Callitris
Calocedrus
Cedrus
Chamaecyparis

* Cryptomeria
Cupressocyparis
Cupressus
* Ginkgo
Juniperus
Libocedrus
* Metasequoia
Picea

★ DECIDUOUS

Pinus
Pseudotsuga
Sequoia
* Taxodium
Taxus
Thuja
Thujopsis
Widdringtonia

FERNS and PALMS

Asplenium
Chamaerops
Cyathea

Cycas
Dicksonia
Marattia
Phoenix

Platycerum
Polystichum
Rhopalostylis
Trachycarpus



BAMBOOS and GRASSES

Arundinaria
Arundo
Bambusa
Carex

Cortaderia
Cyperus
Festuca
Miscanthus

Ophiopogon
Pennisetum
Phyllostachys
Restio
Sasa

SWORD LEAF PLANTS



Aciphylla
Agapanthus
Agave
Aloe
Anigozanthus
Arthropodium
Beschorneria

Clivia
Cordyline
Cyperus
Dianella
Doryanthus
Dracaena
Dracophyllum

Furcraea
Libertia
Phormium
Pseudopanax
Puya
Xeronema
Yucca

STANDARD or WEEPING TREES

Acer
Cotoneaster
Fagus

• Fraxinus
• Prunus
• Salix
• Ulmus

★ DECIDUOUS



COLOURFUL LEAVES — EVERGREEN

Abelia
Agonis
Arundinaria
Arundo
Aucuba
Azara

Bougainvillea
Brachyglottis
Catha
Chamaecyparis
Coprosma
Coronilla

Dodonaea
Eucalyptus
Eugenia
Euonymus
Griselinia
Hedera
Heimerliodendron
Leucadendron
Leucothoe
Ligustrum

Lonicera
Lophomyrtus
Luculia
Mahonia
Metrosideros
Nandina
Oldenbergia
Phebalium
Phormium
Photinia

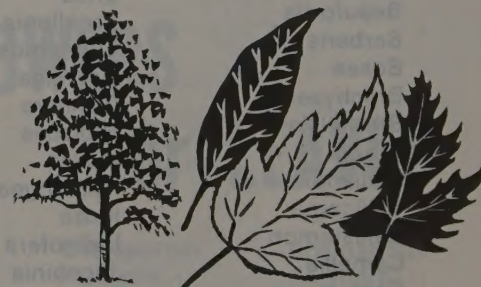
Pittosporum
Pseudowintera
Ricinus
Royena
Santolina
Sasa
Senecio
Setcreasea
Strobilanthes
Tristania
Weinmannia

COLOURFUL LEAVES — DECIDUOUS

Acer
Ailanthus
Amelanchier
Aristotelia
Berberis
Catalpa
Cedrela
Cornus
Corylus
Cotinus
Fagus

Fraxinus
Ginkgo
Gleditsia
Halesia
Koelreuteria
Liquidambar
Liriodendron
Malus
Metasequoia
Nyssa
Parrotia

Parthenocissus
Pistacia
Populus
Prunus
Quercus
Rhus
Salix
Sambucus
Sapium
Sorbus
Spiraea



Stewartia
Taxodium
Ulmus

Viburnum
Weigela
Zelkova



DWARF SHRUBS LESS THAN 1m

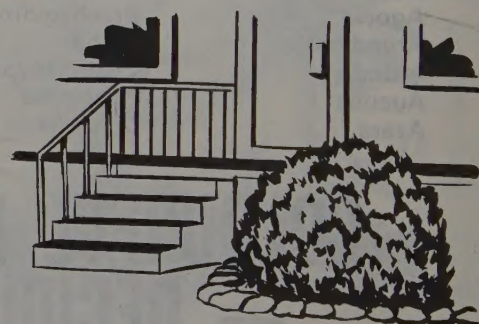
- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| Adenandra | Ceanothus |
| Ardisia | Ceratostigma |
| Baeckea | * Chaenomeles |
| Bauera | Chamaecyparis |
| Beaufortia | Chorizema |
| * Berberis | Cistus |
| Boronia | Coprosma |
| Bouvardia | Corokia |
| Brunfelsia | Coronilla |
| Buxus | Cotoneaster |
| Calluna | Crowea |
| Calocephalus | Cryptomeria |
| Calytrix | Cuphea |
| Cavendishia | Cytisus |

★ DECIDUOUS

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| Daboecia | Lantana | Podocarpus |
| Daphne | Lavendula | * Potentilla |
| Diosma | Leptospermum | Prostanthera |
| Dodonaea | Leucospermum | Protea |
| Echium | Leucothoe | * Prunus |
| * Edgeworthia | Lhotskya | Punica |
| Epacris | Libertia | Puya |
| Erica | Lonicera | Raphiolepis |
| Eriostemon | Loropetalum | Reinwardtia |
| Euryops | Melaleuca | Rhododendron |
| Eutaxia | Micromyrtus | Rosmarinus |
| Felecia | Myrtus | Russelia |
| * Forsythia | Nandina | * Salix |
| Fuchsia | Ochna | Santolina |
| Gardenia | Oldenbergia | Sarcococca |
| Grevillea | Orphium | Sasa |
| Halimium | Parahebe | Senecio |
| Hebe | Pentapterygium | Serissa |
| Hibbertia | Pernettya | Sophora |
| Hibiscus | Phaenocoma | * Spiraea |
| * Hydrangea | Phormium | Strobilanthes |
| Hypericum | Phylla | Taxus |
| Hypocalymma | Picea | Teucrium |
| Indigofera | Pieris | Thryptomene |
| Jacobinia | Pimelia | Thuja |
| Juniperus | Pinus | Tweedia |
| | Podalyria | Xeronema |

MEDIUM SHRUBS 1-2 m

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| Abelia | Chamaelaucium | Leucadendron |
| Abutilon | Choisya | Leucospermum |
| Acacia | Clerodendrum | Luculia |
| * Acer | Clanthus | Mahonia |
| Agave | Coleonema | Melaleuca |
| Angelica | Cytisus | Monstera |
| Azalea | * Deutzia | Nandina |
| Baeckea | * Edgeworthia | Nerium |
| Banksia | Erica | Olearia |
| Beaufortia | Escallonia | Osbeckia |
| * Berberis | Euonymus | Osmanthus |
| Bosea | Grevillea | Osmarea |
| Brachysema | Gunnera | * Philadelphus |
| Brunfelsia | Hibiscus | Philodendron |
| Brunia | Hovea | Phormium |
| Calliandra | * Hydrangea | * Physocarpus |
| Callicarpa | Iboza | Pieris |
| Callistemon | Indigofera | Plumbago |
| Camellia | Jacobinia | Pomaderris |
| Cantua | Juniperus | Prostanthera |
| Carissa | * Kolkwitzia | Protea |
| * Caryopteris | Kunzea | * Punica |
| Ceanothus | | Pyracantha |
| Cestrum | Lambertia | Raphiolepis |
| * Chaenomeles | Lantana | Restio |
| Chamaecyparis | Leptospermum | Rhododendron |



- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| Ribes | Streptosolen |
| Romneya | Symphoricarpos |
| Rondeletia | Taxus |
| Rosmarinus | Thryptomene |
| Royena | Thuja |
| Sciadopitys | Tibouchina |
| Senecio | * Viburnum |
| Solanum | * Weigela |
| Spartium | Westringia |
| Strelitzia | Yucca |

TALLER SHRUBS

2-4 m



Acacia
 * Acer
 Astartia
 Banksia
 Bauhinia
 Brachyglottis
 Buddleia
 Caesalpinia
 Calliandra
 Callistemon
 Calpurnia
 Camellia
 Cassia
 Catha

Ceanothus
 Ceratopetalum
 Cestrum
 Chamaecyparis
 * Chimonanthus
 Cordyline
 * Cornus
 * Corokia
 * Corylopsis
 * Corylus
 * Cotinus
 Cotoneaster
 Crotalaria
 Cunonia

Cyperus
 Dais
 Daubentonia
 Dizygotheca
 Dodonaea
 Doryanthus
 Dracophyllum
 Dryandra
 Duranta
 Entelea
 Erythrina
 Eugeniomyrtus
 Euonymus
 Euphorbia
 * Exochorda
 Fatsia
 Feijoa
 * Forsythia
 Furcraea
 Garrya
 Genista
 Goodia

Gordonia
 Grevillea
 Griselinia
 Hakea
 * Hamamelis
 Heimerliodendron
 Heteromeles
 Hibiscus
 Hoheria
 * Hydrangea
 Ilex
 Juniperus
 Kalmia
 * Koelreuteria
 * Laburnum
 * Lagerstroemia
 Lantana
 Laurus
 Leonotis
 Leptospermum
 Leucospermum
 Libocedrus

Ligustrum
 Lophomyrtus
 * Magnolia
 * Malus
 Melaleuca
 Metrosideros
 Michelia
 Neopanax
 Nerium
 Persoonia
 Phebalium
 Photinia
 Picea
 Pittosporum
 Podalyria
 Podocarpus
 Polygala
 Protea
 * Prunus
 Pseudopanax
 Pseudowintera
 Psoralea

Pyracantha
 Rhododendron
 Rhopalostylis
 Ricinus
 Schefflera
 * Spiraea
 * Stachyurus
 Sutherlandia
 * Syringa
 * Tamarix
 Taxus
 Telopea
 Tetrapanax
 Teucrium
 Thuja
 Thujopsis
 Tibouchina
 Trachycarpus
 * Viburnum
 Virgilia
 Vitex
 Weinmannia

DRAMATIC FOLIAGE

★ DECIDUOUS

Agave
 Angelica
 Arundo
 Asplenium
 Bambusa
 Brassaia
 * Cedrela
 Cunonia

Cycas
 Dizygotheca
 Dracaena
 Ensete
 Fatshedera
 Fatsia
 Ficus
 Furcraea

Gunnera
 Harpephyllum
 Heimerliodendron
 Lomatia
 Mahonia
 Marattia
 Meryta
 Monstera
 Musa

Oldenbergia
 Philodendron
 Pseudopanax
 Puya
 Ricinus
 Schefflera
 Sciadopitys
 Stenocarpus
 Tetrapanax



FRAGRANT FLOWERS

or LEAVES

Akebia
 Azara
 Backhousia
 Boronia
 Bouvardia

Brunfelsia
 Buddleia
 Cestrum
 * Chimonanthus
 Choisya

* Clematis
 Coronilla
 * Corylopsis
 Cytisus
 Daphne
 Diosma
 Gardenia
 Gelsemium
 Genista
 * Hamamelis
 Hymenoporum
 Jasminum

Laurus
 Lippia
 Lonicera
 Luculia
 * Magnolia
 * Malus
 Mandevilla
 Melaleuca
 Michelia
 Osmanthus
 Osmarea
 Phaseolus

Pittosporum
 Plumeria
 Prostanthera
 * Prunus
 Pseudowintera
 Psoralea
 Rhododendron
 Romneya
 Rondeletia

Rosmarinus
 Solandra
 Stauntonia
 Stephanotis
 Trachelospermum
 Umbellularia
 * Viburnum
 * Wistaria

BERRIES or FRUIT



Alberta
Actinidia
Akebia
* Amelanchier

Arbutus
Ardisia
Aristotelia
Aucuba

Beilschmiedia
* Berberis
Billardiera
Callicarpa
Carissa
* Celastrus
* Cornus
Corokia
Corynocarpus
Cotoneaster
Dianella
Duranta
Eugenia
* Euonymus
Feijoa
Harpephyllum

Heteromeles
Hovenia
Hypericum
* Idesia
Ilex
Juniperus
Lophomyrtus
Macadamia
Mahonia
* Malus
* Melia
Meryta
Monstera
Morus
Musa
Myrtus

Nandina
Ochna
Ophiopogon
Passiflora
* Paulownia
Pernettya
Persoonia
Phoenix
* Prunus
Pseudowintera
* Pterocarya
* Pterostyrax
* Punica
Pyracantha
* Quercus
Raphiolepis

Rhopalostylis
Royena
* Sambucus
* Sapium
Sarcococca
Schefflera
Schinus
Solanum
* Sorbus
Stauntonia
Sutherlandia
* Symphoricarpos
Umbellularia
* Viburnum
Vitex

ATTRACTIVE TO BIRDS ★ DECIDUOUS

* Actinidia
* Albizzia
* Alnus
* Amelanchier
Arbutus
Aristotelia
Banksia
* Berberis
* Betula
Callistemon
Chaenomeles
Ceanothus
Clytostoma
* Cornus

Cotoneaster
Dysoxylum
Eriobotrya
* Erythrina
Eucalyptus
Eugenia
Fremontia
Fuchsia
Garrya
Grevillea
Hedera
Heteromeles
Homolanthus
Ilex

Knightia
Lambertia
Lantana
Ligustrum
Loniceria
Mahonia
* Malus
Melaleuca
Melia
Melicope
Metrosideros
* Morus
* Parthenocissus
Pernettya

Phormium
Photinia
Pittosporum
* Platanus
Podocarpus
Protea
* Prunus
Pseudopanax
Pyracantha
* Quercus
* Rhus
Ribes
* Sambucus
Schefflera



Sophora
* Sorbus
* Symphoricarpos

* Viburnum
Vitex
* Zauschneria



PEBBLE or ROCK GARDENS

Abies
Aciphylla
Adenandra
Agapanthus
Agave
Aloe
Anigozanthus
Arenaria

Arthropodium
Arundinaria
Aucuba
Azalea
Bambusa
Berberis
Buxus
Calliandra

Calluna
Calocephalus
Calythrix
Camellia
Carex
Carissa
Ceanothus
Cedrus
Chamaecyparis
Cistus
Convolvulus
Coprosma
Cordyline
Corokia
Cotoneaster
Cryptomeria
Cupressus
Cyperus
Cytisus

Dianella
Doryanthus
Erica
Euonymus
Euphorbia
Fatsia
Festuca
Furcraea
Grevillea
Griselinia
Hebe
Hypericum
Juniperus
Lantana
Leptospermum
Libertia
Lophomyrtus
Loropetalum
Mahonia

Miscanthus
Nandina
Oldenbergia
Parahebe
Pennisetum
Philodendron
Phormium
Picea
Pinus
Pittosporum
Podocarpus
Prostanthera
Protea
Pseudopanax
Punica
Puya
Raphiolepis
Restio
Rosmarinus

Russelia
Santolina
Sasa
Schizocentron
Sciadopitys
Sedum
Senecio
Serissa
Setcreasea
Spiraea
Strelitzia
Strobilanthes
Taxus
Teucrium
Thryptomene
Thuja
Tweedia
Yucca



SLENDER or COLUMNAR

Astartia
Buxus
Chamaecyparis
Cupressus
Ilex
Juniperus
Libocedrus
Phebalium

Picea
Podocarpus
* Populus
Pseudopanax
* Salix
Taxus
Thuja

HEDGES, SCREENS

★ DECIDUOUS & WINDBREAKS

Abelia
Agonis
Buddleia
Callistemon
Callitris
Corokia
Cortaderia
Cryptomeria
Cupressocyparis

Cupressus
Dodonaea
Escallonia
Eugenia
Euonymus
Feijoa
Griselinia
Hoheria
Laurus

Ligustrum
Lonicera
Lophomyrtus
Metrosideros
Myoporum
Nerium
Phebalium

Phormium
Phyllostachys
Pinus
Pittosporum
Podocarpus*
Populus
Pyracantha

* Salix
Tecomaria
Teucrium
Thuja

* Viburnum
Virgilia
Widdringtonia



PLANTS FOR CONTAINERS

Abies
Acer
Agapanthus
Agave
Aloe
Araucaria

Ardisia
Aucuba
Azalea
Bambusa
Bougainvillea
Brassaia
Camellia

Cedrus
Chamaecyparis
Clivia
Cordylina
Corynocarpus
Cryptomeria
Cupressocyparis
Cupressus
Cussonia
Cycas
Dizygotheca
Ensete
Eriobotrya
Euonymus

Furcraea
Griselinia
Harpephyllum
Heimerliodendron
Hibiscus
* Hydrangea
Ilex
Juniperus
Laurus
Libocedrus
Ligustrum
Lomatia
Lophomyrtus
Mahonia

Marattia
Melicope
Meryta
Metrosideros
Nandina
Neopanax
Nerium
Philodendron
Phoenix
Photinia
Picea
Pinus
Pittosporum
Plumeria

Podocarpus
Pseudopanax
Pseudotsuga
Puya
Pyracantha
Rondeletia
Schefflera
Stenocarpus
Strelitzia
Thuja
Trachycarpus
Tristania
Xeronema
Yucca

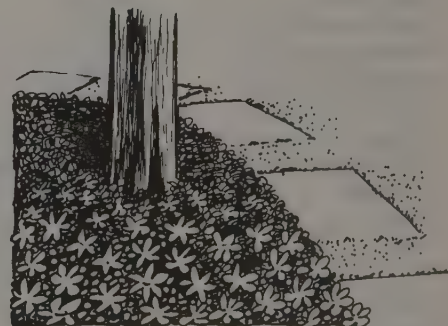
GROUND COVERS

Agapanthus
Arenaria
Arthropodium
Azalea
Calluna
Camellia
Canna
Ceanothus
Convolvulus
Coprosma

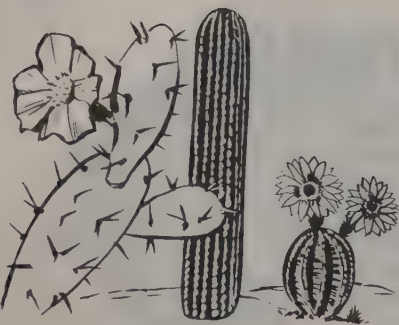
Cotoneaster
Cytisus
Dampiera
Euonymus
Festuca
Grevillea
Halimium
Hebe
Hedera
Hosta

Hypericum
Ipomoea
Jasminum
Juniperus
Kennedy
Lantana
Leptospermum
Lippia
Lithospermum
Lotus

Metrosideros
Myoporum
Ophiopogon
Pachysandra
Parahebe
Podocarpus
Polygonum
Rosmarinus
Santolina
Schizocentron
Zauschneria



DRY, HOT, ARID PLACES



Acacia
Aciphylla
Adenandra
Agapanthus

Agave
Aloe
Anigozanthus
Banksia

Calliandra
Callistemon
Callitris
Calocephalus
Carex
Casuarina
Ceanothus
Cistus
Convolvulus
Cortaderia
Cytisus
Dryandra
Echium

Eucalyptus
Fremontia
Furcraea
Goodia
Grevillea
Halimium
Heteromeles
Hibbertia
Hovea
Juniperus
Kunzea
Lagerstroemia
Lambertia

Lantana
Lavendula
Leucadendron
Leucospermum
Mahonia
Melaleuca
Metrosideros
Myoporum
Myrtus
Oldenbergia
* Parrotia
Phaenocoma
Phylla

Pimelia
Pinus
Podalyria
Potentilla
Prostanthera
Protea
Pseudopanax
Psoralea
* Punica
Puya
Pyracantha
Raphiolepis
Ricin

Romneya.
Rosmarinus
Royena
Santolina
Sedum
Senecio
Spartium
Tamarix
Tetrapanax
Teucrium
Vitex
Yucca
Zauschneria



WET or BOGGY

★ DECIDUOUS

Alnus
Arundo
* Betula
Casuarina
* Chaenomeles
Cordylone
Cortaderia
Cyperus

Dianella
* Fraxinus
Gunnera
Hoheria
Laurelia
Ligustrum
Lophomyrtus
Metrosideros

* Nyssa
Phormium
Podocarpus
* Populus
Pseudopanax
* Salix
Sophora
* Taxodium
* Ulmus

SEASIDE

Acacia
Adenandra
Agave
Aloe
Araucaria
Arthropodium
Aucuba
Bambusa
Beaufortia
Beschorneria
Brachyglottis
Brachysema
Buddleia
Callistemon
Callitris
Calocephalus
Campsis
Canna
Cistus
Clianthus
Convolvulus
Coprosma

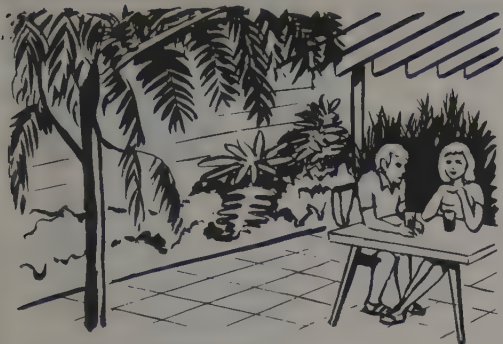
Cordylone
Corokia
Cortaderia
Corynocarpus
Cotoneaster
Cupressocyparis
Cupressus
Cytisus
Dryandra
Echium
Euryops
Griselinia
Halimium
Harpephyllum
Hebe
Heimerliodendron
Hibbertia
Ipomoea
Knightia
Lagunaria
Lambertia
Lavendula

Leucadendron
Leucospermum
Melaleuca
* Melia
Melicope
Meryta
Metrosideros
Myoporum
Nerium
Olearia
Paulownia
Phebalium
Phormium
Phylla
Pimelia
Pinus
Pittosporum
Podalyria
Protea
Pseudopanax
Psoralea
Raphiolepis

Santolina
Senecio
Solandra
Spartium
Strelitzia
Tamarix
Taxus
Tecomaria

Teucrium
Trachycarpus
Vitex
Westringia
Xeronema
Yucca
Zauschneria





SHADE TREES FOR

★ DECIDUOUS

LAWN or PATIO

* Acacia
* Acer
* Aesculus
* Anonidium

* Albizzia
* Alnus
* Azara
* Betula

* Bolusanthus
* Brachychiton
Brassaia
Casuarina
* Catalpa
* Chorisia
Cordylina
Ensete
Eucalyptus

Ficus
* Fraxinus
Geijera
* Gleditsia
Harpephyllum
* Hovenia
Hymenosporum
Jacaranda
* Lagerstroemia

* Liquidambar
* Liriodendron
Macadamia
Magnolia
* Maytenus
* Melia
Meryta
Musa
* Paulownia

Podocarpus
Pseudopanax
* Sapium
Schinus
* Sorbus
Stenocarpus
Tristania
* Ulmus
Umbellularia

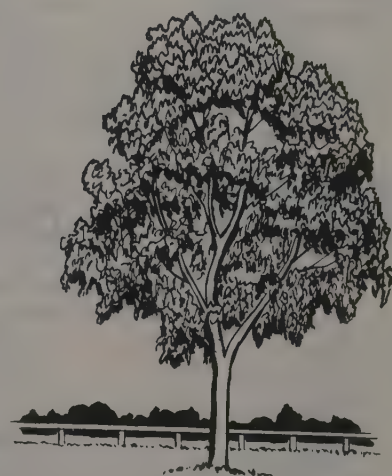
FLOWERING or

FOLIAGE TREES

* Aesculus
* Castanea
* Catalpa
* Cercis
Cinnamomum
* Cornus
Corynocarpus
Eucalyptus
Eugenia
* Fagus
* Ginkgo
Grevillea

* Idesia
Jacaranda
Lagunaria
* Liquidambar
* Liriodendron
* Magnolia
* Melia
* Metasequoia
Metrosideros
* Parrotia
* Paulownia

* Pistacia
* Platanus
* Populus
* Pterocarya
* Pterostyrax
* Quercus
Sequoia
* Taxodium
* Ulmus
Vitex
* Zelkova



TREES

FOR THE SMALLER GARDEN

Acacia
Alberta
Alectryon
Arbutus
Aristotelia
Backhousia
Banksia
* Betula
* Brachychiton

* Callicoma
Camellia
* Cedrela
Clethra
* Cornus
Cussonia
Dysoxylum
Embothrium
* Halesia

Hoheria
* Homolanthus
Knightia
* Laburnum
* Lagerstroemia
Lagunaria
Leucadendron
Macadamia
* Magnolia
* Malus
Melaleuca

Melicope
Michelia
* Morus
Myoporum
* Nothofagus
* Nyssa
Phebalium
Phoenix
Photinia
Phyllocladus
Picea

Pinus
Podocarpus
* Populus
* Prunus
Rhododendron
* Rhus
* Salix
* Sambucus
Sophora
* Stewartia
Strelitzia
Virgilia

NEW ZEALAND TREES

AND SHRUBS



Aciphylla
Ackama
Agathis
Alectryon
Aristotelia
Arthropodium
Beilschmiedia
Brachyglottis

Carex
Clematis
Clianthus
Coprosma
Cordyline
Corokia
Corynocarpus
Cyathea
Dacrydium
Dianella
Dicksonia
Dodonaea
Dracophyllum
Dysoxylum
Entelea
Griselinia
Hebe
Heimerliodendron

Hoheria
Ipomoea
Knightia
Laurelia
Leptospermum
Libertia
Libocedrus
Lophomyrtus
Marattia
Melicope
Meryta
Metrosideros
Myoporum
Neopanax
Nothofagus
Olearia
Parahebe
Phormium

Phyllocladus
Pittosporum
Podocarpus
Pomaderris
Pseudopanax
Pseudowintera
Rhopalostylis
Schefflera
Senecio
Sophora
Tecomanthe
Vitex
Weinmannia
Xeronema

ORIENTAL

★ DECIDUOUS

Abelia
* Acer
* Actinidia
* Ailanthus
Akebia
* Albizzia
Arundinaria
Azaleas
Bambusa
Bauhinia
* Betula
Buddleia
Camellia
Carex
* Cedrela
Ceratostigma
* Cercis
Chaenomeles
Chamaecyparis
Chimonanthus
Cinnamomum
* Clematis
* Corylopsis
Cotoneaster
Cryptomeria
Cycas
Daphne
* Deutzia
* Edgeworthia
Eriobotrya
* Exochorda

Fatsia
Ficus
* Forsythia
Gardenia
* Ginkgo
Gordonia
* Hamamelis
Hosta
* Hovenia
* Hydrangea
Hypericum
* Idesia
Jasminum
Juniperus
* Koelreuteria
* Kolkwitzia
* Lagerstroemia
Ligustrum
* Liquidambar
Lonicera
Loropetalum
* Magnolia
Mahonia
* Malus
* Melia
* Metasequoia
Michelia
Miscanthus
Musa
Nandina
Ophiopogon



Osbeckia
Osmanthus
Pachysandra
Parthenocissus
* Paulownia
Pentapterygium
Phoenix
Photinia
Phyllostachys
Picea
Pieris
Pinus
* Pistacia
* Populus
* Prunus
* Pterocarya
* Pterostyrax
Pyracantha
Raphiolepis
Rhododendron

* Rhus
* Salix
* Sapium
Sasa
Sciadopitys
Sedum
Sophora
* Spiraea
* Stachyurus
Stauntonia
* Stewartia
Taxus
Tetrapanax
Thuja
Thujopsis
Trachycarpus
* Viburnum
* Weigela
* Zelkovia



MAIN FLOWERING PERIODS

SPRING — SUMMER

Ackama
Adenandra
* Aesculus
Akebia
Aristolochia
Aristotelia
Azalea
Banksia
Bauhinia
Beilschmiedia
Berzelia
Beschorneria
Billardiera
* Bolusanthus
Boronia
Bougainvillea
* Brachychiton
Brunfelsia
Calliandra
Callicoma
Callistemon
Calluna
Calpurnia

Camellia
Cantua
* Catalpa
Ceanothus
Ceratopetalum
* Cercis
* Chaenomeles
Chamaelaucium
Choisya
Chorizema
Cistus
Clematis
Clianthus
Clytostoma
Coleoniema
Cornus
Corokia
Coronilla
* Corylopsis
Cotoneaster
Crowea
Cytisus
Dampiera

Daphne
* Deutzia
Dianella
Diosma
Doxantha
Dryandra
* Edgeworthia
Embothrium
Entelea
Epacris
Erica
Eriostemon
Eucalyptus
Euryops
Eutaxia
* Exochorda
* Forsythia
Fuchsia
Genista
Goodia
Grevillea
* Halesia
Halimium
Hardenbergia
Hebe
Hibbertia
Hibiscus
Hymenosporum
Hypericum

Hypocalymma
Jasminum
Kalmia
Kennedyia
Knightia
* Kolkwitzia
Kunzea
* Laburnum
Lambertia
Lantana
Lathyrus
Lavendula
Leptospermum
Leucadendron
Leucospermum
Leucothoe
Lhotskya
Lippia
Lithospermum
Loropetalum
Lotus
* Magnolia
* Malus
Manettia
Melaleuca
Michelia
Micromyrtus
Miscanthus
Nerium

Ochna
Oldenbergia
Olearia
Osbeckia
Osmanthus
Osmarea
* Parrotia
* Paulownia
Pennisetum
Pentapterygium
Persoonia
Phaseolus
Phebalium
* Philadelphus
Phormium
Pieris
Pittosporum
Podalyria
Polygala
* Potentilla
Prostanthera
Protea
* Prunus
Psoralea
Pterostyrax
Pyracantha
Raphiolepis
Rhododendron
* Ribes

★ DECIDUOUS

Rondeletia
Rosmarinus
Sedum
Serissa
Setcreasea
Solandra
Sophora
* Spiraea
* Stachyurus
Stephanotis
Strelitzia
Streptosolen
* Syringa
Telopea
Teucrium
Thunbergia
Trachelospermum
Umbellularia
* Viburnum
Virgilia
* Weigela
Weinmannia
Westringia
* Wistaria
Xeronema
Yucca

SUMMER — AUTUMN

Agapanthus
* Albizzia
Alectryon
Anigozanthus
* Antigonon
Arthropodium
Astartia
Baeckea
Banksia
Bauhinia
Beaufortia
Beloporone
Berberidopsis
Bougainvillea
Bouvardia
Brunfelsia
Brunia
Buddleia
Caesalpinia
Calliandra
Callistemon
Calluna
Calocephalus
* Campsis
Canna

Cantua
* Caryopteris
Cavendishia
Ceanothus
Ceratopetalum
Ceratostigma
Clerodendrum
Clethra
Convolvulus
Cordyline
Cortaderia
Crotalaria
Cunonia
Cuphea
Cyperus
Daboecia
* Dais
Daubentonia
Doryanthus
Dracophyllum
Duranta
Epacris
Erica
* Erythrina
Eucalyptus

Felecia
Fremontia
Fuchsia
Grevillea
Heteromeles
Hibbertia
Hibiscus
Hoheria
* Hydrangea
Ipomoea
Jacaranda
Jacobinia
Jasminum
* Koelreuteria
* Lagerstroemia
Lagunaria
Lapageria
Leonotis
Lomatia
Lonicera
Lophomyrtus
Magnolia
Mandevilla
* Melia
Metrosideros

Nerium
Nymphaea
Orphium
Pandorea
Parahebe
Passiflora
Pennisetum
Phaedoranthus
Phaenocoma
Pimelia
Plumbago
* Plumeria
Podranea
Polygonum
* Potentilla
* Punica
Raphiolepis
Romneya
Russelia
Santolina
Schefflera
Schinus
Schizocentron
Senecio
Serissa



Solanum
Sollya
Spartium
* Spiraea
Strelitzia
Strobilanthes
Sutherlandia

* Symphoricarpos
Tamarix
Tristania
Tweedia
Vitex
Yucca
Zauschneria

AUTUMN — WINTER



Acacia	Camellia	Epacris	Hebe	Protea
Adenandra	Cassia	Erica	Hovea	Pyrostegia
Agonis	* Celastrus	Eriostemon	Iboza	Reinwardtia
Alberta	Cestrum	Eucalyptus	Indigofera	Stenocarpus
Aloe	* Chaenomeles	Euphorbia	Kunzea	Streptosolen
Arbutus	* Chimonanthus	Gelsemium	Luculia	Tecomanthe
Asclepias	Choisya	Gordonia	Mahonia	Tecomaria
Azara	Chorisia	Grevillea	Manettia	Thryptomene
Banksia	Clivia	Hakea	Pernettya	Thunbergia
Bauera	Coleonema	* Hamamelis	Phyllica	Tibouchina
Bauhinia	Dysoxylum	Hardenbergia	Polygala	* Viburnum
* Bomarea	Echium			

FLOWER COLOURS

★ DECIDUOUS

RED

Abutilon
* Aesculus
Alberta
Aloe
Anigozanthus
Aristolelia
Asclepias
Azalea
Banksia

Bauhinia
Beaufortia
Berberidopsis
Boronia
Bougainvillea
Brachychiton
Brachysema
Calliandra
Callistemon
Camellia
Canna
Cavendishia
Ceratopetalum
Cestrum
* Chaenomeles
* Clematis
Clanthus
* Cornus
Cuphea
Cytisus
Dodonaea
Doryanthus
Embothrium
Epacris

Erica
* Erythrina
Eucalyptus
Euphorbia
Feijoa
Fuchsia
Grevillea
Hakea
* Hamamelis
Hebe
Hibiscus
* Hydrangea

Jacobinia
Kennedy
Kunzea
* Lagerstroemia
Lambertia
Lantana
Lapageria
Leptospermum
Lotus
* Malus
Manettia
Melaleuca

Metrosideros
Nerium
Nymphaea
* Parrotia
Passiflora
Pentapterygium
Pittosporum
Protea
* Prunus
* Punica
Rhododendron
* Ribes

Russelia
* Spiraea
Stenocarpus
Sutherlandia
* Syringa
Tecomaria
Telopea
Thunbergia
* Weigela
Xeronema
Zauschneria

PINK

Abelia
Abutilon
Adenandra
* Aesculus
* Albizzia
Aloe
* Antigonon
Azalea
Bauhinia
Beloparone

Boronia
Bougainvillea
Brachychiton
* Callicarpa
Calluna
Calytrix
Camellia
Canna
Cantua
* Chaenomeles
* Chamaelaucium
Chorisia
Cistus

* Clematis
Clanthus
Coleonema
* Cornus
Crowea
Cytisus
* Dais
Daphne
* Deutzia
Erica
Escallonia
Eucalyptus
Fuchsia

Grevillea
Hardenbergia
Hebe
Hibiscus
* Hydrangea
Hypocalymma
Indigofera
Jacobinia
Jasminum
Kalmia
* Kolkwitzia
* Lagerstroemia

Lagunaria
Lantana
Leptospermum
Leucospermum
Lhotskya
Luculia
* Magnolia
* Malus
Nerium
Nymphaea
Olearia
Orphium

Pandorea
Passiflora
Pennisetum
Pimelia
Plumeria
Podalyria
Podranea
Polygonum
Prostanthera
Protea
* Prunus
Raphiolepis

Rhododendron
* Ribes
Rondeletia
Schizocentron
Setcreasea
* Symphoricarpos
* Syringa
Tamarix
Thryptomene
* Viburnum
Virgilia
* Weigela

WHITE

Abutilon
Adenandra
Agapanthus
Agonis
* Ailanthus
* Amelanchier
Arbutus
Arthropodium
Astartia
Azalea
Backhousia
Baeckea

Beilschmiedia
Bouvardia
Brachychiton
Brunfelsia
Brunia
Buddleia
Calliandra
Calluna
Calythrix
Camellia
Carissa
* Catalpa
Ceanothus

Cestrum
* Chaenomeles
Choisya
Cistus
Clematis
Clethra
Clanthus
Convolvulus
Cordyline
* Cornus
Cotoneaster
Cunonia
Cytisus
Daboecia
* Deutzia
Dianella

Diosma
Dysoxylum
Entelea
Erica
Eriostemon
Eucalyptus
* Exochorda
Fatsia
Fuchsia
Gardenia
Genista
Grevillea
* Halesia
Hardenbergia
Hebe
Hibiscus

Hoheria
* Hydrangea
Jasminum
* Lagerstroemia
Lantana
Leptospermum
Leucothoe
Lhotskya
Loropetalum
Luculia
* Magnolia
* Malus
Mandevilla
Michelia
Monstera
Myoporum

Nerium
Nymphaea
Osmanthus
Osmarea
Parahebe
Phebalium
* Philadelphus
* Physocarpus
Pieris
Pimelia
Plumeria
* Potentilla
* Prunus
* Pterostyrax
Pyracantha
Raphiolepis

Rhododendron
Romneya
* Sambucus
Serissa
Spiraea
Stephanotis
* Stewartia
* Syringa
Tetrapanax
Thryptomene
Trachelospermum
* Viburnum
Weinmannia
Westringia
* Wistaria
Yucca

CREAM

Acacia	Azalea	Canna	Gordonia	Lophomyrtus	Michelia	Potentilla
Ackama	Berzelia	* Catalpa	Hibiscus	Loropetalum	Nerium	Rhododendron
	Billardiera	Cytisus	Hymenosporum	Magnolia	Pandorea	Tecomanthe
	Camellia	Eucalyptus	Leucothoe	Melaleuca	Plumeria	Tristania

YELLOW

Abutilon	Buddleia	Corokia	Euphorbia	* Hamamelis	Lomatia	* Prunus
Acacia	Caesalpinia	Coronilla	Euryops	Hibbertia	Lonicera	Reinwardtia
Aciphylla	Callicoma	* Corylopsis	Eutaxia	Hibiscus	Mahonia	Rhododendron
Agave	Callistemon	Crotalaria	* Forsythia	Hymenosporum	Melaleuca	Santolina
Azalea	Calocephalus	Cussonia	Fremontia	Hypericum	Metrosideros	Sedum
Azara	Calpurnia	Cytisus	Garrya	Jasminum	Michelia	Senecio
Banksia	Canna	Doxantha	Gelsemium	* Koelreuteria	Nymphaea	Solandra
* Berberis	Cassia	Dryandra	Genista	* Laburnum	Ochna	Spartium
Boronia	* Chimonanthus	* Edgeworthia	Goodia	Lantana	Persoonia	Stachyurus
Bougainvillea	Chrysocoma	Erica	Grevillea	Leucadendron	Pomaderris	Tristania
	* Clematis	Eucalyptus	Halimium	Leucospermum	* Potentilla	Umbellularia

ORANGE

Abutilon	Campsis	Clivia	Grevillea	Leucospermum	Rhododendron
* Azalea	Canna	* Daubentonia	* Hamamelis	Lonicera	Strelitzia
Banksia	Cestrum	Dryandra	Hibiscus	Phaedoranthus	Streptosolen
* Bomaria	* Chaenomeles	Eucalyptus	Lantana	Punica	Thunbergia
Bougainvillea	Chorizema	Fremontia	Leonotis	Pyrostegia	

BROWN

Alectryon	Banksia	Cytisus	Knightia
Aristolochia	Boronia	Hibiscus	

MAUVE

Azalea	Boronia	Cuphea	Hebe	Ipomoea	Melaleuca	Rosmarinus
	Brunfelsia	Cytisus	Hibiscus	Jacaranda	* Melia	Stauntonia
	Buddleia	Daphne	Hosta	Lagerstroemia	Podalyria	Strobilanthes
	Calluna	Erica	Iboza	Lantana	Prostanthera	* Syringa
	Clytostoma	Grevillea	Indigofera	Leptospermum	Rhododendron	Virgilia

BLUE

Agapanthus	Ceratostigma	Duranta	Lathyrus	* Paulownia	Rhododendron	Thunbergia
* Caryopteris	* Clematis	Hebe	Lavendula	Plumbago	Rosmarinus	Tweedia
Ceanothus	Clerodendrum	Hovea	Lithospermum	Prostanthera	Solanum	Vitex
	Convolvulus	* Hydrangea	Nymphaea	Psoralea	Sollya	* Wistaria
	Dampiera	Jacaranda	Olearia	Puya	Teucrium	

PURPLE

Abutilon	Beaufortia	* Clematis	Erica	Lippia	Polygala
Akebia	Bougainvillea	* Cotinus	Felecia	* Magnolia	Rhododendron
Azalea	Buddleia	Cytisus	Hardenbergia	Melaleuca	* Syringa
Bauera	Calluna	Daboecia	Hebe	Osbeckia	Teucrium
Bauhinia	* Cercis	Echium	Kunzea	* Phaseolus	Tibouchina

GREEN

Anigozanthus	Callistemon	Erica	Furcraea	Phyllica	* Prunus	Puya
Beschorneria	Cyperus	Euphorbia	* Liriodendron	Protea	Pseudowintera	

PALMER'S MANUAL OF

TREES, SHRUBS

and other LANDSCAPING PLANTS

The plants listed are selected from Palmers computerised stock records. The list is not by any means exhaustive. Since the manuscript was completed, several hundred more species and cultivars have been added, and new plants are being developed or discovered all the time.

PLANT NAMES

Universally accepted Latinised names are given to plants so that they can be readily identified when spoken or written about in any language.

However difficult to pronounce or remember these names may be to the average gardener, there is no doubt that if common or regional names were the only terms by which plants were known, the whole world of horticulture would be in utter confusion.

Plants are classified at four main levels, e.g.

Family — LEGUMINOSAE

Genus — ACACIA

Species — BAILEYANA

Cultivar — PURPUREA

The **family** name indicates the order or family to which the genus belongs. In the example given it is Leguminosae, a large family embracing such herbaceous plants as clover, peas and beans, shrubs like broom and laburnum, and trees such as acacia.

A **genus** is a group of species (occasionally only one), usually of similar structure, and which may be supposed to have evolved from a common ancestor. The generic name *Acacia* is derived from the Greek — *akakia* meaning a sharp point.

A **species** is a single distinct kind of plant with certain distinguishing features often indicated in the specific name, although in the case of *Acacia baileyana*, the specific name was given in honour of Frederick M. Bailey.

A **cultivar** is a plant sufficiently different from others of its kind to warrant a separate varietal name. Therefore *Acacia baileyana purpurea* with its purple tipped young shoots has received an appropriate cultivar name.

Bold capitals are used throughout the handbook to make plant names more prominent and easier to locate.

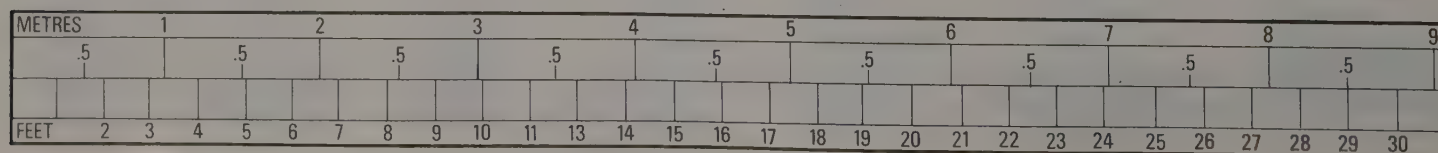
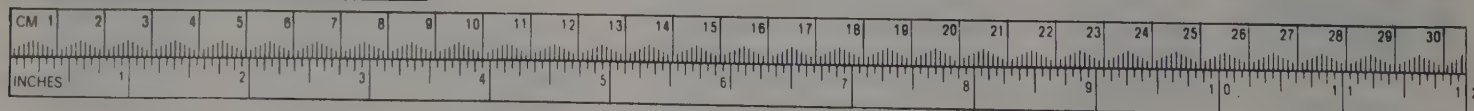
An explanation of the meaning or the derivation of most plant names appears throughout.

TREE AND SHRUB DIMENSIONS

There are so many variable factors such as climate, soil conditions, exposure, feeding, pruning, the source of propagation material, the condition of the plant when purchased and so on, that it is impossible to be precise in stating the dimensions of any plant.

The measurements given are intended only as a rough guide to what the plant could be expected to grow in height and width over a period of approximately five to ten years.

METRIC CONVERSION CHART



ABELIA



Abelias are of Chinese origin, and were named in honour of Dr Clarke Abel who was physician to Lord Amherst's Embassy to China in 1817. Two forms have considerable garden merit — one a hedge or screen which is reliable, dense, easy to grow and maintain, the other a brilliant foliage shrub.

Abelias are particularly easy to grow. They seem happy in most soils, delight in warm, moist climates, yet survive all but the coldest winters. Pests do not seem to bother them and they are happy in full sun or semi-shade.

Abelias are so adaptable — you can use them in shrub borders as dividers, barriers, screens, hedges, individual specimens or in groups. They will serve as ground cover, and have even been used in hanging baskets.

They respond to regular trimming by keeping dense and bushy, or if left unpruned, develop graceful arching branches. Caprifoliaceae.

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA "Glossy Abelia." Most popular of the conventional hedges. Oval pointed, 25mm leaves are at first dark green and very glossy, later maturing to bronzy red. Large quantities of pale pink flowers are a feature, although they only **84** appear if the plants are untrimmed. Grows in all reasonable locations and soils, forming a dense, living wall within two years. Soft lush tip growth is a pleasure to trim. Good as a hedge from 1 to 2m high. Plant between 30 and 45cm apart. Evergreen.

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA FRANCIS MASON. One of the best dwarf shrubs for adaptability, form, foliage or flower. Oval pointed, 3cm leaves are brilliantly variegated rich yellow and green, with a distinct bronzy hue when they first appear. It seems that this plant has received a greater share of yellow in its leaves than most of the variegated species. Multi-branched stems are reddish brown and gracefully arching. Funnel shaped 12mm, light pink flowers in clusters appear for months from spring through summer. When the blooms fall, rosy sepals continue to provide colour into autumn. Perfect for pebble gardens, ground cover, bank planting, or wherever an attractive dwarf shrub is required. Can be kept compact by regular trimming. If left to grow naturally, annual heavy pruning will encourage vigorous, healthy growth. Evergreen 1.30 x 1.30m

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA GOLDSPOUT. Similar in many respects to A. Francis Mason. Foliage is brightly variegated green and gold with rich bronzy hues in the new growth. The plant has crowded branchlets, and is more densely foliaged. Mature leaves become netted and somewhat puckered adding to the attractiveness of this cultivar. Evergreen. 1.30 x 1.30m.

ABIES

"SILVER FIR"



The name originated from the Latin word abeo — to rise, alluding to the great height of some of the species. Abies are widely distributed in the mountainous regions of central and southern Europe, Asia from the Himalayas northwards, Japan and North America.

The Abies (Firs) may be distinguished from the Piceas (Spruce) simply by the live leaf test. A fir leaf will break off cleanly if pulled, while a spruce tears a little bark off with it.

Most Abies, being high mountain plants, with traditional Christmas tree form, grow best in their natural environment. However, apart from the very hot and dry areas, they will grow in most parts of New Zealand with reasonable success.

As a garden plant they are slow growing, and therefore present few accommodation problems. Use Abies in pebble or rock gardens. They make fine container plants too, and are perfect for Bonzai. Pinaceae.

ABIES NORDMANNIANA "Caucasian Fir." Named in honour of A. von Nordmann (1843-1866), Professor of Zoology, Odessa and Helsingfors. Vigorous densely foliaged fir from western Caucasus with stately pyramidal form. Shiny, dark green needles up to 4cm long, with whitish bands beneath, densely clothe each branch. Submits to container culture for long periods. Likes adequate water. Evergreen 4 x 2m.

ABIES PINSAP "Spanish Fir" From the mountains of southern Spain. Dense, symmetrical form very much like a spruce. Young shoots cinnamon brown, smooth and glabrous. Stiff, deep green 2cm needles spaced uniformly around branches. Good dwarf effect for years. Could take 40 years to reach ultimate height. Evergreen 2 x 1m.

ABIES PINSAP GLAUCA. Beautiful form specially selected for its striking blue grey leaves. Among the most elegant conifers. Evergreen. 2 x 1m.

ABIES PROCERA "Noble Fir." Native to western North America where it is grown extensively as living Christmas trees. Proceras means tall. Perfect form, short stiff branches clothed with blue green 25mm needles. Young shoots covered with rusty brown down. Slow growing under average garden conditions. Evergreen 3 x 1.5m

ABIES PROCERA GLAUCA. Selected for the beauty of its blue grey foliage. Evergreen. 3 x 1.5m.

ABUTILON

"CHINESE LANTERN"



Abutilon is the Arabic name for a species of Mallow. Most species are native to South America. Their flowers have a fancied resemblance to Chinese Lanterns. Although not everyone's choice as an ornamental, it has sufficient merit to justify its inclusion. Abutilon will, if cut back severely each year, bloom almost continually and especially during winter. Merging with its neighbours in a shrubbery, or growing in some shady corner, it will provide good garden display, and its flowers are very useful for floral art. Good for tubs or large pots too. Hardy in most NZ climates, Malvaceae.

ABUTILON DARWINII HYBRIDS "Chinese Lantern." Named in honour of Charles Darwin, 19th century British naturalist and author of

84 Origin of the Species. They have maple like leaves, and are generally available in shades of red, orange, pink, yellow and white. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1.5m.

ABUTILON SAVITZII "Variegated Abutilon." From Guatemala. White and green variegated maple leaves, ideal indoor plant, and an attractive garden shrub. Blooms are coloured rich orange. Like all Abutilons, regular pruning keeps the plant in shape. Evergreen 1.30 x 1.30m.

ABUTILON VITIFOLIUM Distinct soft wooded Chilean species with large, downy, dull green leaves not unlike those of the grape vine.

84 Wide open, 7cm flowers produced in clusters of four at the end of pendant stalks are pale lilac blue, sometimes deeper. Hardy anywhere, but requires good drainage. Evergreen. 4 x 2.5m.

ACACIA



"AUSTRALIAN WATTLE"

Strangely enough, the word Acacia is derived from the Greek akakia — a sharp point, yet only a minority of the family have these undesirable extras. The term "Wattle" came into use when Acacia species were used by an earlier generation of settlers to provide slender sticks for their "wattle and daub" buildings.

Out of a family of more than 1000, less than 20 species have found a consistent following by New Zealand gardeners. Careful evaluation and selection over many years has ensured that only the finest and most reliable are offered for landscaping purposes.

Acacias thrive in most parts of the country. They are at their best in rather poor or stony soil. All prefer full sun and good drainage. Those from the dry Australian inland areas are particularly drought resistant. Light pruning after flowering will help to retain a shapely bush and prolong life. They get along better without excessive fertiliser. Staking until stems are strong enough to hold themselves up is essential.

Profuse winter blooming, intense golden colour, fascinating foliage, landscaping adaptability, trouble free performance and rapid growth are some of the reasons why they enjoy such popularity. Leguminosae

ACACIA ACCOLA "Golden Glory" or "Gallangarra Wattle." Among the most attractive Wattles. From August until December its branches are weighed down with clusters of large, fluffy, sweetly scented, bright golden yellow flower balls. Juvenile leaves are finely ferny. Adult leaves, or more correctly phyllodes, are long and very narrow. A shapely tree, attractive in form, foliage and flower. Plant in sunny, well drained position. New South Wales, Queensland. Accola — neighbouring. Evergreen. 6 x 4m.

ACACIA BAILEYANA "Cootamundra or Golden Wattle." Named in honour of Frederick M. Bailey (1827-1915), Australian botanist and author. Probably the most popular wattle cultivated in Australia and New Zealand. It has feathery, silver blue foliage, handsome wide spreading form, and a tendency to be gracefully pendulous. Outstanding feature is a total mass of rich golden yellow, fluffy balls of bloom during July and August — right in the heart of winter. Add to the landscaping adaptability, easy culture and rapid growth, and you have a tree which must surely be the most spectacular yellow flowered species in the world. New South Wales. Award of Garden Excellence 1971. Evergreen. 6 x 4m.

ACACIA BAILEYANA PURPUREA "Purple Leaf Acacia." Possibly not quite as vigorous, but similar to Baileyana with the outstanding added feature of lavender to purple tinted new growth. Outstanding as a foliage tree. Prune after flowering to encourage lots of new growth. Evergreen. 5 x 3.5m

ACACIA CARDIOPHYLLA "Wyalong Wattle." Finely divided, feathery and fern like leaves, soft light green in colour. One of the daintiest foliage Acacias. Long arching branches are draped in spring with masses of small yellow flowers. Cardiophylla means heart shaped leaves. New South Wales. Evergreen. 3 x 2.5m

ACACIA CULTRIFORMIS "Knife Leaf Wattle." Small triangular and pointed, silvery blue grey leaves like paring knife blades, are closely set against slender, arching branches. Large yellow flowers are held well above the foliage in erect racemes 5 to 8cm long. A desirable flowering shrub rather spreading with age. Cultriformis means shaped like a knife blade. Queensland, New South Wales, Western Australia. Evergreen. 3 x 2.5m

ACACIA CYANOPHYLLA "Orange Wattle." "Blue Leaved Wattle." Beautiful shapely shrub from along the upper reaches of the Swan river. Deep yellow, almost orange blooms in large showy flower balls are borne so abundantly in late spring that the branches often droop with their weight. Sickle shaped leaves up to 15cm long are distinctly bluish. Drought hardy and salt tolerant; thriving in sand it is valuable and very ornamental for erosion control or seaside planting. Cyanophylla means with blue leaves. Western Australia. Evergreen. 6 x 4.5m.

ACACIA DRUMMONDII "Drummond Wattle." This west Australian, shrubby wattle is a real gem. Its tiny, feathery foliage is attractive at all times, and flowers like golden fingers are produced in great masses during September. Prefers partial shade and summer moisture. Named after James Drummond (1784-1863), curator Cork Botanic Garden, Western Australia. Evergreen. 1.30 x 1.30m.

ACACIA FLORIBUNDA "Sallow Wattle." Usually forms a large bushy shrub or small tree, although in rich, moist soils can grow to a sizeable specimen. Leaves or phyllodes are 5 to 12cm long by 12mm wide, deep green, thin and finely veined. From September to November pale cream flowers in long, cylindrical rods or fingers are produced in great abundance. Common name refers to its willow like habit. A graceful, compact and worthwhile species. New South Wales, Victoria, Floribunda — with many flowers. Evergreen. 4 x 3m.

ACACIA LEPROSA "Cinnamon or Leper Wattle." Decorative small, pendulous wattle usually found in valleys. Long, narrow, single veined, slightly sticky leaves or phyllodes about 7cm long by 12mm wide on light, weeping branches. Pale lemon yellow flower balls have a cinnamon fragrance. Flowering period from August to October. Good for cooler areas. Sunny location in medium soil with good drainage. New South Wales, Victoria. Leprosa - scaly. Evergreen. 4 x 3m.

ACACIA LONGIFOLIA "Sydney Golden Wattle." Usually forms a big, rounded, billowy shrub. Long 12cm, bright green leaves and golden yellow flowers in 6cm long rods during spring and early summer. Spectacular in full bloom. Very fast growing, flourishes in sandy soils, tolerates salt, and is a good soil binder near beaches, although consistent winds may make it prostrate. Excellent fast screen known to have attained 4m in 18 months. South Australia, eastern states, Tasmania. Evergreen. 5 x 4m

ACACIA MYRTIFOLIA "Myrtle Acacia." Splendid shrub for garden culture thriving under almost any conditions. Grows profusely and lays a carpet of colour on poor, rocky hillsides in eastern Australia. One ribbed foliage resembling gum leaves, is carried on rosy tinted stems. Large flower heads are fluffy and bright yellow, appearing in winter and spring. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

ACACIA PENDULA "Weeping Myall." From Queensland comes this outstanding variety regarded as one of Australia's finest trees. Quite at home under the severest of conditions. Narrow, silvery blue green, 7cm leaves on slender pendulous branches reach almost to the ground like a weeping willow. Yellow flowers are clustered along the branches in spring. A beautiful weeping tree with interesting structural form. Perfect as a specimen or when cascading from behind a wall. Makes graceful espalier. Queensland, New South Wales. Evergreen. 6 x 4.5m.

ACACIA PODALYRIIFOLIA "Queensland Silver Wattle or Mount Morgan Wattle." An outstanding member of the family, and a tree worthy of a prominent position in the best of gardens where frosts are not too severe. Perfect in modern landscaping against a background of dark stained fences or walls, or in patios. Forms an open, rounded head with graceful branch structure. Silvery, grey green, rounded foliage, soft and satiny to touch, appears not unlike a smaller edition of Silver Dollar Gum leaves. Large, rich golden flower balls in beautiful large clusters are extended beyond the leaves. The first Acacia to bloom, commencing in May and continuing well into August. Podalyriifolia means with leaves like a Podalyria. Queensland, New South Wales. Evergreen. 5 x 3.5m.

ACACIA PRAVISSIMA "Alpine Wattle." An Australian authority quotes: "This beautiful wattle is highly valued in New Zealand, where it responds freely to good rainfall." Habit is upright with slender, drooping branches and sprays of small golden flowers, sometimes 40cm in length, are a feature from September to November. Leaves are like A. cultriformis in shape, but are green, gold tipped through winter when bronze flower buds combine to make a real attraction. Praviissima means twisted. Victoria, New South Wales. Evergreen. 3 x 2.5m.

ACACIA PROMINENS "Golden Rain Wattle." Its common name aptly describes an established bush in full bloom. A very beautiful shrub with graceful pendulous habit, greyish green flat leaves, and long, slender branches covered with golden yellow balls in spring. Prominens refers to the prominent gland on the edge of each leaf. New South Wales. Evergreen. 4 x 3m.

ACACIA SALIGNA "Golden Wreath Wattle." A very showy wattle meriting widespread planting. Large flower balls held in units of 25 to 30 are golden yellow, almost orange. Variable sickle shaped foliage up to 25cm across, is carried on wide, spreading branches, and its young growth has a graceful weeping habit. Splendid specimen or shelter tree blooming early summer. Saligna means willow like. Western Australia. Evergreen. 4 x 3m.

ACACIA SPECTABILIS "Mudgee Wattle." One of the most beautiful and showy wattles. Purplish young shoots, powdery white stems, and silvery grey, ferny, bipinnate leaves with 6 to 12mm oval leaflets. Tree is extremely graceful, slender and often pendulous. Large, bright golden yellow flower balls in long sprays during August and September. Full sun and good drainage. New South Wales, Queensland. Spectabilis — showy. Evergreen. 4 x 3m.

ACACIA SUAVEOLENS "Sweet Wattle." Slender, graceful shrub flourishing in the poorest of soils. Pale cream, sweetly fragrant blossoms appear from May to July. Narrow, grey green leaves are around 15cm long. Suaveolens means sweet scented. Western Australia. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1m.

ACACIA VERTICILLATA REWA "Rice's Wattle." Previously listed as Riceana. Here is one of the finest shrubs you can plant. Hardly recognisable as a wattle with its dark green awl shaped, sharply pointed leaves and dense growth habit. Grows quickly almost anywhere, and forms a handsome, rounded shrub. Branches are gracefully pendulous at the tips. In early spring spikes of lemon yellow blossoms appear. Attractive at all seasons of the year, and a shrub which carries the highest recommendation. Verticillata means having whorls or forming a ring around an axis. Tasmania, Victoria, New South Wales. Evergreen. 2.5 x 2m.

ACER

"MAPLE"



Members of this beautiful family have come from many parts of the eastern and western world to beautify our gardens. Maples are famous for their foliage which is unequalled for design and colour, their highly decorative stems, and exciting diversity of form. They provide you with a range of plants from low spreaders through small and intermediate shrubs to mighty trees.

As the leaves of *palmatum* or Japanese maples are most tender when they first unfold, take care to locate your plants to avoid hot, dry winds. They like deep, cool soil with adequate summer moisture. Plenty of peat moss and sand to condition your ground, and mulching with peat moss during dry periods, together with regular deep waterings will help to achieve this.

Use Japanese maples against fences or walls, in patios, entryways or as small lawn specimens. Attractive in groups of different species where varying sizes can be spaced effectively, under large trees as backgrounds for rhododendrons, azaleas or ferns, alongside pools, in tubs, or for Bonzai. They are very versatile and worthy of extensive planting as long as their cultural demands are met.

Most of the other species have few cultural difficulties, and could be the answer to some of your more demanding landscaping problems. *Aceraceae*.

ACER BUERGERIANUM "Trident Maple." Charming quick growing maple from China and Japan. Slender 7cm leaves have three triangular lobes. Autumn colour is vivid red, varying to apricot or yellow. Young growth is coppery red in spring. The tree forms a rounded crown with low spreading branches. Stake and prune to make it branch high. Decorative and useful for patios, and a favourite for Bonzai. Deciduous. 7 x 5m.

ACER CAPPADOCICUM AUREUM "Golden Coliseum Maple." Native to the regions of western Asia, and named after the ancient province of Cappadocia. Broad, glabrous leaves, 7 to 15cm wide, have 5 to 7 triangular, slender pointed lobes, suspended on 10 to 20cm stalks. Young leaves, coppery red at first, then turning golden yellow, and remaining this colour for many weeks before changing to light green. Autumn colourings are rich gold. Deciduous. 7 x 5m.

ACER CAPPADOCICUM RUBRUM "Red Coliseum Maple." Similar to above, but with blood red spring foliage turning to rich, dark green, and changing to yellow in autumn. Forms a compact, rounded crown. Deciduous. 7 x 5m.

ACER DAVIDII "David's Maple." Named in honour of l'Abbe David, 19th century French missionary who collected many plants in China. It is native to central China, and quite distinctive on several counts. Stately, semi-erect habit, and bark is shiny green striped with silvery white, particularly effective in winter. Heart shaped 15cm leaves are glossy green, embossed with deep red veins. New foliage is bronze tinted and turns to bright yellow, red, orange and purple in autumn. Clusters of greenish yellow flowers are showy in autumn. Deciduous. 8 x 5m.

ACER FORRESTII. Chinese native named in honour of George Forrest, Scottish plant collector who made numerous expeditions to western China. A most beautiful small tree with striped or striated bark. Shoots glabrous and purple, young stems and petioles attractive coral red. Leaves 5 to 10cm long by 4 to 7cm wide, are mostly three lobed, slender pointed, and finely toothed. Good for its neat form and unusual bark effects. Deciduous. 6 x 4m.

ACER HOOKERI "Himalayan Maple." Native to eastern Himalayas, and named after Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker (1817-1911), botanist and author, and director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Large, oval pointed, shiny leaves are rich brilliant, coppery bronze. Young shoots are bright red, and smooth branches reddish brown. Forms a fine specimen rather erect in habit with slightly drooping side shoots. Requires shelter for the first two seasons in cold climates. Deciduous. 6 x 4m.

ACER JAPONICUM ACONITIFOLIUM "Fern Leaf Maple." The Japanese native species forms a small tree similar in growth habit to the better known Japanese maple *A. palmatum*, but with more stocky growth, thicker stems and larger leaves. *A. aconitifolium* must surely have the most beautiful of all maple foliage. Leaves are 20cm across, deeply cut to the leaf stalk into seven or more lobes, with each lobe deeply and irregularly toothed and serrated. Leaves are green through summer, and as autumn approaches, they gradually change through crimson to glorious autumn tonings of orange, yellow and red. They hold on well into winter providing the most vivid of garden foliage displays. *Aconitifolium* — with leaves like aconite. Deciduous. 2 x 1.5m.

ACER NEGUNDO "Box Elder Maple." Even though no great claims can be made for brilliance of foliage colour, *negundo* is a maple of great merit. This North American maple thrives almost anywhere, and stands considerable wind. Distinctive compound leaves are green, and silky sprays of yellowish flowers followed by winged seed pods are quite a feature. Prized for its rapid development, and the provision of quick screening and shade. Deciduous. 9 x 7m.

ACER NEGUNDO ARGENTEUM VARIEGATUM "Silver Box Elder." All the characteristics of the green form, but with magnificent green foliage edged silvery cream. Planted against a darker background, Silver Box Elder will give dramatic effects. A real classic. Deciduous. 6 x 4.5m.

ACER NEGUNDO ELEGANTISSIMUM "Golden Box Elder." Foliage is slightly larger than the Silver Box Elder, and green margined with golden yellow. Again one of the choice deciduous trees. Splendid street tree. Deciduous. 6 x 4.5m.

ACER PALMATUM "Japanese Maple." *Palmatum* refers to leaves which are lobed like a hand with outspread fingers. This is one of those versatile trees which seems to fit into any landscaping situation, and provides year round interest. Young spring growth is glowing red, summer leaves are soft green. Autumn turns them rich scarlet orange, and slender leafless branches in green and red provide delicate winter pattern. A round headed tree with soft and delicate, airy appearance. Foliage is small, deeply cut and saw toothed. Perfect against walls, in patios, or as a specimen. Useful too as a container plant for indoors or outside, and for Bonzai. Remember to locate your *palmatum* maples away from excessive exposure to strong burning winds. Plant in deeply dug soil, water regularly during dry weather, and mulch with peat moss to lower root temperatures and conserve moisture. Award of Garden Excellence 1965. Deciduous. 5 x 4m.

ACER PALMATUM ATROPURPUREUM "Purple Japanese Maple." Atro signifies dark. One of the most popular forms of Japanese maple. Has strong, free habit, and with its five lobed leaves, gives a colour bonus of rich crimson in spring, dark purple through summer, and bright scarlet in autumn. All this plus dramatic deep purple stems all through winter. Deciduous. 2.5 x 2m.

ACER PALMATUM AUREUM "Golden Japanese Maple." *Aureum* means ornamented with gold. A strong growing form with similarly shaped leaves to *palmatum*. These are yellow from spring through summer, intensifying to rich gold in autumn. Deciduous. 4.5 x 4m.

ACER PALMATUM CHISHIO "Dwarf Japanese Maple." Here is one of the choicest dwarf shrubs you can grow, and because of its size is easy to locate away from burning winds. Numerous short branching twigs of this very slow growing, bushy maple burst forth in spring with a blaze of small, flame pink leaves. At the height of their brilliance these plants would rival the finest flowering shrubs. Deciduous. 1.30 x 1m.

ACER PALMATUM CRIPPSII "Bronze Japanese Maple." A rare, selected form of compact habit and slower growth. Has most elegant, finely cut, bronzy foliage. Deciduous. 2.5 x 2m.

ACER PALMATUM DISSECTUM "Lace Leaf Weeping Maple."

Dissectum means deeply cut or divided into deep segments. Weeping maples are in the exclusive range of shrubs, and certainly the choice of discerning gardeners. Locate beside a pool, by rocks or against a stained timber wall, and you will have created one of the most picturesque scenes imaginable in your own garden. Graceful branches, first horizontal then weeping to the ground, are clothed with rich green, delicate, finely cut, almost fern like leaves with thread-like segments. Dwarf habit of growth, slow maturing, but continually increasing in beauty throughout its long life. Award of Garden Excellence 1969. Deciduous. 1 x 1.5m.

ACER PALMATUM DISSECTUM ATROPURPUREUM "Purple Weeping Maple." Plant this fine shrub in a sheltered spot near the edge of a pool, or in other special landscape situations, and you will be thrilled with the wonderful effect of its pendulous branch structure, combined with the lacy, finely cut foliage in eye catching shades of purple. An outstanding variety. Award of Garden Excellence 1969. Deciduous. 1 x 1.5m.

ACER PALMATUM NIGRUM. Similar to *A. palmatum atropurpureum*, but with deeper purple, almost black leaf shadings. Deciduous. 2.5 x 2m.

ACER PALMATUM OSAKASUKI. Distinct and attractive seven lobed, bright green, young foliage colouring in the autumn to fiery orange or crimson scarlet. Recognized by some to be the finest of all Japanese maples for brilliance of autumn colour. Deciduous. 2.5 x 2m.

ACER PALMATUM ROSEO MARGINATUM "Tricolor Maple." Dense, upright growth, and small, deeply cut, seven lobed leaves. These are green and white, delicately margined rose pink. Unusual and dainty shrub, quite irresistible during the spring growth period, but beautiful right throughout the year. Deciduous. 2 x 1.5m.

ACER PALMATUM SEIGAN "Red Stemmed Japanese Maple." Amongst the outstanding better class trees cultivated in modern gardens. Strong growing habit, and almost unreal, polished brilliant red stems and twigs which look like lacquered canes, and give great effect in winter, especially when planted against an evergreen background. Spring and summer foliage is light green, contrasting beautifully against the dramatic stem colour and structure. Autumn colour is in shades of orange and yellow, tinted rose. The tracery of unique red stems in winter is a feature quite unequalled in any other species. Deciduous. 3 x 2.5m.

ACER PALMATUM SUMINAGASHI. Quite the richest and deepest coloured of the Japanese maples. Deeply divided foliage is rich crimson in spring, deepening to blackish crimson in summer, and intensifying to crimson scarlet in autumn. Almost black stems. Deciduous. 3 x 2.5m.

ACER PLATANOIDES "Norway Maple." *Platanoides* refers to the resemblance between the leaves of this maple and the plane tree. Handsome ornamental shade tree for larger gardens, tolerating many soils and climatic conditions, although a poor performer in very hot and dry areas. Strong grower with spreading rounded head. Huge, five lobed leaves up to 20cm broad are deep green with paler undersides and turn vivid gold in autumn. Deciduous. 9 x 6m.

ACER PLATANOIDES CRIMSON KING "Crimson Norway Maple." Highly rated by garden connoisseurs for foliage and form. Grows less rapidly than *platanoides*. Makes a fine lawn specimen or avenue tree, but needs adequate space to display its individuality. Large, five lobed leaves, 15cm or more across, are shiny, dark coppery red at first, changing to purple red when mature, and to yellowish purple in autumn. Deciduous. 6 x 4.5m.

ACER PSEUDOPLATANUS "Sycamore Maple." Native of Europe and western Asia. Sycamore bears the name *pseudoplatanus* because its bark is reminiscent of the plane tree. Grand old spreading tree from central Europe. Rather big for average gardens. Good for larger areas where fast growth and hardiness to cold and wind is desired. Tolerant of salt winds. Large, five lobed leaves, and in spring conspicuous, long clusters of winged, yellowish flowers. Deciduous. 12 x 9m.

ACER PSEUDOPLATANUS BRILLIANTISSIMUM. An extremely rare and beautiful form. Spectacular in spring when its young growths appear in a glorious shade of coral pink. Leaves change to yellowish green, and finally deep green as they mature. Rather slow growing. Plant in deeply dug soil, and locate where strong winds will not burn delicate young leaves. Deciduous. 3 x 2m.

ACER PSEUDOPLATANUS WORLEI "Golden Sycamore." Equally hardy as above, but with rich, golden yellow foliage from spring through mid-summer. Forms a fine specimen shade tree. Deciduous. 6 x 4m.

ACIPHYLLA

"TARAMEA" "Wild Spaniard" "SPEAR GRASS"

ACIPHYLLA COLENSOI. Pronounced "ack-ee-filla," the name is from the Greek *akis* — a point, and *phyllon* — a leaf, and covers a genus of almost 40 species of New Zealand and Australian herbaceous perennials, mostly with sharp, stiff leaves in erect rosettes. New Zealand native *A. colensoi* occurs from East Cape to Canterbury in alpine or sub-alpine situations. Very rigid leaves, 30 to 50cm by 1 to 2cm wide, are bayonet like, sharp pointed and glaucous. They arise from the base to form a circular bushy plant. The flower stalk arises to a height of 2.5m from the centre of the plant like a pole, and bears greenish yellow, sweetly scented flowers which open during November and December. *Aciphylla* is very hardy, requiring an open situation, loose or rocky soil, and good drainage. Useful among other spiky plants for desert or rocky garden effects. Umbelliferae. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

ACKAMA

"MAKAMAKA"

ACKAMA ROSAEFOLIA. *Ackama* is meant to be an anagram of the Maori name. *Rosaefolia* means with leaves resembling a rose. The species was first discovered in the Hokianga district in 1826. It grows in lowland forests, along stream sides and forest margins from Whangarei to Kaitaia, Wanganui and Hokianga. It is one of the most attractive small trees among New Zealand's flora. Handsome foliage is unequally pinnate, 8 to 25cm long, with up to 10 pairs of leaflets and a single terminal leaflet. A distinct reddish tinge on the leaf undersides and veins gives them a handsome appearance, particularly as the leaves are ruffled by the breeze. Young shoots are covered in a light brown tomentum. Flowers are borne during late spring in multi-branched panicles up to 15cm long. Individual flowers are creamy coloured, but although small are produced in such great profusion that the overall effect is impressive. *Ackama* will grow in heavy or light soils, endure sun or shade, but prefers shelter from strong wind and all but light frosts. Pruning after flowering will maintain a neat, medium sized shrub. Cunoniaceae. Evergreen. 5 x 4m.

ACMENA FLORIBUNDA

"MONKEY APPLE"

Refer *Eugenia Smithii*.

ADENANDRA

"CHINA FLOWER"

Charming small shrubs from South Africa where they grow freely on rocky mountain sides and sea cliffs. They have a preference for deeply worked, well drained, dry, stony soil in an open situation to which has been added peat moss or compost that is not over rich. They resent excess artificial fertiliser. Use *Adenandra* in pebble gardens, shrub borders, large rock gardens or mass bedding. Rutaceae.

ADENANDRA FRAGRANS "Rose China Flower." Suitable for warmer districts, this small, almost continuously flowering shrub has small leaves, and more particularly during late winter and early spring, great quantities of rosy pink, Manuka like flowers which are sweetly scented. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

ADENANDRA UNIFLORA "China Flower." Found mostly on rocky mountainsides and sea cliffs around Cape Peninsula. Grows quickly to form a dense, twiggy plant, and throughout spring and summer smothers itself with wide open, china white flowers with a tinge of pale pink, appearing like delicately tinted porcelain. One of the finest dwarf shrubs. Evergreen. 60 x 1m.

AESCULUS

"HORSE CHESTNUT"



Aesculus is actually an ancient Latin name, probably for a type of oak. It was however, applied by Linnaeus to this genus of about 25 species of deciduous trees from south east Europe, North America and north east Asia. It has been said that the term "Horse Chestnut" is a translation from the Turkish, and reflects the belief that these chestnuts were a remedy against roaring in horses. Others say that the semi-circular mark left behind by the fallen leaf resembles the hoof of a horse! They are all bold foliated trees, with showy heads of flowers, some bearing large, spiny fruits containing "Chestnuts" or "Conkers." Aesculus prefers cool, moist, soil conditions, and freedom from constant severe winds. Hippocastanaceae.

AESCULUS CARNEA "Pink Horse Chestnut." Strikingly beautiful tree with nice rounded shape, bearing hundreds of 20cm plumes of deep pink flowers in early summer. Leaves are large, dark green, and divided fanwise into five leaflets. Rather slow growing particularly if dry, where it will also suffer early leaf burn. Valuable addition to any large garden or park. Deciduous. 7 x 6m.

AESCULUS CARNEA BRIOTII "Red Horse Chestnut." This more compact and deeper coloured form is comparable to the most handsome tropical trees with its bold, handsome leaves and rosy crimson flowers in big, upright 22cm clusters. This late spring display follows the unfolding of new leaves. Compound leaves with five spreading leaflets like the fingers of a hand, are heavily veined. Perfect lawn specimen tree for summer shade, for street or avenue planting. Unfortunately not always easy to obtain. Deciduous. 6 x 5m.

AESCULUS HIPPOCASTANUM "Common Horse Chestnut." Stately spreading tree from the Balkans with large, rounded head, bold, heavily veined compound foliage, and huge, upright, conical sprays of white flowers tinged with red, followed by shiny brown nuts. Amongst the most beautiful flowering trees. Deciduous. 7 x 6m.

AGAPANTHUS



Agapanthus which means "love flower" (agape — love; anthos — a flower), is a genus of about 9 species of South African perennial herbs. In warmer climates many hardy species become naturalised in open fields or gullies, and are so prolific that they appear as wild, endemic species.

Their handsome foliage, elegant flowers, neat, clean cut appearance and easy culture, has appealed to landscapers, and they are now much in demand for backgrounds, bank covers, lining driveways, fillers, and superb container plants.

They grow easily in any reasonably well drained soil in sun or semi-shade. They enjoy plenty of water during dry periods, and are hardy to frost and cold weather. Divide infrequently, usually after five or six years' growth. Flowers seem more prolific from root bound clumps whether in the garden or in containers. Stock or animals do not damage plants naturalised in open fields. Liliaceae.

AGAPANTHUS ORIENTALIS. The best known species found naturally in the eastern Cape regions. Dark green, strap like leaves 60cm long by 5cm wide, arise from ground level, and curve over gracefully. Flower stems from 1 to 1.5m high carry rounded heads, or umbels of flowers 20cm in diameter. Up to 100 bright medium blue, trumpet shaped flowers, 4 to 5cm long appear in each umbel during December and January. Once clumps become established, the annual display of bloom is a spectacular summer garden event. A white flowered form is sometimes available. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

AGAPANTHUS PETER PAN. An outstanding, free blooming, dwarf variety. Foliage clumps grow only 20 to 30cm high, and blue flower clusters appear in summer on 30 to 45cm stems. Good in rockeries or amongst dwarf shrubs or perennials. Evergreen. 45 x 30cm.

AGATHIS

"NEW ZEALAND KAURI"



AGATHIS AUSTRALIS. Agathis comes from the Greek — a ball of thread, alluding to the tree's almost globular cone. Although a forest tree of such immense proportions, like many other species, the Kauri has a slow growth rate permitting its use in average garden landscaping. Kauri forms a slender, upright, straight trunked tree with bronze green, lanceolate, 5 to 10cm, leathery foliage. Delightful patterns of branches and leaves, especially when young. Kauris seem to prefer a heavier soil which is damp throughout the summer. In great demand for contemporary planting in pebble gardens, courtyards, against walls and fences, also indoors. Araucariaceae. Evergreen. 6 x 2.5m.

AGAVE

"CENTURY PLANT" "DEVIL'S NEEDLE"



Agave is derived from agavos — admirable, referring to the handsome appearance of a plant in bloom. The term Century Plant was given with the mistaken idea that the plants take 100 years to flower. Gigantic succulents mostly from Mexico, they grow in poor, hot, dry areas, thriving in the face of almost impossible conditions. Given adequate space for unhindered development, Agaves with their bold, tapering, spine pointed leaves and simple rosette form, will create exciting drama in modern landscape settings.

After around 15 years, most agaves send up a spike 6m or more high topped with yellow flowers. The original plant then dies, but not before it has produced a crop of new plants from the base. Perfect for large rock or pebble gardens, feature gardens, simulated desert gardens, lawn specimens, clay banks, etc. Allow adequate space from walkways to avoid contact with their rather aggressive leaf tip spines. Agavaceae.

AGAVE AMERICANA. An interesting feature plant in the form of a large, open, trunkless rosette of spreading, broad and thick, succulent, grey green leaves. They have sharp brown hooks along the margins, and end in a long, spiny point. Allow plenty of space for the plant to show its individuality. Any well drained soil in full sun. Evergreen. 1.5 x 2m.

AGAVE AMERICANA MARGINATA. Identical to Americana in form and structure, but with a broad band of gold down the edges of each leaf. Evergreen. 1.5 x 2m.

AGAVE AMERICANA MEDIO PICTA. Has a broad band of yellow down the centre of each leaf instead of along the margins as in A. marginata. Evergreen. 1.5 x 2m.

AGAVE AMERICANA STRIATA. Forms a large rosette of broad, glaucous grey leaves, lined, striped and banded with yellow or white. Evergreen. 2 x 2m.

AGAVE ATTENUATA. Attenuata means narrowing to a point. Smaller edition of Century plant with light green to grey green leaves up to 80cm long, rather soft and satiny in texture and without spines. Forms a perfect rosette, sometimes two or three, with a tendency to lie to one side rather than grow straight up. This is no disadvantage, and can be exploited by the careful placement of large rocks, growing it against a wall or fence, or planting some other suitable plant beside it. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

AGAVE DECIPIENS "False Sisal." Decipiens means deceptive or cheating, and this species is probably thus named for its similarity to *A. sisalana* from which is obtained sisal hemp used in making cord, rope, matting and sacking. *A. decipiens* forms dense rosettes with dagger like, glossy green leaves. Edges are smooth, but each leaf has a sharp pointed grooved spine. Erect flower stems up to 2.5m high bear numerous small bulbils which can be grown into new plants. Evergreen. 1.5 x 2m.

AGAVE FEROX. The meaning of ferox is ferocious or very thorny. This Mexican native forms a striking, large, stemless rosette with rigid, fleshy, glossy, dark green leaves up to 1.30m long by 30cm wide. Leaf margins are slightly waved, and have hooked, blackish brown marginal spines terminating with a long, sharp point. Flower stems may arise to 9 or 10m. Evergreen. 2 x 2m.

AGAVE FILIFERA. Filifera means thread bearing. Another Mexican variety forming a rosette of many narrow, stiff, bright green leaves 20 to 25cm long. White lines along the edges of the leaves split into loose filaments. Excellent landscaping plant on a smaller scale. Evergreen. 50 x 50cm.

AGAVE FOURCROYDES. Named for its resemblance to the genus *Furcraea*. Native to Cuba and Mexico, it yields henequen fibre used in rope making. Forms a trunk with a rosette of stiff leaves more than 2m long by 10cm wide. These are greyish green, sword shaped, margined with small black spines, and tipped with a sharp black point. Flower stem up to 6m bears greenish flowers with an unpleasant smell. Evergreen. 3 x 2m.

AGAVE VICTORIAE-REGINAE. Forms a delightful dwarf rosette with numerous dark green, thick, fleshy leaves about 15cm long by 5cm wide, with narrow white outlines. Extremely slow growing, taking around 20 years before producing greenish flowers on tall stems. Rosettes have perfect form, and the plant is most decorative in rock or pebble gardens, containers, etc. Named in honour of Queen Victoria. Evergreen. 30 x 25cm.

AGONIS

"WILLOW MYRTLE"



This genus of West Australian trees is noted for resistance to drought and hard, arid conditions when established. Particularly suited to Auckland's clay areas provided frequent deep waterings are given during the establishment period. They are rapid growers and most useful in contemporary landscaping. Myrtaceae.

AGONIS FLEXUOSA. Flexuosa means tortuous or zigzag, referring to its angular branchlets. Quickly forms a neat, single trunked specimen with willowy branches weeping almost to the ground. Could be described as a dwarf evergreen weeping willow. Easily grown tree, most valuable for street planting, and for garden use as shade or screen. Could also be trained as espalier, or used as a tub plant. Graceful, drooping willow like foliage is rich pink in spring. Small, white flowers appear late spring. Very tolerant as to soil. The strong odour of its crushed leaves sometimes earns the name of Peppermint Tree. Evergreen. 5 x 4m.

AGONIS FLEXUOSA VARIEGATA "Variegated Willow Myrtle." Very beautiful shrub with drooping stems. Foliage is striped green and cream, marked with pink. Prefers semi-shade and shelter from wind. Unfortunately difficult to propagate, and plants are always scarce and expensive. Evergreen. 2.5 x 2m.

AGONIS JUNIPERINA "Juniper Myrtle." Name refers to its Juniper like appearance. Grows easily and fast, quickly providing dramatic effects. Looks well planted with Junipers or other needle leafed plants. Tiny, soft green foliage, and in mid-winter small white, heathlike flowers clothe its gracefully drooping branches. These are useful and long lasting when cut. Quite hardy in most locations, but an annual trimming in spring is beneficial to preserve good shape. Popular small tree in contemporary landscaping. Evergreen. 5 x 4m.

AILANTHUS

"TREE OF HEAVEN"



AILANTHUS ALTISSIMA. Ailanthus is the Latinised version of ailanto — the native name of a Moluccan species, meaning sky tree. Altissima means very tall. Native to China and common in European parks where aged specimens attain heights of more than 25m. Outstanding pinnate leaves can be up to 60cm long or more, with 13 to 25 coarsely toothed leaflets. Whitish green flowers in terminal panicles are rather inconspicuous, and they have a somewhat disagreeable odour. Clusters of reddish brown winged fruit follow in late summer and autumn. These are valued for dried arrangements. Planted in rich soil in a sheltered situation the tree makes rapid growth when young, but slows down after 10 to 15 years. Essentially a tree for larger areas. Worth planting however for the beauty of its foliage and intense autumn colours as a juvenile, pruning it back each winter to control size. Likely to sucker in light soils. Also known as *A. glandulosa*. Simaroubaceae. Deciduous. 15 x 10m.

ALBERTA

"MOUNTAIN ALBERTA"



ALBERTA MAGNA. A rare and valuable little South African tree named in honour of Albertus Magnus, famous philosopher and theologian of the 13th century. Leaves are large and laurel like, deep holly green and glossy. Erect clusters of brilliant coral red to orange red flowers are composed of 25mm, slender, downy tubes in groups of up to 10. These appear in late autumn, continuing 88 into winter and early spring. The tree continues to be decorative in the summer, as the calyx of the flower becomes enlarged and changes to a deep, rosy red colour, continuing until small two celled fruit is ripe. Should be seriously tried out in all districts except where frosts are very severe. Rubiaceae. Evergreen. 4.5 x 2.5m.

ALBIZZIA

"SILK TREE" "NEMU TREE"



ALBIZZIA JULIBRISSIN. The perfect shade or screen tree for outdoor living areas. Silk tree grows quickly to provide either a screen or shade canopy. It is hardy and easy to grow. Comes from the central parts of Asia and named after Albizzi — an Italian naturalist. Decorative, rich green, ferny leaves are light sensitive, and fold up at night. Flowers during summer set on top of the leaves, open up as rounded fluffy brushes of pink stamens just like the fuzz of silk. As soon as winter comes Silk Tree obligingly 88 and quickly drops its leaves to let the warm winter sunshine through, giving a fascinating pattern of bare branches. Unpruned, Albizzia makes a multi-branched plant providing a splendid screen. Staking, tying, and removal of lateral growths will train the tree to a magnificent, single trunked, shade canopy. Silk Tree revels in hot, dry locations once established. Leguminosae. Deciduous. 5 x 4m.

ALECTRYON

"TITOKI" "NEW ZEALAND OAK"



ALECTRYON EXCELSUM. Alectryon is Greek for cock. Excelsum means tall. One of the outstanding New Zealand natives, forming a fine, spreading tree. Attractive large, pinnate, shiny leaves about 20 to 30cm long are light green. Sprays of rusty, woolly, petal-less flowers present a curious reddish brown effect in early summer, followed by a feature of shiny, jet black seeds protruding from scarlet, fleshy berries. Splendid tree for exposed situations and ideal for ornamental landscaping. Award of Garden Excellence 1972. Sapindaceae. Evergreen. 7 x 4m.

ALNUS**"ALDER"**

Hardy, deciduous European trees belonging to the birch family. They make remarkably rapid growth, and have a decided love of moisture. Alder is an ideal shade tree to plant in moist lawn areas, in swampy ground, or along river banks. They provide an interesting display of tassel like, greenish yellow, male flower catkins in clusters before the leaves appear. Female flowers develop into small, woody cones decorative on bare winter branches, and perfect for floral art. Betulaceae.

ALNUS GLUTINOSA "Black Alder." This tree will provide you with fast screening effects in boggy places. Untrimmed it usually develops multiple stems making a dense mass right to the ground. Can easily be trained on a single trunk if desired. Roundish leaves up to 10cm long are coarsely toothed, dark green and lustrous. Young shoots are sticky (glutinosa), cracked bark and seed cones are black — hence the common and scientific names. Deciduous. 8 x 6m.

ALNUS RUBRA "Red Alder." Red Alder is a supple tree from western North America with graceful branches slightly pendulous at the ends. Grows naturally in narrow, pyramidal form, but easily pruned for a bushy screen. Simple leaves are 12 by 5cm, dark green above and greyish beneath. Buds are distinctly red, and 10 to 15cm catkins precede the leaves in spring. One of the most rapid growing shade trees, tolerating heat, cold, sun or shade, and continually wet soil. Deciduous. 9 x 6m.

ALOE

Aloes, mostly South African, are succulent members of the lily family with fleshy, tapering leaves, generally arranged in a rosette. Besides their dramatic and valuable contribution of foliage and form, they provide a bonus of spectacular flowers, usually appearing in winter as numerous, narrow tubes, arranged on a stalk similarly to the Red Hot Poker. Aloes are remarkably adaptable, and usually present few cultural problems in New Zealand. Many species have a resting period during summer when they resent sodden soil.

Plant Aloes in open, sunny locations in deeply dug soil containing peat moss, sand or scoria, and take precautions over drainage. Avoid excessive fertilisers. Well matured compost is best. Most useful in contemporary landscaping, either singly or in groups. Perfect for pebble gardens, raised beds, large rock gardens, feature gardens, etc. Ideal too in containers outside or indoors. In transplanting cover only the roots with soil, as soil on the stems or lower leaves will cause decay. It is a good idea to lay several large flat stones on top of the soil to help support the plant and insulate the roots. Liliaceae.

ALOE ARBORESCENS "Tree Aloe." Arborescens means growing in tree like form. This is a dramatic and interesting plant. Branching stems carry big clumps of grey green, spine edged, 30cm leaves, crowded together to form rosettes. In winter flower stems arch upwards from the centre of these rosettes bearing thick tapering spikes of brick red flowers. Evergreen. 2.5 x 2m.

ALOE ARISTATA. Aristata means bearded. Small, stemless species which forms clumps of rosettes at ground level. Each rosette is barely 15cm across, and is comprised of dark green leaves speckled with white, edged with fine white teeth, and ending with a long bristle. Flower stems in early winter grow up to 45cm and carry numerous 15cm spikes of red flowers. Evergreen. 45 x 45cm.

ALOE BREVIFOLIA. Brevifolia means short leaved. Gradually builds up a colony of rosettes which keep close to the ground. Triangular oblong leaves are very pale greyish green, edged with widely spaced white prickles like small rose thorns. Produces one or two 38cm stems with dense clusters of pale scarlet flowers in late autumn. Evergreen. 30 x 30cm.

ALOE CLEISTIFLORA. Specific name means closed flowers. Compact, stiff rosette of clean habit and freely suckering. Glaucous leaves, almost flat on top and rounded beneath, have ivory markings and are edged with cream teeth. Flowers do not open. Evergreen. 60 x 60cm.

ALOE HUMILIS. Humilis means lower growing than most of its kindred. It is a small, shapely, free suckering rosette. Glaucous blue green, succulent, narrow concave leaves with white marginal teeth and tubercles on the back, giving a hairy looking appearance. Flowers red, tipped green. Evergreen. 30 x 30cm.

ALOE JUCUNDA. Jucunda means agreeable or pleasing. From Somaliland. Group forming, small, stemless rosettes with broad tapering, recurving fleshy leaves. These are dark green with numerous, pale green to white translucent spots, and margined with horny, red brown teeth. Flowers pale pink. Evergreen. 60 x 60cm.

AMELANCHIER**"SHAD BUSH"**

AMELANCHIER CANADENSIS. Amelanchier is one of the finest autumn foliaged shrubs, and while the flowering period is not long, it is a worthwhile extra. The Shad Bush is a neat, erect growing shrub or small tree, producing in spring as the attractive young foliage is opening, great quantities of drooping racemes of 25mm, lacy white flowers. Although these last no longer than a week, the fairy light effect is most beautiful, and never fails to attract attention. Under suitable conditions it produces a crop of small, purple black, currant sized, sweet and edible berries. Leaves are oblong to heart shaped, 4 to 9cm long, sharply toothed, woolly on both sides when young, and remaining so on the undersides. Impressive autumn display of rich golden yellow to russet red foliage. Attractive winter branch and twig pattern. Hardy, preferring cool dry districts and soil without lime. Named from Amelanchier — the French name for one of the species. Canadensis — Canadian. Rosaceae. Deciduous. 4 x 3m.

ANGELICA

ANGELICA ARCHANGELICA. Supposed angelic healing powers earned this plant its name. It is a European herb used in various ways to flavour food and wines, and to cure certain diseases. It is listed here mainly for its ornamental value. A tropical looking plant with toothed and divided yellow green leaves up to 1m long. Greenish white flowers in large umbrella like clusters are usually removed before buds open to prolong the plant's life. Plant in good deep loam, and provide adequate fertiliser and moisture for luxuriant growth. Used for tropical effects in contemporary gardens. Umbelliferae. Evergreen. 2 x 1m.

ANIGOZANTHUS**"KANGAROO PAW"**

ANIGOZANTHUS MANGLESII. Anigozanthus is from the Greek anigo — to expand, and anthos — a flower. West Australian bulbous rooted herbaceous plants with stiff, narrow, flax like leaves and quaint, metallic, green and red woolly flowers which bear a fancied resemblance to the foot of a Kangaroo. These appear in spring and summer in clusters on long stems, and they last for several weeks. Grow in hot, dry, poor, sandy, or gravelly soil without artificial fertiliser. Amaryllidaceae. Evergreen. 1 x .60m.

ARAUCARIA

"MONKEY PUZZLE" "NORFOLK ISLAND PINE"

ARAUCARIA ARAUCANA "Monkey Puzzle." Both generic and specific names refer to the Arauco area in Chile of which Monkey Puzzle is native. Also called "Chile Pine" from the country of its origin. This fine specimen tree is related to Norfolk Island Pine, and has the same erect, symmetrical habit of growth. Sharp, thick, scale like leaves arranged spirally, closely cover all its branches, giving rise to the legend that having climbed the tree a monkey cannot descend. Grow as an isolated specimen and shelter from high winds. Araucariaceae. Evergreen. 8 x 5m.

ARAUCARIA HETEROPHYLLA "Norfolk Island Pine." Previously known as *A. excelsa*. A wonderful upright growing tree which adds beauty and grace to any landscape. Its trim branches are placed tier upon tier on the grand, central trunk giving the tree a tall, pyramidal effect. It is fairly quick growing, should be given plenty of space to develop, and is especially suited to coastal planting where it withstands salt winds. Lasts for years as a container plant, and a splendid Christmas tree. Heterophylla — diversely leaved. Evergreen. 10 x 5m.

ARBUTUS

"IRISH STRAWBERRY TREE"

ARBUTUS UNEDO. Native of southern Europe to Asia Minor, and cultivated throughout Europe for centuries. Handsome garden tree with dark foliage, reddish stems and Lily of the Valley flowers in autumn and winter. Red strawberry like fruit provides a colourful garden display, and is edible and pleasant in small quantities. Use as a specimen, screen, or background. Attractive whether well trained or allowed to go its own way. Withstands heat and tolerates lime, but requires spraying occasionally for aphids. Ericaceae. Evergreen. 5 x 3m.

ARDISIA

ARDISIA CRISPA "Coral Ardisia." From China comes this choice dwarf berry shrub. Ardisia is from ardis — a point, referring to its spear, pointed anthers. Crispa refers to the finely wavy leaf margins. Usually grown indoors as a single stem pot plant. In warm, shady areas with good drainage and away from winter cold, or in tubs, Ardisia will grow outdoors. Oval, wavy edged 8cm leaves, fragrant pink flowers like bouvardias, and bunches of polished red berries remain on the plants for months during autumn and winter. Myrsinaceae. Evergreen. 75 x 60 cm

ARENARIA

"SANDWORT" "IRISH MOSS"

ARENARIA VERNA CAESPITOSA. The genus is named from the Latin arena — sand, referring to the conditions in which many species prefer to grow, and includes about 150 annual or perennial, small, creeping or mat forming herbs. They have numerous close relatives including Minuartia and Sagina. Some confusion exists as to the correct nomenclature of the species popularly grown in New Zealand. Usually referred to as "Irish Moss," it is one of the most useful carpeting plants with the appearance, softness and texture of true moss. Thread like, creeping stems are densely covered with 6 to 8mm, awl shaped leaves in tones of lime green to rich gold. Small white flowers during summer are of little significance. Arenaria prefers good soil, ample water during dry periods and adequate drainage in winter. Plant in full sun or some shade, but avoid full shade. Occasional light feeding with slow acting, non burning fertiliser will encourage rapid development. Liquid fertilisers are good. Excellent as ground cover, simulated lawn or moss areas, in rock or pebble gardens, or between crazy paving or slabs. Will stand limited foot traffic. Verna — of the spring, and caespitosa — growing in dense clumps. Caryophyllaceae. Evergreen. 5 x 75cm.

ARISTOTELIA

"MAKO MAKO" "WINEBERRY"

ARISTOTELIA RACEMOSA. The genus was named in honour of Aristotle the Greek philosopher. Racemosa refers to its flowers borne in racemes. A New Zealand native highly regarded overseas for its beauty and versatility. Rather pleasing appearance with airy growth habit and flexible branches. Bark on young plants is quite red, turning darker with age. Leaves up to 12cm long are broad, oval pointed and deeply serrated, light green above and reddish brown beneath. From September till December clusters of tiny rose to deep wine coloured flowers appear. Pea sized fruits follow, and when ripe in January or February, are shiny black. The berries are edible and have a delicious flavour. Isolated trees however, are unlikely to produce berries, but the tree is still worth garden space for form, foliage and flower. Hardy. Plant in full sun with adequate drainage, and ample moisture in summer. Elaeocarpaceae. Evergreen. 5 x 3m.

ARTHROPODIUM

"N.Z. ROCK LILY" "REINGA LILY"

ARTHROPODIUM CIRRHATUM. Excellent species growing naturally from North Cape to Marlborough Sounds. It forms a clump 60cm across with shiny, light green flax like leaves up to 60cm long. During November and December masses of starry white flowers appear in panicles on 60cm stems. These are about 25mm across, and have a suggestion of mauve at the base of the petals. The stamens are most fascinating, and have two woolly, curved tails hanging downwards. It is these that earn the name cirrhatum from the Latin cirrus — a curl or ringlet. Lasts well as cut blooms, and is very dainty for floral art. The plants are hardy in most North Island areas, and where frosts are extreme, the plants are happy to grow under large trees. It flourishes best on semi-shady banks and is happy in coastal situations. Excellent filler when mass planted. Reinga Lily roots were eaten by the Maoris, and other parts of the plant were used medicinally. Award of Garden Excellence 1968. Liliaceae. Evergreen. 60 x 60cm.

ARUNDINARIA

"DWARF VARIEGATED BAMBOO"

ARUNDINARIA VIRIDI STRIATA. Delightful dwarf Japanese, hardy, running bamboo. Slender, purplish green stems spread rapidly. Leaves from 4 to 15cm long by 2.5cm wide are minutely toothed, pubescent beneath, dark green with rich yellow stripes, often predominantly yellow. A beautiful variegated bamboo ideal in pebble gardens, planted against large rocks, or backgrounds of stained timber. Excellent in containers. Inclined to be aggressive if unrestricted. Grows in sun or shade. Old canes can be cut to ground level to encourage the production of highly coloured new shoots. Arundinaria is from arundo — a reed, viridi means green, and striata, striped. See also Bambusa and Sasa. Gramineae. Evergreen. 1 x 75m.

ARUNDO

The name is simply the Latin term for a reed. This group of perennial reed grasses is in great demand for adding tone and texture to modern landscape design. They grow in all but the coldest areas, and thrive in well worked, average garden soil. Gramineae.

ARUNDO DONAX VERSICOLOR "Variegated Danubian Reed." Donax is another term for reed, and versicolor means variously coloured. Spectacular rapid growing plant from southern Europe, with tall bamboo like growth, but without the woody stems and durability of true bamboo. Actually a giant perennial grass with stout, knotty stems up to 3m high or more, and arching leaves 30 to 45cm long. Foliage colour is grey green, striped creamy white. Stems are topped with large, showy, plume like flower heads, at first reddish then white. Highly ornamental in large shrubberies or featured in contemporary landscapes. Semi-deciduous. 3 x 2m.

ASCLEPIAS



Named after the Greek god of medicine Asklepios. It is a genus of about 100 species mostly from tropical America and South Africa. Monarch butterflies simply love these plants. Their caterpillars quickly devour vast quantities of leaves before attaching themselves to the stems in their handsome green and gold cocoons. Thousands are planted each year by gardeners in New Zealand for this purpose. The plants have little ornamental value apart from the vivid blossoms of the blood flower, and the fascinating seed pods of the swan plant. Grow in full sun away from frost in average soil conditions. Asclepiadaceae.

ASCLEPIAS CURASSAVICA "Blood Flower." From Curacao, Caribbean Sea as the specific name implies. Foliage and growth habit like swan plant, but with masses of deep red flowers through autumn and winter. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

ASCLEPIAS PHYSCARPA "Swan Plant." From South Africa. Inflated silvery green seed pods resembling baby swans can be floated on water to the fascination of children who also love to watch the life progress of the monarch butterfly which feeds upon its leaves. Physa means a bladder, and karpos — fruit, referring to the inflated seed pods. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

ASPLENIUM

"HEN AND CHICKEN FERN"



ASPLENIUM BULBIFERUM. Asplenium is from the Greek splen — the spleen, as this plant was once thought to be a remedy for disorders of the spleen and liver. Bulbiferum meaning bulb bearing, refers to the young plantlets which appear on mature leaves. These can be detached and grown on. Ferns have become a vital part of landscaping. This New Zealand native has a cool, fresh appearance. Fronds very finely cut and light green up to 1m long, arch gracefully from the base arranged in neat, rosette form. Reasonably hardy, best in semi or full shade, and plant in deeply dug soil with peat moss and sand. Provide good drainage in winter and adequate watering when dry. Use individually amongst shade loving flowering plants such as azaleas, dwarf rhododendrons, or mass plant for effective ground cover in shady locations. Excellent container plant. Polypodiaceae. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

ASTARTEA



ASTARTEA FASCICULARIS "Pink Astartea." From Astarte the Assyrian Venus. Fascicularis means grouped together in bundles. Quite a delightful shrub from Western Australia which grows easily and quickly. Slender, erect form, densely clustered, minute, heath like foliage and elegant plummy growth. Flexible branches tend to arch gracefully, and sway in the wind. The whole plant is studded during summer with small white flowers. Well drained, acid soil conditions with peat moss, and open, sunny location. Myrtaceae. Evergreen. 2.5 x 1m.

ASTARTEA FASCICULARIS "PINKIE." Pretty dwarf growing form bearing masses of white, flushed pink flowers. Prune Astartea after flowering to preserve vigour. Evergreen. 1.30 x .60m.

AUCUBA

"JAPANESE LAUREL"



Aucuba is the Latinized version of the Japanese name aokiba. Full marks to Aucuba for adaptability, beautiful foliage, and to the females of the species for attractive berries. Possibly the most valuable dwarf foliage shrub. Grows best in semi-shade so it is useful to lighten up dark spots under trees, in patio areas, beside dark stained buildings or fences, or to provide contrast against the shady side of a big rock. Works in well with other foliage or flowering plants, and is ideal for pebble gardens which avoid the hottest sun.

Use in pots or tubs for indoors or outside. Resists dry conditions, few pests or diseases seem to offend, and the plant is reputed to be hardy to coastal conditions. Any reasonable garden soil, but plant with peat moss and sand. Occasional deep waterings during a prolonged dry period are beneficial. Plants can be kept to a required size by periodic pruning. Aucubas are good for mass planting, and if one male is included amongst several female plants, good crops of scarlet red berries can be expected throughout winter. Cornaceae.

AUCUBA JAPONICA "Green Leaf Aucuba." Leaves are about 15cm long, clean and polished, leathery in texture, lanceolate, coarsely toothed and deep green without variegation. Leaf form is typical of most Aucubas. Provides contrast amongst mass plantings of the gold leaf types. Both male and female forms are usually available. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1m.

AUCUBA JAPONICA CROTONOIDES "Croton Leaf Aucuba." The best foliated form and most reliable. Large leathery leaves beautifully marked and spotted with deep gold and green variegations.

124 Reminiscent of the foliage of tropical crotons as indicated by its clonal name. Female. Award of Garden Excellence 1967. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1m.

AUCUBA JAPONICA GOLD DUST. The male counterpart of crotonoides. Foliage is attractive and heavily spotted. Male. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1m.

AUCUBA JAPONICA MR. GOLDSTRIKE. Leaves are heavily marked with rich gold. Another good companion for crotonoides. Male. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1m.

AUCUBA JAPONICA PICTURATA. Large showy leaves have a broad splash of brilliant gold in the centre, edged with deep green with yellow splashes. Most attractive, but needs more shade than crotonoides. Picturata means with painted or variegated leaves. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1m.

AUCUBA JAPONICA SULPHUR. Spectacular, tropical looking shade plant. Long, tapering leaves have broad, rich sulphur yellow edges with central deep green zone, lightly splashed gold. Shady location. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1m.

AZALEAS



Azaleas have for many years been classified by botanists under the genus rhododendron, and this is undoubtedly the way it should be. However, to most gardeners and nurserymen, azaleas will always be referred to as azaleas, so, in the interests of simplicity, we will deal with rhododendrons and azaleas under two distinct headings.

The name is from the Greek azaleos — dry, the allusion being to the arid habitation of some species. Most of the modern so called azaleas are the result of much selection and hybridising. Again for simplicity, they are listed here under two main headings — evergreen and deciduous. Azaleas are amongst the showiest of flowering shrubs. Their most spectacular displays can be expected during spring and summer, but some varieties flower almost the year through, while others commence late autumn, and produce blooms over the winter months.

Apart from their magnificent floral displays, they are ornamental shrubs by virtue of their foliage, compact in habit and easy to grow in average, acid, garden soils with reasonable humus content. They dislike alkaline soil conditions, and resent the presence of lime. Soil can be conditioned by the addition of peat moss, and alkalinity corrected with aluminium sulphate. Some varieties — usually the more beautifully flowered ones, are inclined to suffer in foliage and flower

when grown in hot sunshine. For these, a semi-shady, cooler location is preferable.

Usually double flowered plants are smaller than singles of the same age when purchased. Azalea kurume are very similar to the indica azaleas, but foliage and flower are much smaller, and they resist cold and dry conditions better. They simply smother themselves with brilliant flowers during spring, and the miniature, box like foliage takes on a rich bronze colour in winter. Azaleas have many landscaping functions. Use them for massed bedding either by themselves, or in association with other acid lovers. Some of the larger growers are excellent for specimen planting. They are splendid in containers for shady areas, and make long lasting, colourful indoor plants or bonzai. Ericaceae.

AZALEA EVERGREEN. The indica azaleas include many hybrids or types from different parts of the world. Some have been developed for special purposes, and have varying degrees of hardiness or tolerance. The kurumes generally are compact, twiggy plants, densely foliated with small leaves. Their flowers are small and produced in amazing profusion. Generally they are tolerant of more winter cold than other evergreen azaleas. Flower descriptions such as "single" or "double" are in familiar garden language. Less common however, is the term "hose-in-hose" which simply means that the flower appears to be a tube within a tube. Evergreen azaleas come in shades of white, pink, red, magenta, cerise and purple.

AZALEA ADDY WERY. Deep blood red with dull orange bronze glow. Double. Kurume. 60 x 60cm.

AZALEA ADVENT BELLS. Bright rosy red. Flowers almost all year with maximum display winter and spring. Semi-double. Indica. 75 x 75cm.

AZALEA ALBERT ELIZABETH. Dawn pink with broad, rose pink, heavily frilled margins and distinctive lime green markings in the throat. Semi-double to peony form. Indica. 75 x 75cm.

AZALEA APPLE BLOSSOM. Pale pink with white throat. Hardy, free flowering and inclined to be self layering. Good ground cover. Single. Kurume. 60 x 60cm.

AZALEA AVENIR. Copper pink to salmon orange. Large round foliage, commences to flower early, vigorous grower. Semi-double. Indica. 75 x 75cm.

AZALEA BLAUW'S PINK. Warm salmon pink with paler shading. Extremely free flowering, semi-double hose-in-hose. Kurume. 60 x 60cm.

AZALEA BLUSHING BRIDE. Soft blush pink with frilled petals. Double. Indica. 75 x 75cm.

AZALEA CHRISTMAS CHEER. Hot oriental cerise red. Extremely free flowering, ideal for brilliant massed effects. Hose-in-hose. Kurume. 60 x 60cm.

AZALEA COCADE. Bright orange red. Lush, rich green foliage, vigorous grower. Single. Indica. 1 x 1m.

AZALEA COMTE DE KERATONE. Soft warm pink with deeper pink veins flecked white at the edges and maroon spot in throat. Flowers borne in clusters at the ends of branches. Double. Indica. 75 x 75cm.

AZALEA COMTESSE DE KERCHOVI. Clear salmon pink, lightly shaded to white toward petal tips. Wavy petals. Double. Indica. 75 x 75cm.

AZALEA CONSTANCE. Bright clear pink, blooms freely. Numerous crowded clusters on long stems. Single. Rutherfordiana. 75 x 75cm.

AZALEA DEUTSCHE PERLE. Purest white with a touch of green in the throat. Grow in semi-shade for perfect blooms. Double. Indica. 75 x 75cm.

AZALEA ELLAMERE. Large tangerine red flowers with fluted petals. One of the showiest. Ideal for massing or containers. Semi-double. Indica. 75 x 75cm.

AZALEA ELSE KAEGER. Glowing coppery red or Spanish red. Flowers prolifically over a long period. Double. Indica. 75 x 75cm.

AZALEA FIELDER'S WHITE. Pure white with lime green in the throat. Vigorous. Single. Indica. 1 x 1m.

AZALEA GERHARD NICOLAI. Large clear pink flowers with frilled petals. Flowers prolifically. Double. Indica. 75 x 75cm.

AZALEA GLORIA. Soft salmon pink with deeper margins, petals heavily frilled. Low, compact grower. Double. Indica. 75 x 75cm.

AZALEA GLORIOSA. Light orange red flowers in abundance. Old time favourite. Lush green foliage, hardy and vigorous. Single. Indica. 1 x 1m.

AZALEA GRETTEL. Basically white but with a 6mm margin of fluorescent china rose. Quite irresistible but not the easiest to grow. Double. 75 x 75cm.

AZALEA GUMPO. Delightful miniatures with closely tufted foliage. Ideal for rock or pebble gardens, or edging borders, or in containers. They cover themselves with full size, beautifully waved, single blooms for long periods in early summer. Usually available in pale pink, mid pink, salmon pink or white. Single. Gumpo. 30 x 30cm.

AZALEA HINODE GIRI. Brightest crimson, hardy and free flowering. Single. Kurume. 60 x 60cm.

AZALEA JAMES BELTON. Palest pink shading to lavender in centre with green spotted throat. Large flower and long season. Single. Indica. 75 x 75cm.

AZALEA KIRIN. Deep rose pink shaded silvery rose. Compact plant becomes a total mass of bloom. Hose-in-hose. Kurume. 60 x 60cm.

AZALEA LEOPOLD ASTRID. Basically white, delightfully shaded soft pink deepening at the margins to rosy red. Frilled petals. Irresistible. Double. Indica. 75 x 75cm.

AZALEA MME. ADOLPHE DE HAENE. Shadings of light and deep pink with delicate white margin. Double. Indica. 75 x 75cm.

AZALEA MELODY. Delft rosy red with deeper spotted throat. Hose-in-hose. Indica. 75 x 75cm.

AZALEA MODEL. Bright crimson lake. Blooms late but prolifically. Semi-double. Indica. 75 x 75cm.

AZALEA PAX. Pure white, frilled petals, late flowering, dwarf grower. One of the best whites. Double. Indica. 60 x 60cm.

AZALEA PINK RUFFLES. Two toned, clear pink, heavily ruffled petals edged white. Double. Indica. 75 x 75cm.

AZALEA PRINCESS MAUD. Rich tyrian purple. Delightful clusters of bloom on long stems. One of the finest kurumes. Hardy. Single. Kurume. 60 x 60cm.

AZALEA RED RUFFLES. Deep salmon red. Large flowers heavily ruffled. Long flowering season. Double. Indica. 75 x 75cm.

AZALEA ROSA BELTON. White with mauve border and lime throat. Long flowering season. Single. Indica. 75 x 75cm.

AZALEA ROSAEFLORA. Rose pink, buds are like roses. Low grower. Useful as border edgings or ground cover. Dislikes sun. Double. Indica. 30 x 60cm.

AZALEA ROSEBUD. Rose pink, compact grower and small flowers in tight rosettes. Free flowering. Double. Indica. 75 x 75cm.

AZALEA ROSE QUEEN. Bright rose pink with deeper spotted throat. Free flowering over a long season. Handsome foliage. Double. Hose-in-hose. Rutherfordiana. 75 x 75cm.

AZALEA SADIE KIRK. Delicate shell pink flowers shaded peach pink and with a touch of lime green in the throat. Blooms borne in clusters over a long season. Double. Indica. 75 x 75cm.

AZALEA SCARLET PRINCE. Vibrant fiery crimson red. Flowers freely through winter and spring. Hose-in-hose. Kurume. 60 x 60cm.

AZALEA SEIKAI. Pure white with green eye. The best white kurume. Free flowering, good for massing. Hardy. Semi-double. Kurume. 30 x 60cm.

AZALEA SILVER ANNIVERSARY. Soft clear pink with delicate white shadings. Petals slightly waved and frilled. Handsome foliage. Extremely free flowering. Hose-in-hose. Indica. 75 x 75cm.

AZALEA SALMONEA. Bright salmon rose pink. An old but extremely showy plant becoming a total mass of bloom. Often listed as A. splendens. Single. Indica. 1.5 x 1m.

AZALEA SWEET NELLIE. Bright cerise rose. Flowers produced abundantly in dense clusters. Double. Hose-in-hose. Fragrant. Indica. 75 x 75cm.

AZALEA TEMPERANCE. Clear lavender mauve with purple reflex. Robust upright growth. Flowers spring. Semi-double. Indica. 75 x 75cm.

AZALEA VIOLACEA MULTIFLORA. Rich magenta purple heavily frilled blooms. Unusual, vigorous and floriferous. Best in this colour. Double. Indica. 75 x 75cm.

AZALEA WILLIAM WYLAM. Glowing rosy mauve or orchid pink. Vigorous, upright grower. Excellent in groups. Single. Indica. 1.5 x 1m.

AZALEAS DECIDUOUS. Deciduous azaleas give you the glorious orange, yellow and golden tonings found in few other shrubs. While briefly deciduous, they have picturesque bare branch patterns, and provide colourful autumn foliage displays as well as the most magnificent show of brilliant bloom for long periods during spring. They are extremely hardy to cold, but insist on cool, deep, well drained, acid soil conditions. Peat moss used as a soil conditioner and mulch will help to provide suitable growing conditions, and dressings of aluminium sulphate or flowers of sulphur will achieve desired acidity. They are more abundant in the cooler climates of New Zealand, but will grow in the Auckland area where suitable soil conditions are provided. Select the coolest location which is sheltered from strong winds, and provide deep waterings during dry periods. Selected named colourings are often available, but as many plants offered are grown from seed, it is advisable to make a personal selection from plants in flower if a definite shade or colour is preferred.

AZALEA ANTHONY KOSTER HYBRIDS. Bright golden yellow shades. Trumpet shaped flowers carried in trusses on long stems.
91 Amongst the showiest garden shrubs. Select colour choice from plants in bloom during September or October. 1.5 x 1.5m.

AZALEA ILAM HYBRIDS. Raised by the late Edgar Stead of Christchurch, this strain has won worldwide acclaim for brilliance, form and vigour. Amongst these are orange reds, bronzy apricots, or flaming red shades with wide open florets, many delightfully frilled at the edges. Select from plants in bloom during September or October. 1.5 x 1.5m.

AZALEA OCCIDENTALIS DELICATISSIMA. The occidentalis (western) species is native to western North America, and is a parent of many beautiful hybrids. A. delicatissima meaning most charming, has fragrant, creamy white flowers flushed rose and yellow, and an orange throat. Plants are compact, multi-stemmed, and produce compact trusses of bloom in abundance during early summer. 1.30 x 1m.

AZARA



Named in honour of J. N. Azara, Spanish patron of botanical science. Very useful Chilean shrubs attractive for form, foliage, flower and fragrance. Locate to avoid the hottest sun, and plant in free draining soil. Water frequently in summer, feed November to March, and trim occasionally to maintain vigour. Fragrance is distinctly vanilla or chocolate. Both these varieties merit extensive planting. Flacourtiaceae.

AZARA INTEGRIFOLIA VARIEGATA. The Chilean species A. integrifolia meaning with entire or uncut leaf margins, is a tall shrub with smooth leaves and conspicuous, chrome yellow flower clusters in late winter and spring. The variegated form has oval leaves up to 2cm long, with a central zone of deep green, brilliantly margined yellow, deepening to red at the edges. Margins are often lightly toothed. Excellent wall shrub. Plant in full sun in well drained soil. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1m.

AZARA LANCEOLATA "Lance Leaf Azara." Graceful arching tree with lush tooth edged, 5cm foliage and mimosa like, fragrant, yellow flowers in short clusters, interspersed throughout the leaves during early summer. When conditions suit, a good crop of round, pale mauve berries appear in the autumn. Hardy and easy to grow. Evergreen. 4.5 x 3m.

AZARA MICROPHYLLA "Box Leaf Azara." Microphylla — small leaves. Dainty shrub with distinctive arching branch pattern, spreading fan like to give a definite two dimensional effect. Shiny, dark green, 1 to 2cm rounded leaves. Sweetly fragrant, yellow flowers in short clusters in late winter. Effective when planted as a centre piece amongst massed Azaleas, or similar flowering plants. Good effect as silhouette against wall or frame. Evergreen. 3 x 2.5m.

BACKHOUSIA

"SWEET VERBENA TREE"



BACKHOUSIA CITRIODORA. This genus of Australian native trees and shrubs is named after James Backhouse of York, a mid 19th century nurseryman. B. citriodora meaning lemon scented, is from Queensland where it is also known as "Lemon Scented Myrtle." Attractive small tree with strongly aromatic foliage, bronze
95 coloured in its young state. The leaves contain a high percentage of citral oil of considerable commercial value. Small white flowers are crowded in axillary and terminal clusters. Most ornamental and sweetly scented tree, worthy of a place in any garden where frosts are not too severe. Myrtaceae. Evergreen. 4.5 x 3.5m.

BAECKEA

"HEATH MYRTLE"



In honour of Abraham Baeck, a Swedish physician who collected the first recorded species. Most beautiful shrubs from Victoria and New South Wales, delighting in loose, free, rather poor, acid soil without lime or fertilisers. They are excellent for cut flowers, and benefit from pruning after flowering. Closely allied to Thryptomene, and similar in general appearance. Myrtaceae.

BAECKEA CRENATIFOLIA "Fern Leaf Heath Myrtle." Crenatifolia means with leaves cut in rounded scallops. Small round, greyish, glossy 6mm leaves, rather fern like on slender stems with pendulous tips. Masses of tiny white flowers in summer. Cool, semi-shady location and moist, well drained soil. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1m.

BAECKEA LINIFOLIA "Flax Leaf Heath Myrtle." Linifolia — flax leaved. Good garden shrub with slender branches and 12mm needle foliage which is fine, glossy and dense. Masses of small starry white flowers in early spring. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

BAMBUSA

"BAMBOO"



Bambusa is the Latinised version of Bambu, the Malaysian vernacular name. Members of the grass family, the genus comprises about 30 species mostly from tropical areas, and includes some of the most beautiful and elegant of all evergreens. Besides the familiar functions of providing shelter of privacy screens, many bamboo species with their light, airy gracefulness are excellent landscaping plants for softening architectural lines, providing oriental effects, or for creating beauty beside pools or streams. Once established, bamboos are tolerant of most climatic conditions encountered in New Zealand. They withstand droughts, will tolerate considerable moisture, but dislike waterlogged soil. Like the grass in your lawn, bamboo's growth rate is determined by the degree of moisture and feeding it receives. Bamboos come in two main groupings — "clump" or "running." In running bamboos the underground horizontal stems grow rapidly away from the parent plant before sending out new vertical stems. Unless curbed in some way, these usually form groves of considerable size. This type is ideal for erosion control, providing rapid screening or shelter, or for creating oriental effects on a grand scale. Their development can be controlled by digging a trench alongside, or planting them within a restricted area. Clump bamboos make little or no horizontal growth by means of underground stems. Their development is less rapid. The plant expands in diameter by sending up vertical shoots to form a tight clump, rather than a colony or grove. See also Arundinaria and Sasa. Gramineae.

BAMBUSA GRACILIS "Fairy Bamboo." Native to China and Japan. Dense clump bamboo with smooth, slender, 1 to 2cm, gracefully curving stems well clothed with soft, dainty, fresh green leaves.
94 B. gracilis has more light, airy gracefulness than most other cultivated species, and is first choice for pool sides, patios, pebble gardens, feature gardens or to soften architectural lines. Evergreen. 3 x 2m.

BAMBUSA GRACILLIMA. Chinese native clump bamboo from the Goddess of Mercy Temple, Koon Yam Chuk. A dainty, small leaved plant, slow growing and dense. Slender, solid stems less than 1cm thick are green when young, becoming orange with age. Stems bend and arch outward in fountain form. Pinnate leaves 1 to 2cm long are held on thin branchlets. Evergreen. 2 x 1m.

BAMBUSA MULTIPLEX "Fern Leaf Bamboo." Dense clump producing 3 to 4cm stems with numerous graceful branchlets coming from the nodes. Small, fern like glabrous leaves are deep green with silvery blue reverse. Native to Indo-China. Evergreen. 5 x 2m.

BAMBUSA MULTIPLEX ALPHONSE KARR. Handsome clump type bamboo from Japan. Young stem sheaths striped pink and green, and mature stems about 2cm in diameter have yellow and green stripes of varying widths. Extremely attractive and very popular. Evergreen. 4 x 2m.

BAMBUSA OLDHAMII "Oldham Bamboo." Tall, elegant clump forming species from south China and Taiwan. Old handsome plants develop green to yellow stems from 4 to 8cm thick branching at every node. Broad, 18 by 14cm leaves are dull green above, and almost shiny green beneath. Excellent tall background or screen for garden use, or ideal shelter belt for larger areas. Evergreen 6 x 2m.

BAMBUSA VENTRICOSA "Buddha's Belly Bamboo." Chinese native clump species which develops short, swollen internodes suggestive of its common name. These are more evident when plants are grown in tubs or in very dry conditions giving the stems the appearance of having been turned on a lathe. Possibly best grown as a container plant. When planted out it grows to a substantial size with 6 to 7m stems, straight internodes and leaves up to 18cm long. Evergreen. 1.5 x .5m.

BAMBUSA WONG TSAI. Chinese native clump bamboo which could be described as a larger form of *B. gracillima*. Gracefully curving, green to orange brown stems and dark green, tufted foliage. Evergreen. 2 x 2m.

BANKSIA



"AUSTRALIAN HONEYSUCKLE TREES"

Named in honour of Sir Joseph Banks, a president of the Royal Society, who travelled with Captain Cook in 1770. Banksias are unique to Australia, mostly revelling in hot, dry, locations. They have handsome form and foliage, and fantastic, spiralling, honey-laden flowers like torches. Bold, colourful blooms held erect and studded with hundreds of bent "pins" are spectacular. Their honey or nectar, is a great attraction to small birds. Left on the bush or cut for indoors, flowers last for months.

Banksias are sunlovers, dislike wet feet and are happy in poor, dry areas of the garden. *Ericaefolia*, *collina* or *integrifolia* have so far proved most dependable under average New Zealand conditions. They will thrive in sandy, volcanic, loamy or heavy clay soils provided wet feet is no problem. Many of the other species are colourful and interesting, but have yet to prove themselves to be as tolerant of soil conditions and neglect. Plant with plenty of peat moss, but be sparing with fertiliser, and no lime. Proteaceae.

BANKSIA BROWNII. Distinctive comb tooth foliage with very thin leaflets. Flowers like thick bottle brushes are 15 to 20cm long, deep red with gold pins. Evergreen. 2.5 x 2m.

BANKSIA COCCINEA "Scarlet Banksia." Round oval, greyish, stalkless leaves. Squat, ribbed, cone flowers are basically white, studded with numerous scarlet pins. Not free flowering, and sometimes difficult to obtain. Evergreen. 2.5 x 2m.

BANKSIA COLLINA (SPINULOSA) "Hill Banksia." *Collina* — pertaining to hills. Desirable shrub with narrow, finely toothed leaves, deep green and silvery beneath on slender, greyish branches.

92 Conspicuous 20cm, cylindrical flower heads are deep honey colour, enhanced by the striking, deep purplish brown protruding stamens like hooked pins. Neat, reliable, handsome species flowering earlier than *ericcaefolia*. Evergreen. 2.5 x 2m.

BANKSIA ERICAEFOLIA "Heath Banksia." Tops the Banksia popularity poll — a magnificent shrub that has everything. The bush has handsome form, and its slender branches are surrounded with 25mm, deep green leaves backed with silver. This is a perfect setting for the great quantities of beautiful flowers produced during winter and early spring. Erect torch flowers up to 20cm long, are coloured golden amber to rich orange brown, and studded with hundreds of shining, hooked, gold pins. At all seasons an attractive shrub, but really irresistible in full bloom. Flowers last for long periods on the bush, or cut for dramatic floral decorations. Resists wind and hard coastal conditions. So often outstandingly beautiful plants are beset with cultural problems, but not *Banksia ericaefolia* — there would be few gardens that could not grow one of these. Evergreen. 2.5 x 2m.

BANKSIA GRANDIS "Great Coned Banksia." The giant of the family — a tree of noble proportions and an aristocrat in every way. Handsome, 30cm leaves cut to the midrib to triangular segments, are bright yellowish green above, and silvery below. The flowers like great candles, are large, yellowish green cones about 30cm or more long. These are more conspicuously placed than in other species, and appear during early spring. Evergreen. 5 x 4m.

BANKSIA INTEGRIFOLIA "Coast Banksia." Here is one of the hardiest and most tolerant evergreen trees you will find, especially among the fast growers. Coast Banksia has made its home along many of the cliffs and dunes of Australia's east coast. Often forms groves right at the water's edge, withstanding sea blast and drifting sand. Yet it is versatile enough to grow inland at altitudes of up to 1250m. Coast Banksia bears masses of 15cm, honey-laden, pale yellow flower spikes from early autumn through winter. *Integrifolia* refers to leaf margins which are mostly smooth and unbroken, but this is not evident in young trees, the foliage usually being irregularly toothed. The leaves are rich green, with silvery, felted undersides. Will grow 4 to 9m high as required, with ascending stem structure, and airy open habit. Trim occasionally to preserve convenient height. Grows in almost any soil from sand to heavy clay, but adequate soil preparation with peat moss will get the trees away to a flying start. Use Coast Banksia in patios, to soften architecture, for privacy screens, shelter, lawn specimens, street trees, or any place where a fast growing, handsome tree is desired. Award of Garden Excellence 1971. Evergreen. 8 x 5m.

BANKSIA LEHMANNII. Unusual and attractive, dwarf, bushy shrub bearing pendulous, rounded 8cm greenish yellow flowers. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1m.

BANKSIA MARGINATA "Silver Banksia." Hardy coastal species sometimes employed as a wind break. Coarse, 5cm, narrow, deep green leaves have silvery white undersides to which the common name refers. Nectar filled, soft lemon yellow flowers, rarely more than 8cm long, are produced abundantly from spring to early winter. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

BANKSIA MEDIA. Compact, bushy shrub. Branches densely covered with tiny hairs giving a hoary appearance. Leaves 8 to 15cm long by 12mm wide, irregularly toothed on the margins. Broad, golden, reddish brown flower spikes up to 15cm long appear as densely filled bottle brushes. Evergreen. 3 x 2m.

BANKSIA MENZIESII. From Western Australia where it abounds on coastal sandy hills. Develops into a heavy topped small tree with long, dull, dark green, heavily toothed leaves with silvery undersides. Bears from August to December large, cone shaped, salmon red flowers which are silvery pink in their unopened stage. Evergreen. 4.5 x 3m.

BANKSIA OCCIDENTALIS. Long, very narrow leaves almost needle like, and bright, brownish red flowers in 15cm, cylindrical heads carried at the terminals of the branches. Impressive, neat shrub interesting throughout the year. Prefers moist, peaty soil. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

BANKSIA ORNATA "Desert Banksia." Shrub of the hot inland areas. Handsome 5 to 10cm leaves, deeply saw toothed, tapered towards the stalk. Broad, 5 to 8cm flower cones are white or pale yellow. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1m.

BANKSIA PRIONOTES "Orange Banksia." Magnificent banksia with narrow, 20 to 30cm leaves with the margins distinctly saw toothed. Large, 8 to 12cm flowers are white woolly in bud. Bright orange red styles or "pins" gradually unfold from the base of the flower, contrasting dramatically with the unopened portion. Evergreen. 4 x 2.5m.

BANKSIA SERRATA. Found on poor coastal soils from Tasmania to Queensland. Rigid, deep green leaves up to 20cm long by 3cm wide, are deeply saw toothed. Large 15cm flower spikes are silvery grey and velvety in bud, opening to yellow then red. Evergreen. 4.5 x 3m.

BANKSIA SPECIOSA "Showy Banksia." Spectacular western banksia in the form of a tall, spreading shrub. Woolly, white branches and remarkable leaves 30cm long, and divided to the midrib into numerous triangular lobes. Broad, oblong flower cones are woolly in bud, opening to clear yellow. Evergreen. 2.5 x 2m.

BAUERA

"RIVER ROSE"



BAUERA SESSILIFLORA. Along the banks of streams and semi-woodland areas of the Victorian Grampians grows this pretty dwarf shrub. Grow it in your garden in semi-shade and sandy, loose, peaty, lime free soil, and Bauera will delight you with its winter display of soft, violet purple flowers like small briar roses clustered at intervals up the stem. Named to commemorate the name of Franz Bauer, 18 to 19th century German botanical artist. Sessiliflora means stalkless flowers. Saxifragaceae. Evergreen. 60 x 45cm.

BAUHINIA

"ORCHID TREE"



The genus Bauhinia is named in honour of the brothers Johann and Caspar Bauhin, illustrious 16th century Swiss botanists. Flamboyant Bauhinias are one of the most popular flowering shrubs or small trees in warmer parts of the world. They can be successful in some of our warmer districts, and the gardener who does succeed is certainly most fortunate. If Bauhinia was just a little hardier it would soon become a New Zealand favourite. Frost free, sunny locations with well drained, warm soil conditions essential. Leguminosae.

BAUHINIA GALPINII "Red Bauhinia." Native to tropical and South Africa. Very free flowering shrub for warm coastal regions, providing a flamboyant display from spring to autumn with large sprays of brick red "orchid" flowers. Unusual rounded foliage is split in two. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

BAUHINIA PURPUREA "Orchid Tree." Exceedingly showy small tree from India, Burma and China, with interesting, large, velvety, two lobed leaves. Partially loses these in winter to better display its masses of magnificent 8cm flowers resembling vanda orchids. These are coloured deep rosy purple, shaded white and many other tones. Semi-deciduous. 3 x 2.5m.

BEAUFORTIA

"SWAMP BRUSH MYRTLE"



Beaufortia is a small genus of west Australian heath like shrubs named in honour of Mary Somerset, Duchess of Beaufort, patroness of botany in the early 18th century. Myrtaceae.

BEAUFORTIA PURPUREA. Splendid bushy, small leafed shrub which in spring and summer produces an abundance of rich, purple red flowers in dense globular heads. Plant in deeply dug, loose, free soil in full sun. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

BEAUFORTIA SPARSA. A striking shrub in bloom with bright orange red bottle brush flowers bundled around the stems. During summer and late autumn Beaufortia is one of the most eye-catching shrubs to be seen. An inhabitant of warm, swampy country, it enjoys well drained soil, plenty of sunshine, and occasional deep watering during dry weather. Many branched twigs are clothed with small, rounded, yellowish green leaves. Prune lightly after flowering. Award of Garden Excellence 1969. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

BEILSCHMIEDIA



BEILSCHMIEDIA TARAIRE. "New Zealand Taraira." One of New Zealand's most handsome native trees found in lowland forests and along banks of streams, mainly in North Auckland. Young stalks are covered with golden brown wool, leaves are 8 to 15cm long, large, rounded, heavily veined and glossy. The tree is stately, straight and erect, and the trunk has smooth brown bark. Small flowers without petals appear in panicles from September to December, and lovely purple bloomed fruit 3 to 4cm long, ripens during the following April or May. Lauraceae. Evergreen. 8 x 5m.

BEILSCHMIEDIA TAWA "New Zealand Tawa." The Tawa grows throughout the North Island and the northern areas of the South Island. It is more abundant than Taraira, and is milled extensively. Trunk is smooth and almost black. Leaves up to 9cm long and 2cm wide are lanceolate, light green and glossy. Minute, greenish yellow flowers occur in panicles from the leaf axils from September to November, followed by oval, dark purple fruit about 2cm long. Evergreen. 8 x 5m.

BELOPERONE

"SHRIMP OR LOBSTER PLANT"



BELOPERONE GUTTATA. Beloperone is from the Greek belos — arrow and peronne — band, referring to the arrow shaped connective in the flower. Guttata means spotted or speckled with small dots. Small, eye-catching shrub from Mexico which seems to be constantly in flower. Actual flowers are white and tiny, but are surrounded by a series of overlapping, salmon pink bracts, intensifying to coppery bronze colour. These fascinating drooping flowers build up to 7cm or more long, and have a strong resemblance to shrimps. Leaves are 6cm ovals, carried on slender stems. Well drained soil in sun or partial shade away from strong winds. Curious colourful flowers and long blooming habits make it an ideal "close-up" plant for growing near terraces, patios, entry ways, either planted out or in containers. Acanthaceae. Evergreen. 1 x .60m.

BERBERIS

"BARBERRY"



Berberis, the Latinised form of the Arabian name is a large genus of about 400 species, mostly shrubs, from many parts of the world, but mostly centred around central Asia. They are hardy shrubs with instant appeal. Most of them are easily grown and versatile, thriving happily under adverse conditions including wet, cold winters and poor soil. They are easy to transplant, and demand little aftercare. The Thunbergii types can take a lot of cutting back in winter for growth renewal. Barberries are noted for their vivid foliage display right through the year apart from a very brief deciduous period in mid-winter. Use barberries in pebble gardens, rock gardens, shrub borders and mass planting, etc. The purple leafed forms are ideal for contrast planting with golden shrubs such as junipers and chamaecypariss. Berberidaceae.

BERBERIS DARWINII "Darwin Barberry." First discovered by Charles Darwin in 1835. A Chilean species and one of the finest evergreen shrubs. Tiny, deep shiny green, holly like leaves are always ornamental. In winter and early spring presents a glorious display of rich, deep yellow flowers resembling lily-of-the-valley. These are enhanced by the abundant, rich green foliage. Small berries are purple black, and carry a greyish white bloom. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1m.

BERBERIS STENOPHYLLA "Rosemary Barberry." A fine hybrid of B. Darwinii and the Chilean species B. empetrifolia, providing a massed display of bloom during late spring. Arching branches are wreathed from end to end with the sweetly fragrant, golden yellow flowers. Blue black berries follow in autumn. Smooth edged, narrow leaves are 25mm long, green with white undersides. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

BERBERIS THUNBERGII ATROPURPUREA "Purple Barberry." This striking Japanese shrub named in honour of the 18th century botanist C. P. Thunberg, never fails to attract attention throughout spring and summer with its wonderfully coloured deep bronze purple foliage which changes to crimson in autumn. Flowers are pale yellow with orange red sepals followed by shiny red berries. Plant in full sun to develop full colour. Although the Japanese thunbergii varieties have small thorns, they are certainly not at all vicious, and in any case, they are covered for most of the year with beautiful foliage. The deciduous period is so brief that the previous leaves, after their magnificent autumn display, seem only to have fallen when fresh new, colourful spring growths burst forth. Deciduous. 1.30 x 1m.

BERBERIS THUNBERGII ATROSUPERBA. Rather bolder form with longer arching branches and larger, more rounded leaves coloured rich blackish red, changing to orange scarlet in autumn. Deciduous. 1.50 x 1.30m.

BERBERIS THUNBERGII AUREA "Golden Barberry." Delightful golden leaved form. Young shoots are pale yellow in spring, and as the foliage matures it becomes brighter yellow during summer, and then gleaming gold in autumn and early winter before it falls for a brief period. Grows slowly and does not require frequent pruning. Very hardy and prefers full sun for maximum colour. Ideal in association with the purple leaved barberries or other foliage shrubs. Deciduous. 60 x 60cm.

BERBERIS THUNBERGII KOBOLD. Kobold has compact, global habit with rounded, reddish brown young leaves turning glossy green through summer, and changing to orange scarlet in autumn. Ideal in rock or pebble gardens. Deciduous. 45 x 30cm.

BERBERIS THUNBERGII LITTLE FAVOURITE. Aptly named, splendid miniature barberry with delightful compact, global form and rounded, purple red foliage colouring brilliant red in autumn. Also good for rock and pebble gardens. Deciduous. 45 x 30cm.

BERBERIS THUNBERGII ROSE GLOW. An outstanding barberry with irresistible charm. It is a dwarf shrub with slender, arching branches. Leaves are bright red as the buds unfold, opening to silvery cream, light pink and deeper rose colourings. One of the most eye-catching shrubs you could plant, and it has typical barberry vigour. Deciduous. 1 x 1m.

BERZELIA



BERZELIA LANUGINOSA "Button Bush." In honour of Berzelius the famous Swedish chemist. Delightful South African shrub resembling an erect conifer in habit. Slender upright stems are covered with minute, feathery, rich green leaves, giving the whole plant a distinct, soft, furry look. In late spring branches are topped with broad panicles of creamy white, rounded, "button" flowers each about the size of a pea. These last for long periods. Reasonably hardy preferring loose, free, acid soil with good drainage. Bruniaceae. Evergreen. 2 x 1m.

BESCHORNERIA



"MEXICAN WONDER PLANT"

BESCHORNERIA YUCCOIDES. Yucca like plant from Mexico forming a succulent rosette of broad, flax like, glaucous, grey green leaves about 60cm long. From the centre of the plant in spring appears a coral red flower spike, 2m or more high, carrying drooping racemes of bright green flowers with spectacular red bracts. An easy, quick growing plant with striking appearance for warm, well drained locations in full sun. Named in honour of F. W. C. Beschorner, 19th century German amateur botanist. Yuccoides — yucca like. Amaryllidaceae. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

BETULA

"BIRCH"



Betula is simply the Latin name for birch. Among deciduous trees the birches are right at the top for popularity. With their light and airy gracefulness they add a special beauty to your garden which cannot be matched by other species. Whether planted singly or in groups, they appear beautiful with their silvery trunks contrasting against a green carpet of grass. Birches make splendid wind screens or tall privacy screens when planted in rows or staggered in double rows. They are admirably suited for use outside walls of glass because their finely cut, dancing leaves screen the sunlight's glare through spring and summer. In winter they drop their leaves and let the light enter, and you can look out on their handsome trunks.

Whichever way you use birches, always aim for the natural look by avoiding precise spacings and regular formation. Choose trees of varying diameter and height, including some multi-trunk specimens. Birches are not bulky or soil robbing, and their roots do not take off after drains — another reason why they are so admirably suited to suburban landscaping.

They will grow in average garden soils, but thorough ground preparation for planting will get them away to a flying start. Lots of water in the way of deep soaking for the first two or three years during each dry spell is very important. More young birches fail through thirst than for any other reason. Regular spraying for aphids may be necessary in some gardens.

The desire for instant landscaping effects often tempts gardeners to plant advanced specimens, but there is no doubt that younger trees still in their brown stem stage are better value, and present fewer transplanting problems. When birches are mentioned, most people think of *Betula pendula* known commonly as silver birch, but there are others, and you would do well to get acquainted with them before finally deciding which ones you are going to plant. Betulaceae.

BETULA LUTEA "Yellow Birch." North American species distinguished by its greyish yellow brown, flaking bark in winter. Attractive too in spring and summer with its large bronzy leaves. A beautiful tree but seldom seen in New Zealand gardens. Deciduous. 10 x 6m.

BETULA MAXIMOWICZII "Monarch Birch." Named in honour of Carl Maximowicz, 19th century Russian botanist and author. Japanese variety, vigorous and fast growing, rather stiffer in structure than most birches. Has a greater ultimate height than *pendula*. Flaky, orange brown bark eventually becomes grey or whitish. Leaves are the largest of all birches, and they turn bright golden in autumn, even in warmer climates. Deciduous. 12 x 7m.

BETULA Papyrifera "Paper Birch," "Canoe Birch." Comes from the northern part of North America. Similar form to silver birch, but more open and less weeping. Leaves are larger, about 10cm long, and appear more sparsely on the branches. One of the whitest barked of all birches, and with fewer black markings. Thrives on intense winter cold. Pay particular attention to summer watering. *Papyrifera* means paper bearing. Deciduous. 9 x 5m.

BETULA PENDULA "Silver Birch." Seems to be everyone's favourite. Famous European birch which has proved adaptable to a very wide range of climatic conditions. Its most distinguishing characteristic, and surely the feature that has made it so popular is its delicate, lacy leaf texture and branching pattern. Main branches grow upright, but the side branches are gracefully pendulous. Bark on young branches and twigs is golden brown, but mature trunks and main limbs become white with black

96 clefts. Diamond shaped, 6cm leaves with slender tapered point are rich green and glossy, edges are toothed and the foliage turns to gold in autumn. Silver birch has many useful landscaping functions. Besides those already mentioned, try them against a dark background of foliage or stained wood, use multi-stemmed specimens with daffodils beneath for woodland effects, or, to really create garden drama, illuminate them at night. Deciduous. 8 x 5m.

BETULA PENDULA DALECARLICA (LACINIATUS) "Cut Leaf Weeping Birch," "Swedish Birch." *Dalecarlica* indicates that this species is from Dalarne in Sweden. Very similar to the European silver birch, but its leaves are deeply cut, branches weep or hang down noticeably, and habit is delightfully graceful and open. Typical white trunks on mature trees. Could be more affected by dry, hot weather than silver birch, and the leaves often show stress by late summer. Deciduous. 8 x 5m.

BETULA PENDULA PURPUREA "Purple Birch." A form of European silver birch only with twigs of purplish black. New leaves are rich purple maroon fading to purplish green in summer — a striking effect against its white bark. A better cool climate tree. Deciduous. 6 x 4m.

BETULA PENDULA YOUNGII "Young's Weeping Birch." Named after Charles and Peter Young, notable nurserymen at Surrey in the early 19th century. Has a more pronounced weeping quality than most pendulous trees. Slender side branches seem to droop straight down to the ground in a very charming manner. Young plants need tying to a stake, and the leading shoot trained upwards until the desired height is attained. Over a period the plant will form rather a dome shaped, or mushroom headed bush with distinct and graceful appearance. Stems are rich brown, main trunk gradually turns grey. Leaves similar to silver birch. Good feature by pools, or dramatic lawn specimen. Deciduous. 4 x 3m.

BETULA PLATYPHYLLA JAPONICA "Japanese White Birch." Platyphylla means broad leaved. Similar growth habit to *B. pendula*, but this Japanese species has larger leaves and whiter bark. Deciduous. 8 x 5m.

BETULA PUBESCENS "White Birch." Pubescens means downy. Could easily be confused in its young state with silver birch. Can be distinguished by its more reddish bark and in the outer shoots which are not pendulous but semi-erect, smooth without warts, and distinctly downy. Leaves are rather coarser and more rounded. The most damp tolerant of all birches, and well suited for planting in marsh conditions. Deciduous. 12 x 7m.

BOLUSANTHUS

"TREE WISTARIA"



BOLUSANTHUS SPECIOSUS. Named in honour of Harry Bolus, 19th century student and writer on the flora of South Africa. Speciosus means showy. Native to Transvaal and Swaziland. Rather slow growing but delightful South African small tree with grey trunk, gracefully curving spreading branches, and glossy green pinnate leaves like wistaria which unfold after the flowers. Bright, purple blue, pea shaped flowers in pendulous 15cm racemes also resembling wistaria, appear in great masses in spring. Mature specimens in South Africa are said to rival Jacaranda for colour display. Well drained, deeply dug soil in warm location. Leguminosae. Deciduous. 4 x 3m.

BORONIA



Boronia is named in honour of Francesco Boroni, an 18th century lad from Milan who died at the age of 25 from an accident in Athens. He assisted Dr Sibthorp, a notable plant collector. It is a delightful genus of small shrubs from Australia, famous for their pleasant fragrance, colour, and free blooming habit. Although not all fragrant, they produce their blooms in abundance, and those that lack for perfume make up with colour and irresistible charm.

Pick all the boronia you need for cut flowers. They last well indoors, and the trimming is beneficial to the plants which need pruning back to half way each year after flowering. It is true that the fragrant brown boronias are short lived. Proper care can help to prolong their life span, but most gardeners feel that they have more than received good value with only one season's offering of delightful bloom.

There is a small orange coloured insect which feeds on their young shoots, either stunting, or eventually killing the bushes. Their presence can be detected by a sooty fungus which forms on the honey dew secreted by these insects, giving the plant a blackened or dirty appearance. Effective control is Pestmaster, Malathian or Lindane. Locate your boronias where they can be appreciated at close quarters. Full sun, fast draining soil with peat moss, no lime and frequent waterings through dry periods. Rutaceae.

BORONIA DENTICULATA "Mauve Boronia," "Toothed Boronia." This boronia earns a high placing amongst dwarf flowering shrubs. Grows in any average garden conditions, and withstands exposure to winds. Never fails to produce each year from late winter to mid-summer, magnificent displays of starry, four petalled, lilac mauve flowers. Neatly rounded, compact bush with 25mm, oval leaves with shallow, minute teeth on the edges. The sort of shrub that will fit in anywhere including pebble gardens. Denticulatus means slightly toothed. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

BORONIA HETEROPHYLLA "Red Boronia." Heterophylla means diversely leaved. It would be hard to find a more charming dwarf shrub than this one. "Absolutely irresistible," "the best boronia of them all," "a shrub of exquisite beauty" — these are authoritative comments about this remarkable plant. Grows quickly into a 97 dense, upright bush, and in spring clothes itself completely in bright, rosy red flowers just like miniature tulips or closed bells. Delightful garden display, and ideal for picking. Remember to prune after flowering and water in dry weather. Evergreen. 1.30 x .75m.

BORONIA MEGASTIGMA "Brown Boronia." It is the delightful, refreshing fragrance of the myriads of brown and yellow flowers that makes this boronia so popular. It has been termed the most loved and fragrant of Australian flowers. Not always long lived, 97 but well worth planting, and replanting if you have to. Plant several at a time to perfume your whole garden during August and September. See introduction above for cultural hints. Megastigma means with large stigma. Evergreen. 1 x .75m.

BORONIA MEGASTIGMA LUTEA "Yellow Boronia." Pretty yellow flowers and lime green foliage distinguish lutea from the popular brown boronia. Possibly more vigorous, and in every way a most desirable shrub. Evergreen. 1 x .75m.

BORONIA PINNATA. A most desirable, neat, erect growing shrub, somewhat resembling *B. heterophylla* in growth and flowering habit. Sweetly scented, four or five petalled, starry flowers are pale pink. Both flowers and leaves are fragrant. New South Wales. Evergreen. 1 x .75m.

BOSEA

"VARIEGATED BOSBERRY"



BOSEA AMHERSTIANA VARIEGATA. An exceptionally showy foliage shrub from the west Himalayas. Rich green and white, variegated heart-shaped leaves up to 15cm long are pink tinged in colder weather, and the mature bush bears tiny red flowers. A little known shrub worthy of extensive planting where frosts are not severe. Also known as Deeringia, and not to be confused with Bossiaea. Amaranthaceae. Evergreen. 1.50 x 1.30m.

BOUVARDIA

"SCENTED BOUVARDIA"



BOUVARDIA HUMBOLDTII. Named for Dr Charles Bouvard (1572-1658), and Father W. H. A. von Humboldt (1769-1859). Gloriously perfumed snow white, waxy tubular flowers in clusters from late summer through autumn. Smooth, deep green, oval pointed leaves, and erect, very slender stems. Good garden shrub for mass of flower and fragrance. Flowers are useful in floral arrangements. Locate against a sunny wall, and shelter from wind and frost. Plant in rich, deeply dug, free draining soil. Regular light feeding with a well balanced fertiliser, and frequent watering during summer will keep the bush vigorous. Pruning is important. Cut the bush hard back during July or August, and as new growth appears pinch out the centre at each second or third leaf until mid-January when they can be left to flower. This treatment encourages more shoots, and ensures a large bush with an abundance of bloom. Rubiaceae. Evergreen. 1 x .75m.

BRACHYCHITON



From the Greek brachys — short, and chiton, a tunic referring to its overlapping scales. Also known as Sterculia. This is an interesting group of Australian trees mostly from the warmer northern areas. There is no reason why they cannot be grown in the East Coast and Northern areas of New Zealand in sunny, sheltered locations and free draining soil. The trees may take some years before they produce their flamboyant display of bloom, but their handsome foliage and form is in itself sufficient reason to plant these splendid trees. Common to all brachychitons are boat shaped, thick leathery seed pods. All have shapely trunks — it is this family to which the remarkable "Bottle Tree" — *B. repetre* belongs. Sterculiaceae.

BRACHYCHITON ACERIFOLIUS. Leaves resembling maple. One of the most spectacular tropical Australian trees. Handsome pyramidal form, strong, heavy, smooth trunk and dense, glossy, light green, maple foliage. Has a most unusual habit of dispensing with its leaves during September or October to show off its flamboyant display of bloom. Flowers are 12mm, vivid scarlet bells produced in great masses of loosely hanging panicles, making the tree appear as though on fire. Hot, dry, well drained locations with minimum frost. Deciduous. 6 x 4.5m.

BRACHYCHITON DISCOLOR "Queensland Lacebark." Discolor means of two distinct colours. Similar in growth habit to *acerifolius*, but leaves are shallow lobed and blue green with whitish, woolly undersides. Large, bell like, deep rose pink flowers. Flowers and fruits are densely covered on the outsides with rusty wool. Flowers February after its summer leaf dropping act. Deciduous. 6 x 4.5m.

BRACHYCHITON POPULNEUS. Handsome, evergreen, pyramidal shade tree with variable leaves from poplar like to deeply lobed, all deep green and shiny. Relatively stout trunk has thin grey bark somewhat resembling elephant skin. Bell shaped flowers with wide flaring trumpets appear profusely among the foliage from September to December. They are creamy white, heavily spotted inside with reddish brown. Excellent shade tree or street tree, and easy to grow in all warm soils including limestone. Regarded as a valuable fodder tree in Australia's drought areas. Evergreen. 7 x 5m.

BRACHYGLOTTIS



"PURPLE RANGIORA"

BRACHYGLOTTIS REPANDA PURPUREA. Brachyglottis from the Greek brachys — short, and glossa — a tongue referring to the florets, is a monotypic genus endemic to New Zealand. *B. repanda* meaning with slightly wavy margins, is common in coastal and lowland forests and scrubland throughout the North Island and parts of the south. The purple form was discovered near Wanganui by a bushman who cut down the tree before noticing the colour of leaves. He took cuttings to a Wanganui horticulturist who managed to propagate and preserve this valuable and most attractive hybrid. Large, handsome, broad oblong leaves about 15cm long are deep coppery purple above, and silvery white beneath. Impressive plume like flower heads also carry a purplish tone. The tree is quick growing and happy in sun or shade. Effective amongst lighter foliaged trees or against a light coloured wall or fence. Good for patio planting. Heavy pruning each spring is recommended to maintain a bushy habit. Compositae. Evergreen. 2.5 x 2m.

BRACHYSEMA



"SWAN RIVER PEA BUSH" "SCIMITAR SHRUB"

BRACHYSEMA LANCEOLATUM. From brachys — short, and sema — standard, referring to the flower form. Lanceolatum is to do with its spear shaped leaves. An interesting little Australian shrub with oval, dark green, silver backed leaves and bright red, pea shaped flowers with silvery calyx clustered along its slender, arching stems. The lower petals remain closed, and appear in the form of a scimitar. Plant in full sun in fast draining, sandy soil. Prune by removing old, straggly stems. Resents pampering, and go easy with fertiliser. Leguminosae. Evergreen. 1.30 x 1m.

BRASSAIA



"QUEENSLAND UMBRELLA TREE"

BRASSAIA ACTINOPHYLLA. Striking Australian plant sometimes referred to as *Schefflera*, and valued in warmer areas for creating tropical effects, for silhouette and for foliage contrast with ferns and other foliage plants. As a garden plant it grows rapidly to 5 or 6m, has long, straight, erect non branching stems with its large leaves directly attached. Leggy stems can be cut almost to ground level. They will quickly send up further stems and make a better shaped plant. The "umbrella" name comes from the leaf formation. Each leaf comprises a long stalk carrying numerous 30cm, oval leaflets radiating like the ribs of an umbrella. Leaves are smooth edged, deep green and glossy. Mature plants bear a curious arrangement of honey-laden red flowers in narrow, 1m clusters, spreading horizontally in "octopus" fashion. *Brassaia* is an ideal long term indoor plant. Outdoors it will grow in sun or shade, but locate away from frost and provide good drainage. Plant in rich soil, water frequently in prolonged dry weather, and feed occasionally. You will be amazed how fast they grow, and the dramatic effects they create. Named on honour of S. von Brassai, Hungarian 19th century botanist. *Actinophylla* is from the Greek *aktinotus* — furnished with rays, and *phyllon* — a leaf. Araliaceae. Evergreen. 5 x 2.5m.

BRUNFELSIA



"YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW"

BRUNFELSIA CALYCINA EXIMEA. Named after Otto Brunfels 15th century monk, physician and botanist. *Calycina* means calyx like, and *eximea*, out of the ordinary. Compact Brazilian shrub with dark green foliage. Blooms which seem to lie on top of the bush open deep violet, and gradually change with the hours from lavender to white. Blooms for long periods from spring and early summer. Protect from frost. Plant in rich soil in sun or semi-shade with good drainage, and give adequate summer moisture. Solanaceae. Evergreen. 1 x .60m.

BRUNFELSIA LATIFOLIA. *Latifolia* means broad leaved. Soft wooded, bushy shrub from tropical America with broad, elliptical, greyish green leaves. Fragrant, phlox like flowers are held in terminal heads, and are at first deep violet, then lavender with white eye, changing later to white. These three colours appear on the one bush at the same time. Can be grown in pots for indoor decoration, or in warm, sheltered corners outdoors. Evergreen. 1.30 x 1m.

BRUNIA



BRUNIA ALBIFLORA. Named in honour of Corneille de Bruin a Dutch traveller. *Brunia* is a small genus of South African heath like shrubs. Leaves are thin and needle like covering gracefully curving branches. Bears clusters of green and white, 2cm, ball or pompom flowers in late summer. They resemble those of the better known *Berzelia*, but are larger. Excellent for floral arrangements, lasting well when picked. Prefers rocky, stony or sandy soil which contains humus. *Albiflora* — white flowered. Bruniaceae. Evergreen. 2 x 1m.

BUDDLEIA



"BUTTERFLY BUSH"

The genus is named after Adam Buddle, 17th century English botanist. *Buddleias* are vigorous growers, tolerant of hard conditions and abuse. They have a preference for reasonable drainage and enough water to maintain growth, but this is about all. You would use them for filling in blank areas, as screens or backgrounds, or for rapid shelter where conditions are too rough for other species. *Buddleias* need a regular growth renewal by cutting hard back almost to ground level right after flowering, otherwise they become leggy and unsightly. Renewed annually in this way, they will make a dense bush up to 2.5 to 3m.

They look most attractive with long, tapering, dark green leaves backed silver, and large flower clusters in white and several rich colours. All display their flower spikes well clear of the bush, and the blooms last for weeks. They are attractive to butterflies — hence the common name. Loganiaceae.

100 BUDDLEIA DAVIDII BLACK KNIGHT. Rich, deep purplish blue. The Davidii varieties, named after the 18th century missionary and plant collector Abbe Armand David, are of Chinese origin. They have tapering flower spikes about 30cm long and fragrant. Semi-evergreen. 3 x 2.5m.

BUDDLEIA DAVIDII EMPIRE BLUE. Nearest to true blue.

BUDDLEIA DAVIDII ETOILE DE FRANCE. Dark purple, yellow eye.

BUDDLEIA DAVIDII FASCINATION. Lilac rose.

BUDDLEIA DAVIDII ROYAL RED. Rich royal purple.

BUDDLEIA DAVIDII VARIEGATA. Cream and green leaves, lavender blooms.

BUDDLEIA DAVIDII WHITE PROFUSION. Pure white.

BUDDLEIA MADAGASCARIENSIS. Strong growing, rather spreading shrub from Madagascar, useful for covering stumps or unsightly objects. Deep green, long, heart shaped, 15cm leaves are white felted beneath. Slender flower sprays up to 15cm long are orange yellow. Rampant growth in warm, moist climate withstanding considerable drought and medium frost. Evergreen. 3 x 2.5m.

100 BUDDLEIA SALVIFOLIA. South African species with dense growth and very hardy. Useful for quick shelter, coastal planting or for backgrounds. Dull green, heavily wrinkled, sage like leaves up to 20cm long, are silvery beneath. Terminal sprays of flowers produced in spring are pale lilac, orange at the mouth and sweetly fragrant. Good fast screen for difficult conditions. Responds well to regular trimming. Evergreen. 2.5 x 2m.

BUXUS
"BOX WOOD"



Use of this old world plant has been traced back to the time of Julius Caesar. Buxus the ancient Latin name for box, grows extremely slowly, but may live for several hundred years. Box wood as a timber is yellow in colour, very hard and dense, and with very uniform grain. It was popular with wood engravers, and is still used for making rulers and various musical instruments. Traditional garden use has been for low divisions, edgings or topiary. Untrimmed they make an excellent long term, dwarf, informal, leafy shrub, either planted or in containers. Also particularly useful in modern rock and pebble gardens, and for street planting on narrow verges. Buxus is very hardy and tolerant of soil and climatic extremes. Extra care in feeding, watering and spraying will however pay dividends in better colour and vigour. Buxaceae.

BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS "English Box." Sempervirens means evergreen. Stiff, upright habit, and small, firm, deep green, oval foliage. Slow in growth, but very hardy. Ideal plant for formal effects whether singly or in groups, in the garden or in containers. Evergreen. 1 x .60m.

BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS MARGINATA "Variegated Box." Also slow growing with tiny leaves splashed and margined with gold. Can be clipped to any shape, and is most useful for tubs, topiary work or low hedges. Evergreen. 1 x .60m.

BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS SUFFRUTICOSA "Edging Box." Suffruticosa means somewhat shrubby. Smaller variegated leaves, denser form and finer texture, combined with very slow growth, makes this plant the obvious choice for edging driveways or beds. Easily maintained as a narrow living wall as low as 15cm. Foliage is green and gold. Evergreen. 30 x 30cm.

CAESALPINIA
"BIRD OF PARADISE TREE"



CAESALPINIA GILLIESII. Named in honour of Andrea Caesalpini, 16th century Italian botanist, philosopher and physician. This beautiful shrub from Argentina is related to the flamboyant Poinciana of the tropics, and must have the warmest conditions. Forms a rather open shrub with fine, fern like leaves which fold at nightfall. During summer the tree gives an impressive display of long, pea shaped yellow flowers with protruding red stamens. Each erect terminal panicle can carry up to 30 flowers. A well grown specimen in full bloom is spectacular. Plant against a warm, sunny wall with loose, free, well drained soil, and provide summer moisture. Leguminosae. Evergreen. 2.5 x 1.5m.

CALLIANDRA
"INGA"



Although the name Calliandra means beautiful stamens, their beauty is not confined only to flowers, but also to foliage and form. Calliandras are showy, spreading shrubs with very fine, feathery leaves resembling some of the Acacias. Foliage is light sensitive and folds up at night. Flowers are comprised of hundreds of fine stamens appearing like tassels or giant thistledown. They are easy to grow but seem to prefer light soil in full sun. Long, hot, dry spells encourage greater quantities of flower. Leguminosae.

CALLIANDRA PORTORICENSIS "Snowflake Acacia." Portoricensis means of Puerto Rico. Handsome, feathery, dark green foliage which closes at evening. Fluffy, white tassel flowers resembling flakes of snow from spring through autumn. Open habit with interesting branch pattern. Good silhouette against dark stained walls. Evergreen. 2.5 x 2.5m.

CALLIANDRA PULCHERRIMA "Brazilian Flame Bush." Pulcherrima means very beautiful. Large tassel heads of vivid scarlet stamens cover the plant like sheets of flame during spring and summer. **101** Fine, feathery, fern like foliage. Ideal as an isolated specimen shrub, blends nicely with broad leaved plants, or grows in pebble gardens. Evergreen. 1.30 x 2.50m.

CALLICARPA
"CHINESE BEAUTY BERRY"



CALLICARPA DICHOTOMA. Callicarpa means beautiful fruit, and dichotoma divided into pairs, and this is exactly how it is. From late autumn through winter great masses of highly polished berries like bunches of miniature grapes in rich purple colourings are produced on either side of each slender stem in the axils of every leaf. Callicarpa will be one of your most treasured garden possessions for sheer productivity, winter display and unique berry colourings. Tiny pink flowers precede the berries. Leaves are 8cm, oval pointed and slightly downy. They mingle and contrast with the berries at first, but later drop to allow the unhindered display of beautiful fruit. Chinese Beauty Berry is marvellous for garden display, and in great demand for floral art. Try mass planting callicarpa, or mingling them with gold or white winter flowered shrubs. Greater crops of berries will result from multiple plantings. Easily grown in any free, loose soil in sunny locations. Prune heavily after berry fall to encourage lots of growth. Verbenaceae. Deciduous. 2 x 1.30m.

CALLICOMA



CALLICOMA SERRATIFOLIA. A small genus of Australian trees named from the Greek *kalli* — beautiful, and *kome* — hair, referring to the tufted flower heads. *C. serratifolia* — with saw toothed leaves, is from New South Wales and Queensland. Young shoots and leaf undersides are rusty wooly. Oval to lance shaped leaves are about 10cm long by 3cm wide, dark green, glossy, heavily veined, and regularly and deeply saw toothed. Flowers in spring are yellow in numerous and dense, globose, axillary heads up to 25mm across. Comprised of fine stamens and anthers, these blooms en masse provide a spectacular display. A handsome tree for foliage, flower and form. Grows rapidly with lush appearance. Plant in well drained soil in reasonably sheltered location and full sun. Train early for size and shape, and avoid disturbing its shallow roots. Saxifragaceae. Evergreen. 5 x 4m.

CALLISTEMON "BOTTLEBRUSH"



For spectacular display of colour there are few shrubs to equal the Australian Bottlebrushes. *Callistemon* means beautiful stamens, an apt description of their flamboyant flowers. They grow so easily, thriving in soils that are wet or dry, heavy or light, rich or poor. They do however, enjoy warm conditions and full sun, and always show their appreciation of any extra care. Slightly acid soil is preferable, as excessive alkalinity will cause chlorosis — yellowing of the leaves, and poor performance.

Flowers are followed by round, woody seed capsules appearing like bands of beads pressed into the bark. They are quite picturesque, especially as the tree ages. Nature planned these seed capsules as veritable fortresses to remain tightly closed over many years, ensuring the security and viability of their contents until some calamity — usually fire, overtook the plant. If you prefer to keep your bottlebrush compact and dense, prune back beyond these seed capsules as the flowers fade.

Apply a well balanced fertiliser during September. A small black insect which looks something like a flea can be troublesome to bottlebrushes in some areas. It makes its home on young leaves, rolling them up to appear like hollow tubes or straws. This has the effect of locking up new growth, and hinders the plant's performance. Control is to remove and burn the affected twigs, and spray with Pestmaster or Malathion. Occasional preventive spraying is wise.

Callistemons are versatile and fit into most landscape situations. Besides their usual applications as specimen trees or shrubs, they are easily trained as espaliers, clipped hedges, and are useful for informal screens or windbreaks. Myrtaceae.

CALLISTEMON CITRINUS SPLENDENS "Crimson Bottlebrush." The best known variety providing a solid mass of brilliant colour during spring and summer, and often again during autumn. Produces hundreds of large, dazzling scarlet red bottlebrush flowers tipped with gold. *Citrinus* refers to the pungent citron odour of the crushed leaves. *Splendens* means gleaming. Award of Garden Excellence 1967. Evergreen. 2 x 2m.

CALLISTEMON HARKNESS "Harkness Hybrid." Splendid hybrid from South Australia. Extremely long, bright red "brushes" in clusters. Bronzy green new growth often protrudes from the centre of the flowers adding to their charm. Weight of bloom gives branches a graceful, weeping appearance. Evergreen. 3 x 2.5m.

CALLISTEMON PINIFOLIUS "Green Bottlebrush." Name means with pine like leaves. Quite large flower brushes during late spring are all green. Leaves very narrow, 10cm long, stiff with upper surface grooved. Bush has a weeping habit. Although not as colourful as many other *callistemons*, it is an interesting and worthwhile species. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1.5m.

CALLISTEMON RED CLUSTER. Masses of red "brushes" appear at the ends of each branch, and smaller bunches of stamens from each leaf axil during spring and again in autumn. Flowers seem to appear all over the bush. Evergreen. 2.5 x 2m.

CALLISTEMON SALIGNUS "Willow Bottlebrush." Larger growing bush suitable for shelter, screen or street planting. Narrow, willow like leaves are distinctly deep pink as they open. Usually takes several years to commence producing its creamy yellow flowers. *Salignus* means resembling willow. Evergreen. 5 x 4m.

CALLISTEMON SALIGNUS RUBRA "Red Willow Bottlebrush." Similar to *C. salignus* but with rich red flowers and colourful pinky bronze young foliage. Evergreen. 5 x 4m.

CALLISTEMON SPECIOSUS "Albany Bottlebrush." Magnificent species with rich red brushes up to 15cm long. Thickish, narrow leaves with prominent rib and margins. *Speciosus* means showy. Evergreen. 2.5 x 2m.

CALLISTEMON VIMINALIS "Weeping Bottlebrush." Graceful, weeping appearance, long narrow leaves, rich pink tip growth, and glorious displays of brilliant scarlet bottlebrush flowers in September and October. Avoid excessive lime. *Viminalis* means with long slender shoots. Evergreen. 3 x 2.5m.

CALLISTEMON VIMINALIS CAPTAIN COOK. Compact, bushy dwarf variety of the popular *viminalis* species raised in Queensland, and voted Australian "Shrub of the Year" in 1970. Growing to just over 1m, it is ideal as a border, tub or rockery plant. Its new growth which seems to appear all year round, is delicately tinged reddish pink. An abundance of scarlet bottlebrush flowers literally smother the whole bush during spring. A desirable hardy cultivar, suitable for most areas given good drainage and an open aspect. As with most Australian plants, it prefers not to be pampered or overfed. Evergreen. 1.30 x 1m.

CALLITRIS

"CYPRESS PINE"



A family of hardy Australian evergreens, mostly found in sandy coastal areas of Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland. They have neat cypress foliage and erect, rather pyramidal form with semi-pendulous outer branches. Knobbly seed cones are an attractive feature of all species. *Callitris* are tolerant of extremes in soil conditions from sand to yellow clay. They survive the most prolonged drought. A valuable tree for New Zealand gardens, particularly in sandy coastal areas, or for suburban planting in adverse soil conditions. *Callitris* is not coarse or rank. It is a graceful, well mannered tree, ideal for specimens, screens, backgrounds, street planting, shelter belts or for containers. It will perform the tasks asked of it without fuss and delay. If ever *Callitris* becomes too bulky — which is unlikely within the first ten years, trimming is no problem. *Callitris* is derived from *kallos* meaning beauty. Cupressaceae.

CALLITRIS COLUMELLARIS "Coast Cypress Pine." Upright, compact habit with fine, cypress like foliage of tiny scales in green or bluish tones on round, thin, slender branches. Splendid stately conifer of great merit. *Columellaris* means pertaining to a small pillar or pedestal. Synonymous with *C. arenosa* and *C. glauca*. Evergreen. 9 x 4m.

CALLITRIS CUPRESSIFORMIS "Dune Cypress Pine." Establish themselves in practically any soil or situation, and withstand the longest drought without artificial watering. Grows quickly, forming a neat, pyramidal small tree with neat, feathery, soft, cypress foliage, deep green to brownish red in colour. Merits extensive planting. Also known as *C. rhomboidea*. *Cupressiformis* means with cypress like form. Evergreen. 6 x 4m.

CALLITRIS MONTICOLA. *Monticola* means growing on mountains. This species is from north east New South Wales, and south east Queensland. Forms an erect, bushy shrub with tiny, glaucous, 2 to 3mm leaves. Neat, compact appearance. Evergreen. 2.5 x 2m.

CALLITRIS MUELLERI "Illawara Pine." Rare species confined to New South Wales. A small tree with columnar or fastigate growth. Branches rise, at an acute angle, and are densely clothed with olive green foliage. Neat and compact appearance. Evergreen. 2.5 x 1.5m.

CALLUNA

"HEATHER"



Although Callunas are popularly known as "Scotch Heather," they are widely spread over northern Europe, Asia Minor and north east America. The name is derived from kallunein — to sweep or clean referring to the use of some species for making brooms. They are particularly useful dwarf shrubs, most variable in habit from prostrate forms a few centimetres high to bushes of 1m or more. Callunas are closely related to the South African ericas or heaths, but unlike ericas seem to show a complete disregard for soil and climate, withstanding hot and dry, or damp and cold conditions. Deeply dug acid soil with peat moss in full sun will bring best results. Heather is particularly useful for pebble and rock gardens, rockeries, as ground cover, or foreground planting in shrub borders. All are evergreen. Ericaceae.

CALLUNA VULGARIS ALBA PLENA. Forms a loose mound. Leaves medium green. Flowers double white early spring. Vulgaris means common, alba white and plena double. 30 x 30cm.

CALLUNA VULGARIS ARGENTEA. Attractive silvery tips on spring growth. Flowers soft mauve. Argentea means silvery. 30 x 30cm.

CALLUNA VULGARIS AUREA. Spreading, twiggy growth, rich gold foliage from spring through autumn, and russet in winter. Purple blooms rather sparse. Excellent for brilliance of foliage colour in full sun. Aurea means golden. 30 x 30cm.

CALLUNA VULGARIS BLAZE AWAY. Magnificent foliage plant, turning shades of gold, orange, flame and red in winter. Light mauve flowers in summer. 45 x 45cm.

CALLUNA VULGARIS COUNTY WICKLOW. Known also as Camla. Spreading mound with medium green leaves. Dainty sprays of double mauve pink flowers. 45 x 60cm.

CALLUNA VULGARIS CUPREA. Yellow foliage changes to rich coppery red in winter. Flowers pink. Cuprea means coppery. 45 x 60cm.

CALLUNA VULGARIS DAVID EASON. Low spreading habit, light green leaves topped with bright pink flowers in late summer. 45 x 60cm.

CALLUNA VULGARIS FOXII NANA. Excellent for rockery planting. Miniature type, forms a compact cushion of deep green, topped with small lavender purple flowers. 25 x 45cm.

CALLUNA VULGARIS GOLD HAZE. Dense, showy, bright golden foliage throughout the year. Flowers are white. Evergreen. 30 x 75cm.

CALLUNA VULGARIS GOLDSWORTH CRIMSON. Spreading form, sage green leaves and neat crimson flowers early summer. 45 x 60cm.

CALLUNA VULGARIS H.E. BEALE. Exceptional variety. Forms a loose mound with dark green leaves. Double silvery mauve flowers in long spikes during spring. Good for picking. Award of Garden Excellence 1967. 60 x 60cm.

CALLUNA VULGARIS J.H. HAMILTON. Prostrate plant. Deep green leaves and double bright pink, rosette flowers profusely in spring. 25 x 45cm.

CALLUNA VULGARIS PETER SPARKES. Deep pink double flowers in long racemes. Good for cutting. Long flowering season. Winner of three British awards. 50 x 75cm.

CALLUNA VULGARIS ROBERT CHAPMAN. Foliage gold in spring changing to orange and finally red. Flowers soft purple. 50 x 75cm.

CALLUNA VULGARIS SISTER ANN. Charming miniature with downy, silvery foliage changing in winter to bronze. Heather pink flowers. 25 x 45cm.

CALOCEDRUS

"INCENSE CEDAR"



CALOCEDRUS DECURRENS. Native to the mountainous regions of Western U.S.A. Formerly referred to as Libocedrus decurrens. Forms a symmetrical tree up to 28m with dense, narrow, pyramidal outline. Trunk flanges out at the base, and is covered with reddish brown bark. Rich green, ferny foliage is in flat sprays. Small, 25mm, reddish brown cones appear like ducks' bills when open. In warm weather the tree fills the garden with a stimulating fragrance. Plant in sun or semi-shade in deeply dug soil with peat moss as a conditioner and mulch. Deep, infrequent waterings in summer will encourage deep root penetration and subsequent drought tolerance. Although slow growing, provide adequate room for unhindered development. Calocedrus means beautiful cedar. Decurrens means running downwards — the leafstalk merges into the stem. Cupressaceae. Evergreen. 6 x 3m.

CALOCEPHALUS

"SILVER THREADS"



CALOCEPHALUS BROWNII. Named from the Greek kalos — beautiful and cephalos — head alluding to the flower. Specific name is in honour of Dr Robert Brown 19th century English botanist. Fascinating little Australian plant forming a compact mound comprised of stiff, silvery, slender twigs with tiny 3mm thread like leaves pressed tightly against them. The whole bush has a bright, silvery glow, and in late summer is topped with 12cm, yellow, globular flowers on erect stems. Splendid for ground cover, rock or pebble gardens, or to add contrast in shrub or herbaceous borders. Grow in full sun, in sandy or gravelly soil with fast drainage. Loves an open situation and does not object to buffeting by winds or exposure to salt spray. Cut back for growth renewal as required. Compositae. Evergreen. .75 x 1m.

CALPURNIA

"YELLOW VIRGILIA"



CALPURNIA AUREA. Named after Calpurnius, 1st century Latin poet who was said to be an imitator of Virgil. Native to Natal and Abyssinia. Very closely related to Virgilia, and quite similar in foliage and form. Compound, ferny foliage and dense racemes of bright yellow flowers produced on a much branched, rapid growing bush. Warm location with good drainage, and stake when young. Prune heavily after flowering. Leguminosae. Evergreen. 2.5 x 2m.

CALYTRIX

"FRINGE MYRTLE"



CALYTRIX SULLIVANII. Pretty little dwarf shrub from Victoria, Australia. Calytrix is like the heaths in foliage and form. Leaves are slightly fragrant. During spring they provide a bold display of pinkish white flowers in tufts at the ends of its twigs and branches. Easy to grow in an open, lime free, sunny location with good drainage. Useful in shrub borders or rock gardens. Name is derived from kalyx — calyx and thrix — a hair, referring to the long bristling hairs of the calyx. Myrtaceae. Evergreen. 1.30 x 1m.

CALYTRIX TETRAGONA. Aromatic shrub with lemon scented foliage, occurring in sandy soils throughout temperate Australia. Flowers are small, 12mm tufts massed near the ends of the branches, and vary from pure white to shades of pink. Rather loose and spreading in habit. Ideal for mass planting in free draining soil and sunny locations. Tetragona means with four angles. Evergreen. 1 x 1.30m.

CAMELLIAS



The name Camellia was given to this amazing genus of plants in honour of Georg Josef Kamel, a 17th century Jesuit pharmacist and botanist. There are around 100 identified species found mainly in tropical and sub-tropical regions of Asia. Camellias have a long and fascinating history, their culture in Chinese gardens going back to at least the 9th century.

Since the first plants were introduced to the western world during the 18th century, thousands of beautiful hybrids have been introduced, and more particularly since 1940, world interest has intensified. Hybridists have concentrated on factors such as desirable growth habit, weather hardness of plant and flower, extending the flowering season, and self grooming capabilities, as well as flower size and colour. Camellias are consequently enjoying a continuous upsurge of interest by both connoisseurs and average gardeners. As further improvements are made, and plants become more readily available, there is no doubt that they will remain high on the horticultural popularity poll.

Camellias have a chaste and sculptured beauty possessed by few other flowers. Generally speaking, they are a hardy race and notable for their longevity and trouble free performance. Camellias, especially the japonica types, seem capable of producing endless variety in flower form, and although basic colours are limited to white and red, the variations and combinations are very extensive. Unlike the old varieties, modern camellia flowers have heavy texture and are not easily bruised. The blooms which hold on to the tree for long periods, are perfect for floral art.

Great beauty and diversity of flower, plus wonderful glossy foliage and good growth habits, make the camellia an ideal plant for landscaping uses. Among them you will find low varieties for ground cover or dwarf effects, tall open growers for use as backgrounds, broad willowy varieties to use as espaliers on fence or trellis, and column forms for accent plants. Camellias are very well adapted to containers or baskets, and make particularly beautiful shelter or privacy screens.

CULTURE. Camellias will generally tolerate full sun, wind and partial shade, but some pale pinks and whites need more shade and shelter. Thoroughly cultivate the chosen area, preparing a hole .75 to 1m wide by .50m deep, breaking up the subsoil without bringing it to the surface, and incorporating at this stage generous equal portions of peat moss, coarse sand and well rotted animal manure. At planting time apply about 85gr. (3 ounces) of acid plant food, and work this well into the soil. Six weeks after planting a further application of the same fertiliser can be given.

Old established specimens of camellias surviving over most of the country is proof of their adaptability, hardness and resistance to disease. However, it is advisable to spray with Demalin, Malathion or Pestmaster four times a year, especially during the periods of new growth to control attacks of aphids. Thrips can be a problem if your camellias are planted too close to large hedges or trees, or if you live in heavily wooded areas. Occasionally check the backs of the leaves for light brown markings, and if present, a spray of Malathion under and on top of the foliage, repeated after ten days, should provide effective control. Further sprayings may possibly be necessary.

Camellias are surface rooting plants. An area equal in diameter to the width of the bush should be kept clear of weeds and lawn to facilitate mulching and feeding. Towards the end of the flowering season, and at least once more in the year, apply a mulch of compost, animal manures and peat moss, together with one handful for each year of age of the bush, of acid plant food or blood and bone. (e.g. four handfuls for a four year old tree). Grass clippings do not make a good mulch as they tend to heat up and damage young surface roots.

In February, March or April, larger flowered varieties may be disbudded to an outward facing bud, removing all others to encourage extra size, quality and show blooms. Theaceae.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA. These are the camellias best known to most of us. There are many thousands of named varieties amongst which you will find all the known flower forms and colours. They are particularly hardy, their foliage is most handsome, and a careful selection of varieties can provide continuous blooms for at least six months of the year. Camellia japonica has endless landscaping uses, and the flowers which come in sizes from delightful miniatures under 5cm across, up to the magnificent 20cm semi-doubles, are perfect for all types of floral art as well as garden display.

CAMELLIA RETICULATA. Certainly the largest flowered and most spectacular of all camellias, some blooms having a width of up to 24cm. The ancient Kunming Province in China has records of this magnificent genus dating back over many centuries. The famous Captain Rawes has been in cultivation since the 17th century. The reticulata range is now quite extensive, and is made most exciting with the introduction of reticulata hybrids which seem more vigorous, and commence their blooming period in late May with Letitia.

CAMELLIA SASANQUA. Extremely hardy and noted for their free blooming habits, reliability and early flowering which extends from late February to August. Excellent, versatile landscaping plants with more functional uses than most other plants. Sasanquas are ideal for hedges, ground covers, banks, block planting, hanging baskets, espaliers and lots of other uses.

CAMELLIA HYBRIDS. Developed over the past two decades, saluenensis hybrids have made a real impact, and are continually increasing in popularity. Donation was amongst the first, and the list now includes many others which have become internationally famous. Many hybrids show extremely strong growth, especially when young. They are popular for picking, and are unexcelled for garden effect.

CAMELLIA SPECIES. The original species, some of which are the parents of our past and present varieties, are usually incredibly hardy, making the modern day hybrids likewise. Many species are either very graceful in their foliage or growth habit, while others are most floriferous. The wild reticulata is used as a seed parent for amateur and professional hybridists, and has produced many interesting seedlings as well as being a worthwhile and attractive plant in its own right.

SELECTION. There are many hundreds of camellia varieties to choose from in New Zealand, but as constant changes are being made by most growers, only a representative collection is listed here. Palmers will be pleased to send you up to date lists of currently available camellia varieties on request.

'Here is a guide to the seasons and sizes mentioned in the following descriptions:—

APPROXIMATE FLOWERING TIMES

Early-April to July Mid season-July to September

Late-September to November

APPROXIMATE FLOWER SIZE

Small-less than 8cm Medium-8 to 10cm Large-10 to 15cm

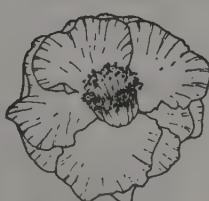
Very large-Over 15cm

All listed camellias are evergreen, and the dimensions are intended only as a rough guide.

CAMELLIA FLOWER FORMS



Single



Semi-double



Formal



Peony



Anemone



Rose form

- CAMELLIA ACE OF HEARTS.** Japonica. Dark red. Large semi-double. Mid season to late. Vigorous, upright, compact growth. 2 x 1m.
- CAMELLIA ALICE WOOD.** Japonica. Bright red large formal double, early to mid season. Dark stems, long coarse toothed leaves. Vigorous upright growth. 1.5 x 1m.
- CAMELLIA ANTICIPATION.** Hybrid. Deep lavender rose pink, large full peony to anemone form with full centre, many wavy petaloides and a few stamens. Mid season. Erect columnar form. Jury hybrid, between *C. saluenensis* and japonica. 2.5 x 1.5m.
- CAMELLIA AVE MARIA.** Japonica. Delicate, soft, silvery warm porcelain pink, medium formal double, early to mid season. Good for picking. 2 x 1.5m.
- CAMELLIA BETTY PATRICIA.** Sasanqua. Persian rose, large double rose form, early. Vigorous, upright, compact growth. 2.5 x 2m.
- CAMELLIA BETTY SHEFFIELD SUPREME.** Japonica. Palest pink to white with deeper, glowing pink margins. Large semi-double to peony form. Mid season to late. Flowers are quite irresistible, and one of the most popular camellias. 2.5 x 2m.
- CAMELLIA BRIGADOON.** Hybrid. Rose pink, medium large semi-double flowers comprising 15 petals. Outer petals broad and rounded, inner ones curled and flared around the stamens. Mid season. Similar to Donation but more floriferous. Compact, upright growth. 2.5 x 2m.
- CAMELLIA BUDDHA.** Reticulata. Bright tyrian rose, maturing to orchid pink. Large, semi-double with irregular, upright, wavy petals and rabbit ears. Mid season. Extremely vigorous, erect, open growth. Magnificent flower. 3 x 2m.
- CAMELLIA CAPTAIN RAWES.** Reticulata. Reddish rose pink large semi-double flowers with irregular petals. Mid season. Vigorous and hardy plant with good foliage and open habit. 3 x 2m.
- 104 CAMELLIA CARTERS SUNBURST.** Japonica. Pale pink striped deeper rose pink. Very large semi-double to peony form or formal double. Early to late. Compact grower. Outstanding camellia and winner of many awards. 2.5 x 2m.
- CAMELLIA CHINA DOLL.** Japonica. Palest china pink edged coral. Medium to large, loose high centred peony form with fluted petals. Mid season to late. 2 x 1m.
- CAMELLIA CHRYSANTHEMUM PETAL.** Reticulata. Light carmine pink. Medium to large rose form to fully double with fluted or imbricated petals. Early to mid season. Slender open growth. 3 x 2m.
- CAMELLIA CLARISE CARLETON.** Japonica. Dark salmon pink to brilliant coral red. Very large, irregular semi double with an outer layer of rounded petals surrounding a loose centre of rabbits ears, petaloides and stamens. Early to mid season. Compact sturdy grower. Among the biggest and best early camellias. 2 x 1.5m.
- CAMELLIA CORNELIAN.** Reticulata. Turkey red to deep rose pink, heavily marbled white. Very large semi-double with wavy petals and small petaloides. Mid season to late. Medium, bushy, compact growth. 3 x 2m.
- CAMELLIA CORNISH SNOW.** Hybrid. Pink flushed buds open to 5cm, white, single flowers with occasional pink blush. Dark, narrow leaves, burnished young growth and open, erect habit. Flowers prolifically from mid season to late, and has unusual charm and gracefulness. Hybrid of *C. saluenensis* and *cuspidata*. 2 x 1.5m.
- CAMELLIA CORONATION.** Japonica. Purest white. Very large semi-double with a beautiful central crown of ruffled and crimped petaloides and golden stamens. Mid season. Amongst the best white camellias. Vigorous, open, spreading growth and large, handsome foliage. 2.5 x 2m.
- CAMELLIA CRIMSON ROBE.** Reticulata. Bright carmine red. Very large semi-double with crepe textured, wavy and crinkled petals. Mid season to late. Vigorous, spreading growth, and large, handsome leaves. 3 x 2m.
- CAMELLIA DAINITNESS.** Hybrid. Medium pink. Medium to large semi-double with bright yellow stamens. Mid season. Jury hybrid from *C. saluenensis* and *C. magnoliaeflora*. Good, free flowering, general purpose camellia. 2.5 x 2m.
- CAMELLIA DEBBIE.** Hybrid. Hot Thai pink. Large peony form, deep rounded and firm with three rows of petals surrounding a centre of curved rabbits ears, petaloides and stamens. Early to late. Jury hybrid from *C. saluenensis* and Debutante. Strong, erect growth with pale green young foliage. A quality camellia excellent for picking and general garden purposes. 2.5 x 2m.

- CAMELLIA DIDDY MEALING.** Japonica. Creamy white with orange or yellow caste in the throat, and an occasional pink stripe. Medium to large rose form to formal double with perfect rosebud centre. Mid season. Somewhat pendulous growth habit. 2.5 x 2m.
- CAMELLIA DIXIE KNIGHT.** Japonica. Rich, deep, vibrant red. Large peony form with 4 or 5 separate groups of irregular petals and stamens. Mid season to late. Vigorous, erect grower. Outstanding. 2.5 x 2m.
- CAMELLIA DOROTHY JAMES.** Hybrid. Basically white shading to pale flesh pink, and edged with rose pink. Small rose form or formal double. Mid season. Slow, compact, erect grower. Ideal in containers. 2 x 1m.
- CAMELLIA DRAMA GIRL.** Japonica. Deep rose pink to coral salmon. Very large, semi-double or peony form. Early to late. Outstanding free flowering camellia, winner of numerous awards. Bold, handsome foliage and strong open growth. 2.5 x 2m.
- CAMELLIA DREAM GIRL.** Hybrid. Coral salmon, medium to large semi-double, early to mid season. 2.5 x 1m.
- CAMELLIA EARLY PEONY.** Reticulata. Vivid oriental cerise. Large peony form with distinct wavy petals. Late. 3 x 2.5m.
- CAMELLIA ECCLEFIELD.** Japonica. Chalky white. Large, semi-double to peony or anemone form. Flower is high built and heavy textured. Mid season to late. Outstanding foliage and flower. Vigorous, compact, open habit. 2.5 x 2m.
- CAMELLIA EDNA CAMPBELL.** Japonica. Dark mahogany red. Small to medium semi-double with long, slender petals. Early to late. 2 x 1.5m.
- CAMELLIA E.G. WATERHOUSE.** Hybrid. Pure warm pink. Medium formal double with pointed central bud and notched petals. Mid season to late. Distinctive columnar growth habit. Among the best camellias. 2.5 x 1.5m.
- CAMELLIA ELDORADO.** Hybrid. Rich warm pink. Medium full peony form. Mid season to late. Exceptionally outstanding, free flowering and showy. Upright compact growth. Does not scorch in full sun. 2.5 x 2m.
- CAMELLIA ELEGANS SUPREME.** Japonica. Translucent watermelon pink to deep rose pink. Large, semi-double to anemone form with very deep petal serrations. Early to mid season. 2 x 1.5m.
- CAMELLIA ELSIE JURY.** Hybrid. Rich clear pink. Medium to large peony form with outer ring of deeply cleft, overlapping petals
- 103** surrounding central wavy petaloides and stamens. Early to late. Strong, compact, upright growth and free flowering. 2.5 x 2m.
- CAMELLIA FENDIG.** Miniature. Rich cream. Delightful anemone form. Three to 5cm flowers in profusion. Mid season. Compact grower. 2 x 1m.
- CAMELLIA FIMBRIATA.** Japonica. Pure white. Medium formal double
- 102** with fimbriated petals. Mid season. Forms a rounded bush with semi-pendulous branches. 2 x 2m.
- CAMELLIA FLAME.** Japonica. Deep flame red. Medium semi-double with open recurving petals. Mid season. Free flowering and desirable for the clarity of colour. Upright, compact grower. 2.5 x 2m.
- CAMELLIA FRANCIE L.** Reticulata hybrid. Coral salmon to rose pink. Very large, high centred semi-double, with bold, waxy petals curving and waved towards a mass of gold stamens. Mid season to late. Young foliage almost strap like, broadening with maturity. 2 x 2m.
- CAMELLIA FRANCIS HILL.** Japonica. Warm salmon pink. Large, semi-double to full peony form. Very early. Good, reliable camellia. 2.5 x 1.5m.
- CAMELLIA GAYLE WALDEN.** Hybrid. Pale pink shaded deeper pink. Medium to large anemone form. Early to late. Exquisite flower. 2 x 2m.
- CAMELLIA GLEN 40.** Japonica. Deep red. Large formal to rose form double. Mid season to late. Striking flower, excellent for floral art. Handsome foliage and form. Slow, compact, erect growth and resistant to cold. 2.5 x 1.5m.
- CAMELLIA GRAND FINALE.** Japonica. Pure white. Very large semi-double with irregular fan shaped petals, fluted at the edges, and a central bunch of stamens. Mid season. Vigorous, upright grower. Spectacular flower. 2.5 x 1.5m.
- CAMELLIA GRAND SLAM.** Japonica. Brilliant bright red. Very large semi-double to anemone form with two or three rows of wavy, recurving petals. Mid season. Strong spreading growth and handsome, broad, dark green foliage. 2.5 x 2m.

- CAMELLIA GUEST OF HONOUR.** Japonica. Deep salmon rose or carmine. Very large semi-double to peony form with up to 20 petals. Mid season. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Extremely free flowering. Disbud for maximum size. 2.5 x 2m.
- CAMELLIA GUILIO NUCCIO.** Japonica. Deep coral rose to glowing salmon red. Very large, semi-double with beautifully wavy and waxy reflexing petals, a central zone of petaloides and rabbits ears, and a ring of mustard yellow stamens. Handsome, glossy leaves, vigorous bushy growth, and very free flowering. One of the most desirable camellias. 2.5 x 2m.
- 102 CAMELLIA GWENYTH MOREY.** Japonica. Rich cream with a touch of yellow. Large anemone form. Mid season. The nearest to yellow camellia. 2 x 2m.
- CAMELLIA HAWAII.** Japonica. Soft pale pink. Large peony form with paler fimbriated margins to the petals, resembling a carnation. Mid season. Moderate, spreading growth. 2.5 x 2m.
- CAMELLIA HIRYU.** Sasanqua. Bright cerise red. Semi-double 6cm flowers in abundance. Early. Perhaps the most popular sasanqua. 2.5 x 1.5m.
- CAMELLIA HOPKINS PINK.** Miniature. Soft pink with occasional streak, spot or petal of red. Small 5cm peony form. Mid season to late. Vigorous, compact grower and profuse bloomer. 2 x 1m.
- CAMELLIA HOWARD ASPER.** Reticulata hybrid. Coral salmon pink. Extra large, high centred semi-double to peony form with loose, erect petaloides and rabbits ears. Reputed to be the world's largest camellia flower. Mid season to late. Winner of many awards throughout U.S.A. Large, medium green foliage. Vigorous, open growth. 3 x 2.5m.
- CAMELLIA ISLAND OF FIRE.** Japonica. Brilliant fiery red. Large peony form. Mid season. 2.5 x 1.5m.
- CAMELLIA JEAN CLARK.** Japonica. Delicate creamy pink. Large formal double. Early to late. 2 x 2m.
- CAMELLIA JENNIFER SUSAN.** Sasanqua. Mauve pink. Medium semi-double to peony form. Early flowering and distinct among sasanquas. 2 x 1.5m.
- CAMELLIA JULIA FRANCE.** Japonica. Light glowing flesh pink. Large, rose form double to fully rounded peony form. A pleasing deep flower with firm texture. Mid season to late. Very large leaves up to 15cm long. Vigorous, upright growth. 2.5 x 1.5m.
- CAMELLIA JULIA HAMMITER.** Hybrid. Delicate pale pink. Medium semi-double to rose form. Rosebud shaped buds. Early to mid season. Upright, compact growth. Good for picking. Seedling hybrid from Donation. 2.5 x 2m.
- CAMELLIA KICK OFF.** Japonica. Pink heavily striped and speckled rosy red. Large loose to full peony form. Early to late. Vigorous, compact upright growth. Very popular. 2.5 x 1.5m.
- CAMELLIA KING'S RANSOM.** Japonica. Pale pink deepening to salmon pink as the flower ages. Large peony form with loosely arranged, broad, wavy petals. Mid season. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Tolerant of more sun than many pinks. 2 x 1.5m.
- CAMELLIA KINGYO-TSUBAKI.** Species. Rose pink. Medium semi-double to double rose form. Mid season. Vigorous, spreading growth and unique fishtail shaped leaves. Free blooming in warm locations. 2 x 1.5m.
- CAMELLIA KITTY.** Miniature. Creamy white to pale pink tipped deeper pink. Small 4 to 5cm formal double. Mid season. Bushy growth and free flowering. 2 x 1m.
- CAMELLIA KITTY BERRY.** Japonica. Rich peach pink. Large peony to anemone form with two outer rows of petals, and central zone of petaloides and stamens. Mid season to late. Produces up to 9 flowers on a single 40cm branch. 2 x 1.5m.
- CAMELLIA KRAMER'S SUPREME.** Japonica. Glowing turkey red to crimson. Large peony form with mixed petals and petaloides in full rounded forms. Mid season to late. One of the few fragrant camellias. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. 2.5 x 2m.
- CAMELLIA K. SAWADA.** Japonica. Pure white. Large formal double. Early to mid season. Free flowering and vigorous. 2.5 x 2m.
- CAMELLIA LAURA WALKER.** Japonica. Bright red. Large semi-double to anemone form with numerous central petaloides. Very late. The most attractive late red. Vigorous and upright grower. 2.5 x 1.5m.

- CAMELLIA LAURIE BRAY.** Japonica. Soft pink. Large semi-double with spaced, ruffled or wavy petals, and some petaloides. Early to mid season. Upright growth. Replaces Spencer's Pink. 2.5 x 2m.
- CAMELLIA LEONARD MESSEL.** Hybrid. Bright pink to rose. Large semi-double with heavy textured petals. Mid season to late. 2.5 x 2m.
- CAMELLIA LILY PONS.** Japonica. Pure white. Medium semi-double hose-in-hose form with long, narrow petals. Early to mid season. 2 x 2m.
- CAMELLIA LITTLE BIT.** Miniature. Bright red, occasionally flecked white, and sometimes solid red. Small, 5cm peony form. Mid season. Medium upright growth. Avoid overfeeding. 2 x 1.5m.
- CAMELLIA MAGNOLIAEFLOA ALBA.** Japonica. Pure white with prominent gold stamens. Medium semi-double. Mid season. Free blooming. Compact growth. 2.5 x 2m.
- CAMELLIA MARGARET DAVIS.** Japonica. White lightly edged rose. Large peony form. Mid season. 2.5 x 2m.
- CAMELLIA MARK ALLEN.** Japonica. Rose to wine red. Large semi-double. Early to mid season. Free flowering and distinct. 2.5 x 2m.
- CAMELLIA MAROON AND GOLD.** Japonica. Buds blackish red opening to glowing crimson with bright golden stamens. Medium peony form with loose petaloides intermingled with stamens. Mid season to late. Vigorous. 2.5 x 1.5m.
- CAMELLIA MARY AGNES PATTON.** Japonica. China rose or rich pink. Large semi-double to rose form with a few upright, fimbriated petals. Vigorous, open growth. Superb. 2.5 x 2m.
- CAMELLIA MARY PHOEBE TAYLOR.** Hybrid. Bright rose pink. Large loose anemone form. Early to late. Long stems, good for picking. 2.5 x 2m.
- CAMELLIA MARY WHEELER.** Japonica. Orchid to light pink shaded to white at base of petals. Large peony form. Mid season. Medium upright growth. Surpasses Debutante. 2 x 1.5m.
- CAMELLIA MAY INGRAM.** Japonica. Orchid pink. Medium to large formal double. Early to mid season. Vigorous, upright growth. 2 x 1.5m.
- CAMELLIA MIDNIGHT.** Japonica. Black red buds opening to vivid crimson red. Medium to large semi-double to anemone form with
- 103 golden stamens.** Mid season to late. Dark foliage. Compact and upright. 2 x 1.5m.
- CAMELLIA MISS CHARLESTON.** Japonica. Rich deep red with occasional white flecks. Very large, semi-double to peony form with high centre. Medium upright growth. Outstanding. 2.5 x 2m.
- CAMELLIA MOONLIGHT.** Sasanqua. Pure white. Small peony form.
- 104 Early.** Popular and versatile camellia as a shrub, screen, or for banks, espalier, baskets or standards. 2 x 1.5m.
- CAMELLIA MOUCHANG.** Reticulata hybrid. Mid pink. Very large single to semi-double with heavily textured, beautifully waved and crimped petals, and large gold stamens. Mid season to late. Magnificent striking blooms, very strong grower. 3.5 x 3m.
- CAMELLIA MOUTANCH.** Reticulata. Bright pink veined white and striped white on inner petals. Large to very large, semi-double to formal double with wavy crimped petals. Mid season to late, medium growth. 3 x 2.5m.
- CAMELLIA MRS. D.W. DAVIS.** Japonica. Pale blush pink. Very large single to semi-double with huge boss of stamens and petaloides. Mid season to late. Handsome plant with vigorous, upright growth. A champion. 2.5 x 2m.
- CAMELLIA MRS TINGLEY.** Japonica. Salmon silver pink. Medium formal double. Mid season to late. Prolific bloomer and good stems. 2.5 x 2m.
- CAMELLIA MYRTIFOLIA.** Japonica. Light pink with deeper pink markings. Medium formal double with imbricated petals. Late. Very hardy. 2.5 x 2m.
- CAMELLIA ONETIA HOLLAND.** Japonica. Pure white. Very large peony form with loose petals. Mid season to late. Among the best white camellias. Medium, compact growth. 2.5 x 1.5m.
- CAMELLIA PAGODA.** Reticulata. Rich bright crimson. Large rose form to formal double. Mid season to late. Strong, upright growth. Spectacular variety. Blooms resemble perfect begonias or roses. 3 x 2m.
- CAMELLIA PEERS.** Sasanqua. Bright pink. Small to medium peony form. Early. Outstanding and hardy. 2.5 x 2m.
- CAMELLIA PINK DIDDY.** Japonica. Warm, light salmon pink. Medium to large formal double to rose form. Mid season to late. Medium growth, slightly pendulous. 2 x 1.5m.

CAMELLIA PINK PAGODA. Japonica. Rose pink. Large, irregular hose-in-hose to formal double. Mid season. Exquisitely different, and a profuse bloomer. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. 2.5 x 2m.

CAMELLIA PINK PERFECTION. Japonica. Shell pink to medium pink. Small formal double. Mid season to late. Vigorous, upright and densely foliated. Blooms profusely. 2.5 x 2m.

CAMELLIA PLANTATION PINK. Sasanqua. Mid pink. Large, single saucer shaped flowers. Early. Vigorous, upright and hardy. Excellent general purpose shrub. 2.5 x 2m.

CAMELLIA PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM. Japonica. Light pink. Large formal double. Mid season to late. Immaculate flowers produced in profusion. Upright open growth. 2.5 x 2m.

CAMELLIA PURPLE GOWN. Reticulata. Dark purple red with pin stripes of white to wine red. Large to very large formal double to peony form with wavy petals. Compact growth and free flowering. 3 x 2m.

CAMELLIA RED RHYTHM. Japonica. Vivid red. Medium to large formal double. Mid season. Smooth flowing colouring and quite distinct. 2.5 x 2m.

CAMELLIA R. L. WHEELER. Japonica. Rose pink with occasional white flecks. Very large semi-double to anemone form with heavy outer petals and solid circle of stamens. Early to mid season. An outstanding prize winner. Vigorous grower. 2.5 x 2m.

CAMELLIA ROSAEFLORA. Species. Medium to light pink. Small, 2cm single flowers. Mid season. Profuse bloomer and graceful habit. 2.5 x 2m.

CAMELLIA SAWADA'S DREAM. Japonica. White to pale cream with outer petals shaded delicate flesh pink. Large formal double. Mid season to late. Medium grower. 2.5 x 2m.

CAMELLIA SHOCKING PINK. Hybrid. Hot bright pink to tyrian rose. Medium to large semi-double to double with ruffled petals and petaloides interspersed with golden stamens. Mid season to late. Medium, compact growth. Stunning colour. 2.5 x 2m.

CAMELLIA SHOWA-NO-SAKAE. Sasanqua. Soft to medium pink. Medium semi-double to peony form. Very early — late February. Spreading growth. Train as a graceful shrub, standard, espalier, basket or container plant. 2 x 2m.

CAMELLIA SHOW GIRL. Hybrid. Clear light pink. Very large semi-double. Early to mid season. Exceptional bloom. Free flowering. Strong grower. 2.5 x 2m.

CAMELLIA SILVER ANNIVERSARY. Japonica. Pure white. Very large semi-double with irregular petals interspersed with gold stamens. Mid season. Outstanding flower. Vigorous, compact and upright. 2.5 x 2m.

CAMELLIA SILVER CHALICE. Japonica. Waxen white. Large fully double to peony form. Mid season. Perfect bloom. Large foliage. Upright and compact. 2.5 x 2m.

CAMELLIA SUNSET GLORY. Japonica. Coral pink to rich rosy red. Large semi-double to anemone form with longerect petaloides and golden stamens. Very early. Perhaps the best early camellia. Large leaves and vigorous, upright open growth. 2.5 x 2m.

CAMELLIA SWEET HARMONY. Hybrid. Mid pink. Large semi-double. Mid season. Low, spreading bush, hardy and free flowering. Irresistible. 1 x 1.5m.

CAMELLIA TALI QUEEN. Reticulata. Deep pink to turkey red. Very large semi-double with irregular and large, heavily textured outer petals, and wavy inner petaloides, interspersed with clusters of golden stamens. Mid season. Medium upright grower. 3 x 2m.

CAMELLIA TANYA. Sasanqua. Medium to deep rose pink. Medium single blooms. Early. New growth rich mahogany. Spreading, bushy growth and beautiful foliage. Excellent ground cover. 1 x 2m.

CAMELLIA TIFFANY. Japonica. Light orchid pink with deeper pink edges. Very large, loose peony to anemone form. Mid season to late. Hardy and vigorous. Remarkable show bloom. 2.5 x 2m.

CAMELLIA TINY PRINCESS. Hybrid. Delicate pale pink with white shadings. Miniature 2 to 3cm, semi-double to peony form flowers with loose petals and tiny petaloides. Mid season to late. Graceful form and blue grey foliage. 2 x 1.5m.

CAMELLIA TOMORROW PARKHILL. Japonica. Delicate creamy pink, deepening towards the edges, and lightly variegated white. Very large semi-double to peony form. Mid season to late. Open, slightly pendulous growth and vigorous. 2.5 x 2m.

CAMELLIA TOMORROW'S DAWN. Japonica. Pale pink shaded deeper pink with white at the edges. Very large semi-double to peony form with some petaloides either white or streaked red. Mid season to late. Vigorous, open, somewhat pendulous growth. Similar to Lady Loch. 2.5 x 2m.

CAMELLIA TSAI. Species. White. Thousands of small, 2cm, single, fragrant flowers. Mid season. Graceful habit and mahogany new growth. 2.5 x 2m.

CAMELLIA TUI SONG. Reticulata. Deep rose to red. Very large semi-double with wavy petals and prominent stamens. Mid season to late. Excellent variety. 3 x 2.5m

CAMELLIA TWILIGHT. Japonica. Light blush pink. Medium to large formal double. Mid season. Vigorous, compact, upright grower. 2 x 1.5m.

CAMELLIA VALENTINE'S DAY. Hybrid reticulata. Salmon pink. Very large formal double, occasionally semi-double. Mid season to late. One of the few formal pink reticulatas. Strong grower. Top show winner in the U.S.A. 3.5 x 3m.

CAMELLIA VILLE DE NANTES. Japonica. Dark red blotched or marbled white. Medium semi-double with upright, heavily fimbriated petals. Early to mid season. Slow, bushy growth. 2 x 1m.

CAMELLIA WATERLILY. Hybrid. Vivid pink. Medium formal double. Mid season to late. Charming flowers aptly named. Medium, upright growth. 2 x 1.5m.

CAMELLIA WHITE NUN. Japonica. Pure white. Very large semi-double with prominent gold stamens. Vigorous spreading growth. 2.5 x 2m.

CAMELLIA WILHELMINA. Miniature. Clear soft pink with deeper pink edges and white tipped centres. Small, 25mm, formal double flowers with incurved petals. Early to late. Medium compact growth. Good container plant. Very hardy, and lasts well when cut. 2 x 1.5m.

CAMELLIA WILDFIRE. Japonica. Vibrant sheer scarlet. Medium single to semi-double. Mid season. Profuse bloomer. Vigorous and upright. Most spectacular. 2.5 x 2m.

CAMELLIA WILLIAM HERTRICH. Hybrid reticulata. Deep cherry red. Very large semi-double with heavily textured and wavy petals, and greyish yellow stamens. Mid season to late. Incredible flower. Vigorous, bushy growth. 3 x 2.5m.

CAMELLIA WILLOW WAND. Reticulata. Light orchid pink. Large rose form double to semi-double with wavy, irregular, velvety textured petals. Mid season to late. Vigorous, upright growth. Profuse and outstanding. 3 x 2.5m.

CAMELLIA WYN RAYNER. Hybrid. Bright cyclamen pink. Medium semi-double to peony form. Early to late. Excellent, free flowering, vigorous and hardy. 2.5 x 2m.

CAMELLIA YULETIDE. Sasanqua. Orange red. Medium single with bright yellow stamens. Early. Bushy, erect, compact growth. 2.5 x 2m.

CANNA

"INDIAN SHOT"



Canna is the Latin name for a reed or cane. The genus comprises about 50 species, natives of the tropical Americas and Asia. Their seeds are very hard and require chipping to hasten germination if they are to be raised in this way. The common name arises from reports that the Indians once used the seeds of some common wild variety as gun shot.

Cannas grow from fleshy rhizomous roots. They have bold, handsome, glossy green or bronze foliage not unlike banana leaves, and stately spikes of showy flowers in almost any shade. They are effective in bold, mass plantings either in isolation or in shrub or perennial borders. They make splendid container plants too. Cannas have become popular plants for contemporary gardens, and they will provide solid colour for nearly half the year.

They grow almost anywhere, but repay any extra care given to them. Locate them in full sun, in soil enriched previously with well rotted manure, and water generously through dry periods. Plant about 10cm deep, and 45cm apart, and divide clumps every three or four years. In mild climates they are evergreen, but need cutting back late autumn to provide for new growth. In cold climates it may be safer to lift and store through winter. Most of the cannas cultivated today are the result of hybrids from a number of species, particularly *C. indica* and *C. lutea* from Central and South America and the West Indies. Cannaceae.

CANNA ASSAULT. Dazzling flame red, broad petalled blooms. Bronze 105 foliage. 90cm.

CANNA AUSTRIA. Pure clear yellow, green foliage. 90cm.

CANNA BEATRIX. Large flowers in delicate shade of salmon pink. Real dwarf. 60cm.

CANNA EUREKA. Stately stems with large soft cream flowers. 1.20m.

CANNA EVOLUTION. Strong stems of large bloom in clear soft champagne. 90cm.

CANNA FRAU GARTENBURG. Flaming red throat streaking into rich golden yellow. Splendid two tone. 1.30m.

CANNA GNOME. Immense blooms are delicate pale rose pink. Dwarf. 60cm.

CANNA KING MIDAS. Very dwarf plant, bright golden yellow overlaid with bronzy reddish spots. 60cm.

CANNA LA TRAVIATA. Gorgeous shade of old rose. 1.20m.

CANNA MIGNON. Old gold washed with an overtone of peach and rose. Giant head. 1.20m.

CANNA MRS. TIM TAYLOR. Huge petalled apricot orange. Outstanding. 1.20m.

CANNA PEACH GLOW. Abundance of gorgeous rich salmon pink flowers. 60cm.

CANNA PERKEO. A brilliant display all summer of intense bright rosy cerise red flowers. 60cm.

CANNA PRESIDENT MCKINLEY. Large yellow blooms mottled bright orange. 90cm.

CANNA PRIDE OF HOLLAND. Huge blooms in rich cerise pink. 1.20m.

CANNA QUEEN CHARLOTTE. Striking bicolour with rich scarlet flowers margined gold. 90cm.

CANNA RIGOLETTO. Beautiful pure lemon yellow flowers. 90cm.

CANNA ROI SOLEIL. Large flowers in intense red. Best in this colour. 1.20m.

CANNA TELBACH. Distinct salmon orange. 90cm.

CANNA VICTORIA. Bold spikes of deep rose pink. 1.20m.

CANNA WITHAM PRIDE. Beautiful blooms in delicate salmon apricot. 90cm.

CANNA WYOMING. Stately spikes of large orange red blooms and bronze foliage. 1.20m.

CANTUA



"SACRED FLOWER OF THE INCAS"

CANTUA BUXIFOLIA. Cantua, the Latinised version of the Peruvian name is a small genus of South American shrubs. *C. buxifolia* — box leaved, is found in Peru, Bolivia and Chile. Striking, 5 to 7cm trumpet flowers colored pale pink, shading to purplish rose and striped yellow, hang from all parts of the plant. Rather an untidy grower with twiggy branches sparsely covered with tiny, box like leaves. The plants need occasional pruning to maintain good shape, or you can let them twine through neighbouring shrubs. Prefers sandy soil and warm location. Polemoniaceae. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1m.

CAREX



Carex is the Latin name for a rush or sedge. There are perhaps more than 1000 species of Carex, grass like perennial shrubs widely distributed throughout the temperate and arctic regions of the world, but mainly in Japan, China and Korea. Only a few are cultivated in New Zealand gardens.

They cannot be classed as outstanding, but have become valuable landscaping plants for their hardiness, ease of culture, subdued but long lasting appearance. They add a touch of natural alpine ruggedness to rock or pebble gardens. Plant Carex in average, well prepared garden soil. Feed occasionally with a well balanced, dry or liquid fertiliser, and water deeply but only occasionally, during prolonged dry periods. If plants become untidy, cut off completely to about 5cm from ground level. They recover rapidly with renewed vigour. Cyperaceae.

CAREX FLAGELLIFERA. Attractive New Zealand native with distinctive character. It forms a dwarf grass, or tussock-like plant well endowed with leaves about 30cm long by just over 1mm wide, tapering to a point, and coloured light brown to bronze purple.

106 Young foliage has a pinky hue. A most graceful plant with its slender leaves curving over towards the ground. Extremely hardy

116 under almost any garden conditions, and useful to add tone and texture to pebble, rock or feature gardens. Effective when mass planted as ground cover. Flagellifera — bearing long, thin or supple shoots. Often called *C. lucida*. Evergreen 40 x 50cm.

CAREX MORROWII VARIEGATA. Japanese native sedge forming a dense, tufted clump of stiff, evergreen, long pointed, grass like leaves up to 30cm long, with creamy white line along each margin. Prefers the shade or semi-shade of a large rock, and is good in containers. Evergreen. 30 x 30cm.

CARISSA



"NATAL PLUM"

CARISSA GRANDIFLORA. Carissa is probably a Latinised form of the Indian vernacular name. The species is native to South Africa where it grows fast into a strong, rounded shrub of rather loose habit. Interesting plant for warmer areas of New Zealand, or if you have a location where Bougainvillea thrives, try Carissa alongside it. Lustrous, leathery, rich green, oval leaves with spines along the branches and at the end of each twig. White flowers are larger but similarly shaped and scented to star jasmine. They appear throughout the year, and are followed by red, plum shaped, 25mm, edible fruit. Ripe fruit, flowers, and green foliage often appear together. Generally, fruit is rather like sweet cranberries, and makes excellent sauce, although sweetness can vary. Probably more of a novelty in New Zealand, but in suitable climates a worthwhile single specimen shrub, or when small in rock or pebble gardens. Free draining soil, warm location against sunny walls and minimum of frost. Apocynaceae. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1m.

CARYOPTERIS



"BLUE SPIRAEA" "BLUEBEARD"

CARYOPTERIS CLANDONENSIS. An English hybrid shrub valued for its contribution of blue to the garden during summer and autumn. Grows rapidly to a 1 x 1m mound each season. Leaves are narrow pointed and veined, and the uppermost portion of each branch bears clusters of small, clear blue flowers. Caryopteris is hardy and easy to grow in average, sunny locations. Not a specimen shrub by any means, but excellent in shrub, herbaceous or annual borders. Prune heavily each winter for neat growth and good flower production. Caryopteris is derived from karyon meaning nut and pteron, wing — indicating that the seeds are winged. Verbenaceae. Deciduous. 1 x 1m.

CASSIA



"BUTTERCUP TREE"

CASSIA CORYMBOSA JOHN BALL. Cassia is the Greek name for this genus of leguminous shrubs, some species of which yield the senna leaves and pods of pharmacy. Corymbosa refers to formation of the flower clusters. From March until well into winter when few other plants are blooming, Cassia will brighten your garden with a total mass of golden yellow flowers shaped like beautiful big buttercups. Cassia forms a shapely, rounded bush. Its dark green leaves are divided into three pairs of rounded oblong, 4cm leaflets which close up at night. It grows in full sun in average garden conditions, and is hardy in all but the coldest districts. Cassia progresses rapidly, flowering on the current season's wood, so annual growth renewal is desirable, especially if the shrub is required to remain small. Cut back by at least one third at the end of each flowering period. Cassia is often seen as a single lawn specimen, or is admirable for planting in association with other shrubs. Native to tropical America. Award of Garden Excellence 1970. Leguminosae. Evergreen. 2 x 2m.

CASTANEA



"SPANISH CHESTNUT"

CASTANEA SATIVA. Native of three continents around the Mediterranean. Here is the perfect tree for wide open spaces. Given enough time it develops into a large, spreading tree up to 30m tall with a trunk girth of 4m or more. An imposing specimen tree for schools, parks and reserves, farms or motor camps, etc. where it will quickly provide shade and continue over many generations to develop its majesty. Leaves are 15 to 22cm long, oval pointed, and coarsely toothed. Produces chestnuts of excellent quality. A prickly burr encloses up to three large brown nuts which, when roasted are pleasant to eat. Hardy in all climates. Plant in well worked soil, and water deeply and frequently during dry periods during the first two years until the tree is obviously established. Castanea is simply the Latin name for chestnut. Sativa means sown or planted, not spontaneous. Fagaceae. Deciduous. 15 x 9m.

CASUARINA



"SHEOKE"

Casuarina gets its name through the fancied resemblance of its long, drooping branches to the feathers of the Cassowary, a large, fleet footed East Indian bird that looks something like an ostrich. The Sheoke or She Oak part has nothing to do with the Quercus (Oak) family, apart from a similarity in the appearance of the timbers. Australian casuarinas are one of the most distinctive trees, with unique character and exceptionally pleasing appearance. They grow rapidly and without fuss, and are adaptable to extremes of soil and climate — in fact they will perform well in locations where most other trees would not survive.

Casuarinas have long, thin, pointed, gracefully pendulous, reed like branches with inconspicuous leaves. These are actually mere sheaths surrounding stem joints. Flowers of some are more obvious than others, and they produce small rounded, knobby cones. Use casuarinas to soften architectural lines, or for wind protection. They are easy to transplant from containers, but deep digging and adequate soil preparation with peat moss will pay dividends. Frequent deep watering during dry periods is essential until the young plants are established. Casuarinaceae.

CASUARINA CUNNINGHAMIANA "River Sheoke." The best of the larger varieties growing rapidly to form a majestic pyramidal tree. Slender and gracefully pendulous main branch and stem structure, densely covered with drooping, very fine, almost hair like, deep green branchlets provide a light and airy gracefulness. Small, reddish brown flowers and rectangular 8cm cones are of little ornamental value. This tree will soften hard architectural lines, provide a wind and noise barrier, and lacy screening effects. River sheoke is particularly good for suburban planting as although it attains a reasonable height quickly, it is never bulky or overcrowding, and not soil robbing. Evergreen. 6 x 4m.

CASUARINA EQUISETIFOLIA "Horse Tail Tree," "Shingle Oak." Occurs mainly in Australia's sub-tropical areas, and is still to be proved in cold, exposed situations. Central leader erect, with outer growths gracefully pendulous. Grey green stems. Equisetifolia — with leaves like a horse's tail. Evergreen. 6 x 4m.

CASUARINA GLAUCA "Swamp Sheoke." Handsome tree with spreading, rich glaucous green branches. Thrives in harsh conditions like damp, brackish swamps, salty conditions, or poor dry soil. A most versatile tree for garden, park or farm planting. Splendid for stock shelter. Glauca means having grey or whitish powdery coating. Evergreen. 6 x 4m.

CASUARINA NANA "Dwarf Sheoke." Densely branched shrub with short round stems. An interesting, dwarf conifer like shrub. Evergreen. 2 x 2m.

CASUARINA STRICTA "Drooping or Mountain Sheoke." Stricta means upright, referring to the branches. A shapely tree with pleasing appearance. Branches erect but with dark green, ribbed, gracefully pendulous branchlets. Large globular cones are 2 to 5cm across. One of the most outstanding casuarinas with picturesque silhouette. Good for lawns, streets, screens or shade. Evergreen. 5 x 4m.

CASUARINA SUBEROSA "Black Sheoke." Sometimes referred to as *C. littoralis*. Although suberosa means cork like, the tree is rarely corky. It is said that its dark, durable timber was used by aborigines for making boomerangs. Found in coastal regions from Tasmania to Queensland, it is a good seaside species with handsome, slender, upright form, dark green, toothed leaf sheaths, crimson flowers, and 25mm cones. Reported to grow in any soil in open situations. Evergreen. 6 x 4m.

CASUARINA TORULOSA "River "Sheoke." A small tree of great beauty shaped like a pyramid with colourful, drooping branches. Branchlets are more finely textured than other casuarinas and are distinctly reddish purple in colour. Delightfully effective from the moment of planting. Splendid suburban tree easily accommodated. Torulosa means thickened at intervals. Evergreen. 4.5 x 3.5m.

CATALPA



"TREE BIGNONIA" "INDIAN BEAN"

CATALPA BIGNONIODES. Hardy deciduous trees, natives of eastern U.S.A. with distinctly tropical appearance of both leaf and flower. Large green, heart shaped foliage resembling Paulownia is usually carried in pairs. The tree is round headed and shapely with clean, straight trunk. Most spectacular when studded in spring with magnificent pyramids of bloom displayed over a carpet of lush, tropical looking leaves. Creamy white flowers in large, upright clusters are 5cm wide, trumpet shaped like bignonias, and striped and marked yellow and purple. Long bean shaped seed capsules follow. Most adaptable to extremes of heat and cold. Grows easily in cool, moist, loamy soil in full sun. Catalpa's large leaves are vulnerable to wind damage, so choose a site with maximum shelter. Catalpa is an American Indian name. Bignonioides means resembling Bignonia. Bignoniaceae. Deciduous. 8 x 6m.

CATALPA BIGNONIODES AUREA "Golden Catalpa." Beautiful butter yellow foliated form considered by some as the finest all yellow leaved tree grown. General description as for bignonioides except for size. Deciduous 5 x 4m.

CATALPA BIGNONIOIDES PURPUREA "Purple Catalpa." This giant leaved hybrid is a development from the Chinese *Catalpa ovata* and *Catalpa bignonioides*. Three lobed, 30cm, leaves are purple black when opening, fading later to greenish purple. Flowers are smaller than bignonioides, but panicles are larger — up to 45cm long. Outstanding and rare tree. Deciduous. 6 x 5m.

CATALPA SPECIOSA "Western Catalpa." Native to central U.S.A. and found naturally as a large, pyramidal tree up to 30m high with a 3m trunk. Large leaves up to 30cm long by 20cm wide are oval to heart shaped, and slender pointed. They have no odour when crushed. Bell shaped flowers with a 5cm flare are white, spotted purple on the lower side, produced in January about two weeks ahead of *C. bignonioides*. Flowers are larger, but with fewer in each cluster. Early training will encourage a tall trunk and umbrella crown. Deciduous 9 x 7m.

CATHA

"KHAT"



CATHA EDULIS. A small ornamental foliage shrub from the east African mountains, widely cultivated in Arabia. Infused with water and honey, the leaves yield "Khat Tea," an important beverage of the Arabs. Oval leaves are up to 10cm long, bronzy green, shiny and slightly toothed. Bark and stems are reddish, and the foliage is distinctly tinted red through autumn and winter. Works in well, with other foliage plants which thrive in heat. Provide fast drainage but no fertiliser. Seems to revel in poor soil and dry situations with maximum heat. Catha is a Latinised version of the Arabian name. Celastraceae. Evergreen. 2.5 x 2m.

CAVENDISHIA



CAVENDISHIA ACUMINATA. A delightful shrub from Ecuador named in honour of W. P. Cavendish, Duke of Bedford from 1790 to 1858, who owned the magnificent Chatswood Mansion and gardens believed still to be one of England's show places. *Acuminata* means tapering to a long narrow point. Graceful pendulous branches are richly furnished with deep green, glossy, leathery, oval pointed leaves which are rich coppery red in new growth. During summer and until late autumn, terminal racemes of beautiful waxy bright red, 25mm tubular flowers tipped green are freely produced in pendant clusters. An exquisite shrub for warm climates with cool, acid soil conditions as for rhododendrons and ericas. Ericaceae. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

CEANOTHUS



"CALIFORNIAN LILAC"

Ceanothus will contribute more deep blue colouring to your garden with less fuss than any other shrub. Mostly natives of California where they abound throughout the mountains and foothills in forms ranging from carpets to trees. Many fine species and hybrids thrive in New Zealand gardens, preferring hot, dry conditions and full sun, and free draining soil. Mostly they bloom in spring from September to November, becoming a total mass of flower spikes. They are densely foliated shrubs which make rapid progress and bloom soon after planting.

Yearly pruning back to half way will prevent legginess and preserve vigour. The taller growers can sometimes become top heavy and give way to strong wind, so staking is a wise precaution. Otherwise climatic extremes including drought, seem to present few problems. Use *ceanothus* on hot, dry banks, amongst other flowering plants, as ground cover, background or foreground planting according to size. They object to wet feet, but otherwise present few difficulties in average gardens. Californian lilac is not to be confused with the deciduous English or French lilacs listed under "syringa." *Ceanothus* are evergreens, and the term "Lilac" applied to their common name pertains only to the shape of their flowering spikes. Rhamnaceae.

CEANOTHUS EMILY BROWN. Hybrid of *C. gloriosus* of northern California. Fast growing ground cover spreading by rooting branches. Small, thick, dark green, glossy and spiny toothed leaves. Masses of violet blue flowers in short clusters. Ideal for filling large areas. Evergreen. Grows .60 to 1m high by 2.5 to 4m wide.

CEANOTHUS GRISEUS HORIZONTALIS "Carmel Creeper." Native to Monterey coastal areas. Usually low and creeping but variable. Oval leaves are 3 to 5cm, grey green and glossy. Abundant blue flowers in dense clusters. Good ground cover. *Griseus* means grey. Evergreen. Grows .45 to .75m high by 1.5 to 4m wide.

CEANOTHUS HENRI DE FOSSE. Erect grower with deep violet flowers. Foliage is large, deep green, oval pointed and glossy, and flowers borne in large clusters are perhaps the deepest blue of any *ceanothus*. Evergreen. 2 x 1m.

CEANOTHUS IMPRESSUS "Santa Barbara Ceanothus." Distinguished by its dense branches and small, wrinkled and furrowed dark green leaves. Every branch is covered in spring with rich deep blue flowers. *Impressus* means sunken or impressed. Evergreen. 1.30 x 1.30m.

CEANOTHUS JOYCE COULTER. Very vigorous, extremely wide spreading plant with leaves and flowers resembling *C. roweanus*. Excellent for bank or ground cover. Evergreen. Grows 1m high by 4m wide.

CEANOTHUS JULIA PHELPS. Rich cobalt blue flowers in clusters. Wide growing shrub splendid for large screens or as a single specimen. General appearance similar to *C. impressus*. Evergreen. Grows 2m high by 3m wide.

CEANOTHUS MARIE SIMON. Excellent pink flowered variety with small leaves and distinctive reddish brown stems. Blooms throughout summer. Requires less pruning. Semi-deciduous. 1.3 x 1m.

CEANOTHUS PAPILLOSUS ROWEANUS. Without a doubt the most popular *ceanothus*, and surely the finest blue flowered shrub grown. Deep brilliant blue heads of bloom almost cover its attractive miniature rich green foliage, presenting an impressive sight in spring and summer. Neat, compact habit and in every way a most outstanding variety. *Papillosus* refers to the small raised spots on the foliage. Award of Garden Excellence 1965. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

CEANOTHUS RAY HARTMAN. Large, fast growing shrub with large leaves that are dark green, and grey hairy beneath. Bright blue flowers in 8 to 12cm clusters during spring, and often again late summer. Shapes easily into a single stem or multi-stemmed tree. Forms a tolerant and good looking screen. Evergreen. 4 x 5m.

CEANOTHUS RIGIDUS SNOWBALL. Small, light green, slightly wrinkled leaves and distinct roundish white flower clusters along open, spreading branches. Reasonably tolerant under average garden conditions. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1m.

CEANOTHUS YANKEE POINT. Splendid ground cover plant with dense, dark green, glossy leaves and profuse clusters of bright blue flowers. Fast growing and tolerant. Evergreen. Grows .60 to 1m high by 2.5m wide.

CEDRELA

"CHINESE TOON"



CEDRELA SINENSIS. The name is derived from *Cedrus*, from the similarity in appearance and fragrance of its wood. *Sinensis* means Chinese. Strikingly handsome tree which in spring rivals the finest of coloured foliage species. Its special beauty is the gorgeous pink colour of all young foliage when opening in early spring. Straight and erect branches and large, ash like leaves up to 60cm long, finely divided into 10 or more leaflets, each 8 to 12cm long. As these unfold and develop to full size they are a beautiful shade of rich, warm pink making a spectacular display, especially when contrasted against the green of surrounding trees. Foliage changes to creamy shades and then to green. Requires hot conditions, perfect drainage and complete shelter from wind. A better foliage display and more compact growth will be obtained if branches are pruned in winter. Meliaceae. Deciduous. 4 x 3m.

CEDRUS

"CEDAR"



Cedars are aristocrats among the larger coniferous trees. Their tall dignity, shapely pyramidal form, graceful spreading branch structure, rich evergreen colourings and long life have earned for them the highest respect of tree lovers all over the world. Everything about cedars is good — the way they hold their branches, the colour and texture of their needle leaves, even the way they display their cones — everything combines to make a grand, picturesque tree that will add grace and dignity wherever it may be planted.

Plant cedars as lawn specimens, street trees, in parks and reserves, farms, motor camps, schools — any place where they will not be crowded and can display their individuality. They make beautiful long term and tolerant container trees too. Plant them in deeply dug, rich loam with peat moss and sand. Stake for support and to protect the central leader from damage. Side branches can be pruned if necessary to reduce width, but natural development is desirable. Pinaceae.

CEDRUS ATLANTICA "Atlas Cedar." Native to Algeria. Distinctly pyramidal in its youth, with open angular habit. Branches are gently curved, and ascend slightly at the tips. With advancing years limbs become more horizontal and the tree broadly pyramidal. Branches and twigs are densely covered with tufts of short green needle foliage adding tone and texture. Evergreen. 12 x 6m.

CEDRUS ATLANTICA AUREA "Golden Atlas Cedar." Choice and rare Atlas cedar with its outer leaves overlaid with gold. This tree has formation and general appearance similar to blue Atlas cedar, though possibly a little smaller. Evergreen. 6 x 4m.

CEDRUS ATLANTICA GLAUCA "Blue Atlas Cedar." Handsome, blue needled form of the Atlas cedar, surpassing all of the larger blue foliated conifers for performance and beauty. Gently curving and ascending branches from ground level are clothed with rich, glaucous blue needles distinctly frosted, appearing much like a traditional Christmas tree. When young, branches are rather more open, and are shaped in such a manner that the tree has a distinct oriental look about it. Easy to accommodate in most suburban gardens, and quite suitable for pebble gardens provided a long term view is taken of its ultimate size. Evergreen. 6 x 4m.

CEDRUS DEODARA "Indian Cedar." This tree will add a special touch of grandeur and dignity to your garden. Comes from the Himalayas and is also known as Deodar cedar. Possibly planted more than any other large conifer by virtue of its charming appearance, fast development and adaptability. Even in its juvenile stages it has distinctly upright, pyramidal form, with evenly spaced branches, gracefully pendulous at the tips. Dense needle foliage is blue grey and generously frosted. Fits into any landscape situation where there is space for free development, and makes a perfect container plant. Ability to transplant successfully when quite large enables you to have instant effects. Indian cedar seems to thrive in any soil or climate, but adequate soil preparation will always pay dividends. Evergreen. 8 x 5m.

CEDRUS DEODARA AUREA "Golden Deodar." A smaller edition of the famous Indian cedar, similar in form and structure, but distinctly beautiful with its foliage overlaid bright gold. Evergreen. 6 x 4m.

CERATOPETALUM

"SYDNEY CHRISTMAS BUSH"



CERATOPETALUM GUMMIFERUM. The name is from the Greek keras — a horn and petalon — a petal, referring to the petals of one species which are lobed and resemble a stag's horn. Gummiferum means gum producing. Exceptionally beautiful small leaved tree with tidy habits, highly valued in its native state when the entire bush becomes aglow with vivid colour. This exhibition comes about by hundreds of small, four petalled bracts enclosing the tiny white flowers which appear over the whole bush in conical panicles. Creamy white at first, the bracts enlarge then change through pink to flame, and on to bright red at Christmas time. They last over a long period, and cut branches are perfect for floral arrangements. Sydney Christmas Bush seems reasonably hardy under many New Zealand conditions, having survived temperatures of less than 6° Celsius. Plant in rich, deeply dug, free draining soil, and provide ample deep waterings over dry periods. Cunoniaceae. Evergreen. 3 x 2.5m.

110

CERATOSTIGMA

"CHINESE PLUMBAGO"



CERATOSTIGMA WILLMOTTIANUM. Pronounced "serra-toe-stigma," the name is derived from keras — a horn and stigma, referring to the horn like excrescences on the stigma of the flower. The specific name is in honour of a celebrated English amateur gardener Miss E. A. Willmott (1860-1934). Native to western China, it is a charming, dwarf, semi-deciduous shrub producing from the base numerous thin, wiry, angled stems with narrow, lanceolate, dull green leaves about 3cm long, bristly on both sides. These turn to vivid shades of yellow or orange red before falling in late autumn. Throughout summer the bush is covered with 25mm, bright gentian blue, phlox like flowers in rounded clusters 5 to 6cm across. Flowering season is usually from Christmas to June. Plant in full sun in dry, loose soil. Each spring prune back growths to half way, this will promote neat growth and maximum flower. Although slightly frost tender, plants will make a quick recovery in spring if damaged. Use in mixed shrub or perennial borders. Valuable for its contribution of vivid blue colourings. Plumbaginaceae. Semi-deciduous. 60 x 1m.

CERCIS

"JUDAS TREE" "REDBUD"



Delightful family of flowering trees, forming a shapely, broad, multi-branched structure. Early in spring small sweet pea shaped flowers are borne in great profusion on bare twigs and branches, and sometimes on the main trunk. Attractive, heart shaped, broad rounded leaves are blue green and smooth. Flowers are followed by clusters of flat pods. A tree with year round interest of spring flower, summer foliage, autumn colour and picturesque, bare branch pattern plus seed pods in winter. A tree for most districts, growing easily in any reasonable soil with the addition of lime. Young Cercis trees may be rather unshapely when you buy them, and need staking and training to a single main stem after planting. Leguminosae.

CERCIS CHINENSIS "Chinese Redbud." Native to China and mostly seen as a shrubby, light, open small tree with 7 to 12cm spring clusters of deep rose, almost rosy purple flowers. Leaves are rather more glossy and brighter. Vigorous and hardy species flowering about a month earlier than C. siliquastrum. Deciduous. 5 x 4m.

CERCIS SILIQUASTRUM "Judas Tree," "European Redbud." Indigenous to the Mediterranean region and western Asia, and reputed to be the tree upon which Judas hanged himself after the betrayal of Jesus. Rather more open and irregularly branched than the preceding species. Spectacular sight in spring when the entire tree is clothed with pea shaped, bright purplish rose flowers. Flower display is followed by rounded leaves which are coppery coloured at first, but maturing to glaucous green. Very resistant to drought and heat. Siliquastrum is an ancient Latin term for a pod bearing tree. Deciduous. 6 x 5m.

CESTRUM



Cestrum are all noteworthy for abundance of bloom, and some of the species for their nocturnal fragrance. Extremely rapid growers, inclined to become rather top heavy unless regularly hard pruned after flowering. Also, during the growth period consistent nipping back will encourage compactness, and a wealth of flowering heads. Although cestrum is the sort of plant that will exist and bloom with neglect and abuse, if planted in a warm, sheltered spot as against a wall or beneath a window, fed regularly and watered in dry periods, it will repay you with spectacular floral displays by day, and delightfully scented your garden by night. Solanaceae.

CESTRUM AURANTIACUM "Orange Cestrum." Fast growing shrubs from Guatemala, densely covered with deep green, 10cm, oval pointed leaves. During late autumn and winter the bush is almost completely covered with bright orange yellow flowers. These are tube shaped, about 25mm long, flared at the ends, and held in 10cm pyramidal panicles. At night this cestrum will scent the whole garden with delightful orange fragrance. May lose its leaves in colder areas during winter. Evergreen. 2.5 x 2m.

CESTRUM NEWELLII. This richly coloured cestrum is a hybrid of Mexican parentage. From late spring through to winter it produces in terminal racemes, masses of 25mm, bright crimson, pitcher shaped flowers. Oval pointed, 10cm leaves are deep green with a distinct suede texture. Provides beautiful garden displays, but without any noticeable fragrance. Tolerant of more winter cold than other cestrums. Evergreen. 1.50 x 1.30m.

CESTRUM NOCTURNUM "Night Scented Jessamine." Easily grown shrub from the West Indies planted for its fragrance rather than for flower. Narrow, 10cm leaves, creamy white flowers and white berries. Often re-seeds itself throughout the garden. The flowers are powerfully fragrant, especially at night — virtue which indeed merits its inclusion in odd, dry corners of the garden — possibly beneath a bedroom window. Evergreen. 3 x 2m.

CHAENOMELES

"FLOWERING QUINCE"



Japanese chaenomeles pronounced "shay-nom-el-eez," are among the first spring blossom shrubs to bloom. It is not unusual for buds to commence showing colour as early as May or June. The plants are most picturesque, and practically indestructible. When out of leaf, formation of their bare, brown branches has a strong oriental suggestion. Their form is variable, some grow high with a wide spread, others compact and low growing. Most have thorns and bear fruit like small quinces. Very early in spring, or late in winter the buds on each bare branch burst forth in a riot of colour. You can prune either to shape for special effects, or to limit growth at any time of the year. Bud and bloom period is best, as you can use the stems for dramatic floral art indoors. Plant them against walls, either as bushes or espalier, in shrub borders, backgrounds, or as screens. Chaenomeles are easy to grow and tolerant of soil and climatic extremes. They are best in full sun. Known also as "Cydonia," or "Japonica." Named from the Greek chaino — to gape and melon — an apple. Rosaceae.

CHAENOMELES ALARM. Dwarf growing and free flowering. Blooms large and deep crimson scarlet. Deciduous. 1.30 x 1m.

CHAENOMELES ALLISON'S RED. One of the best single reds, very hardy neat bush. Deciduous. 1 x 1m.

CHAENOMELES CORAL SEA. Single blossoms in soft buff salmon pink. Free flowering and dwarf growing. Deciduous. 1 x 1m.

CHAENOMELES FALCONET CHARLOT. Masses of semi-double, salmon apricot flowers from late winter. One of the first deciduous shrubs to flower, continuing through spring and early summer. Deciduous. 1.5 x 1m.

CHAENOMELES YOKUKU. Purest white flowers with tinges of green in the throat. Raised in Japan. Deciduous. 1 x 1m.

CHAMAECYPARIS

"FALSE CYPRESS"



Pronounced "sham-ae-sip-arris," the name is derived from khamai — on the ground, and kuparissos — cypress, giving an indication of their dwarf growing nature. The genus has only 6 species from North America, Japan and Formosa, and is closely related to cupressus from which it differs mainly in its flattened, frond like, or "bookleaf" branchlets. Hundreds of beautiful hybrids are now cultivated, so that almost any size, shape or colouring can be obtained.

Chamaecyparis is probably the most important group of conifers for landscaping in many gardens of the world. Most species and cultivars are more successful where there is adequate moisture and good drainage. They dislike heavy clay soil which is inclined to be like putty in winter and concrete in summer. Mostly they resent over exposure to drying winds. Deeply dug, free draining soil conditioned with peat moss is ideal, and mulching with peat moss to keep the roots cool and moist through summer is advisable. Natural formation of branches is

preferable, and pruning is usually unnecessary except for obvious shaping, or the removal of dead wood.

Evergreen conifers are vital in landscaping modern gardens. A whole garden of nothing but conifers would be full of interest, and have a well groomed, professional look at all times and with minimum care. They are the obvious choice for pebble and rock gardens. They come in so many forms and colours — there are kinds that stay low for ground cover, others are bushy shrubs, some are formal, others informal. You get upright columns, pyramids and globes, and for colour range they give you blue greens, yellow greens, dark greens and grey greens. Some are variegated, others have golden yellow or silver foliage. From the moment you plant conifers you will be thrilled with the dramatic effect they create, and you'll watch their development with great enthusiasm. Cupressaceae.

CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA BARKERI. Bushy compact habit and erect, thread like foliage, deep olive green with a distinctive creamy variegation. Evergreen. 2.50 x 1.50m.

C. LAWSONIANA CHINGII. Broad columnar habit, with narrow, spire like top. Densely arranged golden yellow foliage. An imposing lawn specimen. Evergreen. 3.25 x 2m.

C. LAWSONIANA COLUMNARIS GLAUCA. Narrow, pillar like form, with densely packed ascending branches. Foliage is rich glaucous blue. Colour and form combine to give a very striking appearance. Columnaris — in the shape of a column, glauca — greyish green. Evergreen. 2.5 x .60m.

C. LAWSONIANA ERECTA AUREA "Dwarf Golden Lawson." Dense, erect habit, with vivid yellow flattened sprays on short, upright branches. A very showy dwarf. Erecta — upright, aurea — golden. Evergreen. 1. x .30m.

C. LAWSONIANA ERECTA VIRIDIS "Upright Lawson." Bushy upright flame shape, with deep green foliage on long, erect branches. Perfect choice for creating an imposing profile alongside driveways and boundaries, or to accentuate front entrances. Erecta — upright, viridis — green. Evergreen. 2.5 x .60m.

C. LAWSONIANA FLECKLEWOOD "Cream Fleck Cypress." Very neat, compact, conical shape. Deep bluish green foliage has tips flecked with creamy white. A dwarf sport of C. Ellwoodii that never fails to attract attention. Evergreen. 1 x .50m.

C. LAWSONIANA FORSTECKENSIS. Has a tight, globular habit, with greyish green foliage. Slow growing, very choice dwarf. Evergreen. 30 x 30cm.

C. LAWSONIANA GREEN GLOBE. Forms a perfect miniature globe shape, with rich, deep green foliage. Ideal for pebble gardens, and very conducive to tub culture. Evergreen. 60 x 60cm.

C. LAWSONIANA LANEI. Slender columnar formation with brilliant yellow foliage. Generally regarded as the best coloured golden lawson. Extremely effective when planted in association with C. columnaris and C. erecta. Evergreen. 2.5 x .80m.

C. LAWSONIANA MINIMA. Compact, globular dwarf with densely packed, deep green foliage vertically arranged. Very slow. Minima — smallest. Evergreen. 50 x 50cm.

C. LAWSONIANA MINIMA AUREA. Dense conical dwarf, with tightly packed golden yellow foliage. Slow growing. An outstanding cultivar, and a must in every conifer garden. Evergreen. 50 x 35cm.

C. LAWSONIANA MOERHEIMII. Somewhat open, pyramidal form with golden yellow, semi-pendulous tips and picturesque branches when young. Vigorous growing with a very pleasing appearance. Evergreen. 5 x 2m.

C. LAWSONIANA NIDIFORMIS. Vaguely resembles a large bird's nest in shape. Arching fountain like habit, with dark green branchlets drooping gracefully at the tips. C. nidiformis introduces a change of form bound to become a focal point in your garden. Nidiformis — in the form of a nest. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1.5m.

C. LAWSONIANA PYGMAEA ARGENTEA (ARGENTEA COMPACTA). Compact, globular dwarf. Deep green foliage beneath silvery white tips. Intensifies during spring, giving an outstanding frosty, snow covered appearance. Pygmaea — dwarf or very small, argentea — silvery. Evergreen. 60 x 60cm.

C. LAWSONIANA SILVER QUEEN. Upright, pyramidal form, clothed to the ground with soft, silvery grey foliage. Always a conspicuous feature in the spring when its young pendulous growth is coloured creamy white. Evergreen. 3 x 1.5m.

C. LAWSONIANA SOUTHERN GOLD Has somewhat open pyramidal form, with creamy gold, semi-pendulous tips. Vigorous grower with graceful habit and pleasing appearance. Evergreen. 3.5 x 1.5m.

C. LAWSONIANA STEWARTII. Medium sized, conical shaped tree. Bookleaf sprays of golden yellow. Has a truly elegant appearance. Evergreen. 3.5 x 1.5m.

- C. LAWSONIANA THARANDTENSE MINIMA.** Forms a tiny, dense, bun shape with tightly congested grey green foliage. One of the smallest conifers in existence. A New Zealand raised cultivar of great interest to the connoisseur. Evergreen. 20 x 30cm.
- C. LAWSONIANA WALLIS GOLD** Dense, upright habit, with bookleaf sprays of rich, golden yellow foliage. Evergreen. 3 x 1.5m.
- C. LAWSONIANA WISSELI.** Bushy, upright habit with ascending rich green branches spirally arranged, and more widely spaced than other lawsons. Masses of red "flowers," or male strobili in spring are an attractive feature. Evergreen. 3 x 1.5m.
- C. OBTUSA CORALIFORMIS.** Low, rounded bush, with densely arranged, dark green, glossy foliage. Twisting, whipcord like branches have a curious coral like appearance. Obtusa — rounded at the ends, coraliformis — appearing as coral. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.
- C. OBTUSA CRIPPSII "Golden Hinoki Cypress."** Broad, pyramidal shape with golden yellow, frond like sprays drooping at the tips, giving a most graceful appearance. Makes a first class lawn specimen, and must rate as one of the most beautiful of all conifers. Award of Garden Excellence 1966. Evergreen. 3.5 x 2.5m.
- C. OBTUSA FERNSPRAY GOLD.** Informal, arching, pagoda like habit. Attractive fern like sprays are bright yellow in summer, deepening to burnished gold in winter. Unique foliage, combined with distinctive shape and colour, give Fernspray Gold the popularity it deserves. Evergreen. 2 x 1m.
- C. OBTUSA NANA.** Miniature dome shape, with tiered layers of tufty branchlets in deep, lustrous green. Easily accommodated in even the smallest garden. Withstands part shade. Ideal for Bonzai. Nana — dwarf. Evergreen. 60 x 50cm.
- C. OBTUSA NANA AUREA "Dwarf Golden Hinoki."** Compact, conical dwarf with nuggety sprays of golden yellow foliage. Has a look of maturity even when young. An excellent pebble garden conifer. Award of Garden Excellence 1968. Evergreen. 1.30 x 1m.
- C. OBTUSA PYGMAEA.** Bushy, spreading dwarf, with flat, loosely arranged branchlets, which take on a reddish tinge in summer, deepening to bronze in winter. Attractive, rounded, fan like habit. Evergreen. .60 x 1m.
- C. OBTUSA SANDERII.** Forms a low, rounded bush with short, stiff branches. Permanently juvenile foliage is glaucous sea green in summer, and deep maroon during the winter months. Never fails to create interest. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.
- C. OBTUSA TETRAGONA AUREA.** Bushy, upright habit. Unusually angular branches with rich, golden yellow, moss like sprays which assume a bronzy sheen in winter. Has distinct oriental appearance. Prune lightly to achieve density if required. Tetragona — four angled. Evergreen. 2 x 1.25m.
- C. OBTUSA TONIA.** Compact, globular dwarf. Dense tufts of dark green foliage with occasional curious flecks of creamy white. Evergreen. 75 x 75cm.
- C. PISIFERA BOULEVARD.** Dense, pyramidal shrub with intense, silvery blue foliage, very soft to the touch. Outstanding in both colour and form, and one of the most popular conifers. Colours well in part shade, but prefers lime free soil. Prune if desired. Pisifera — pea bearing. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1m.
- C. PISIFERA COMPACTA VARIEGATA.** Compact, bun shaped bush. Tightly packed, dark green foliage with bold flecks of yellow, providing a striking contrast. Compacta — compact or dense, variegata — irregularly or variously coloured. Evergreen. 60 x 70cm.
- C. PISIFERA FILIFERA AUREA.** Broadly conical habit with a cascading fountain of long, brilliant yellow, pendulous threads. Very graceful form. Provides a generous splash of garden colour. Filifera — thread like. Evergreen. 1.25 x 1.25m.
- C. PISIFERA GOLD SPANGLE.** Densely conical form with golden yellow fern like sprays distinctly pendulous at the tips. A most desirable conifer. Evergreen. 1.25 x 1.25m.
- C. PISIFERA PLUMOSA AUREA.** Bushy, upright habit. Feathery branchlets are a rich, golden colour, deepening to bronze in winter. Plumosa — feathery. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.
- C. PISIFERA PLUMOSA COMPRESSA.** A rounded bun shaped dwarf. Extremely dense, moss like foliage has vivid white tips during spring and summer. A valuable addition to any conifer collection. Compressa — compressed or flattened. Evergreen. 45 x 50cm.
- C. PISIFERA ROGERSII.** Dwarf conical shape, and densely congested foliage which colours up like a butter ball during summer. Gold tonings during winter. Evergreen. 60 x 50cm.

- C. PISIFERA NANA.** Extremely slow growing dwarf with bun shape. Densely packed, fan shaped branches with deep lustrous green foliage in flattened sprays. Nana — dwarf. Evergreen. 30 x 30cm.
- C. PISIFERA SQUARROSA SULPHUREA.** Bushy pyramidal specimen with soft, spreading branches and dense, billowy sprays of bright sulphur yellow during spring and summer. Deepens to bluish green in winter. Squarrosa — overlapping leaves with spreading, or recurved tips, sulphurea — pale yellow. Evergreen. 2.5 x 2m.
- C. THYOIDES JUVENALIS STRICTA.** Slender, conical dwarf broadening with age, with soft, plummy, blue grey foliage. Prefers a moist, lime free soil. Thyoides — like thuya, juvenalis apparently from its handsome, youthful appearance. Stricta — erect. Evergreen. 1.25 x .75m.

CHAMAELAUCIUM

"GERALDTON WAX FLOWER"



CHAMAELAUCIUM UNCINATUM. Beautiful west Australian with a dainty, airy grace found in few other evergreen shrubs. Bright green, needle foliage and showy sprays of waxy, pale pink or rosy manuka like flowers during spring and summer. Cherished for flower arrangements of long lasting beauty. Grows best in a sunny, dry spot, preferably in loose, gravelly, acid soil with no fertilisers. Provide infrequent deep watering in summer. Do not hesitate to cut freely for decoration, plus a heavy pruning when flowering has finished. The meaning of Chamaelaucium is obscure. Uncinatum means hooked at the end. Myrtaceae. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

CHAMAEROPS

"DWARF FAN PALM" "MEDITERRANEAN PALM"



CHAMAEROPS HUMILIS. From the west Mediterranean regions of Algeria, Morocco and southern Spain. Comparatively low growing species developing a number of stems which gives the plant an attractive, bushy appearance. Rich, bluish green, 60cm, fan shaped leaves with spiny stalks. Produces panicles of small yellow flowers and brown berries. In its native areas leaf fibres yield vegetable "horsehair" used in upholstery. They are versatile as landscaping plants, in containers, massed under trees, or as a thick backdrop or screen. Rated hardy at sub-zero temperatures, drought and wind resistant, though watering and feeding in summer will encourage speedy growth. See also Trachycarpus. Chamaerops is from the Greek chamai — dwarf, and rhaps — a bush. Humilis means low or small. Palmaceae. Evergreen. 3 x 2.5m.

CHIMONANTHUS

"ALLSPICE" "WINTERSWEET"



CHIMONANTHUS PRAECOX. The name is from the Greek cheimon — winter, and anthos — flower. Praecox means early. The great charm of Chinese native chimonanthus is in its flowers which are yellow marked with purple, delightfully violet scented, and produced in pairs along every bare branch in mid-winter. The flowers are splendid for decoration, and if you cut generously, there will be no need for pruning after flowering. Quickly forms a bushy, twiggy shrub with lustrous green, oval pointed leaves which in districts with cold, dry autumn, assumes a rich golden colour before falling. Grows easily and hardy anywhere. Plant where its fragrance can be enjoyed, and preferably where it will receive shade in summer. Award of Garden Excellence 1972. Calycanthaceae. Deciduous. 2.5 x 2m.

CHOISYA



"MEXICAN ORANGE BLOSSOM"

CHOISYA TERNATA. Choisya, a single species named in honour of a 19th century Swiss botanist M. J. D. Choisy, is a very beautiful shrub from Mexico with charming character and handsome appearance, by virtue of its unassuming simplicity. Its big, leathery leaves which as ternata indicates, are divided into fans of three leaflets resembling those of laburnum. Foliage is plentiful, lustrous and rich green, giving the bush great density, but with desirable highlights and shadows. When bruised, the leaves have a strong, distinctive but not unpleasant odour. Clusters of small, white flowers with the appearance and fragrance of orange blossom cover the entire bush from late winter through spring, continuing intermittently during summer. Choisya is a good shrub for multiple planting, to provide background, fill in blank areas, or provide low screens. Ideal too as a fragrant specimen shrub. Remove any straggling shoots and spent flower heads, and you will encourage further crops of bloom. Heavy pruning is required only when the plant is obviously in need of complete growth renewal. Choisya is a simple shrub to grow, preferring acid soil and a warm spot in full sun or semi-shade. Otherwise it has no particular cultural demands. Water deeply but infrequently through dry periods. Rutaceae. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1.5m.

CHORISIA



"FLOSS SILK TREE"

CHORISIA SPECIOSA. Here is an unusual Brazilian tree for the warmer areas of New Zealand. It belongs to a small genus named after Ludwig Choris, a botanical artist who accompanied the Russian navigator Kotzebue on a Pacific scientific expedition during the 19th century. In the young tree, trunk is heavy and tapering, grass green in colour, and studded with rose like spines. Trunk turns grey with age. Light green leaves are divided fanwise into five to seven toothed leaflets. Provides a gay, spring like floral display in autumn and early winter after dropping the bulk of its leaves. Flowers are rather like hibiscus with five narrow petals in orchid pink, purplish rose or burgundy. Petal bases are ivory or white, spotted or striped brown. Variation in shape and colour is characteristic of chorisia. Pear shaped fruits contain silky floss covered seeds. Rapid growing and slender when young, slowing later to form a broad crown. Plant in full sun with fast drainage, and water deeply during dry periods until late summer. Bombacaceae. Semi-evergreen. 7.5 x 4.5m.

CHORIZEMA



"FLAME PEA"

CHORIZEMA CORDATUM "Heart Leaf Flame Pea." Flame Pea splashes brilliant colour through the shady undergrowth of many west Australian Karri forests. Fast growing, semi-prostrate, open shrub with slender wiry stems and dark green, 4cm, heart shaped leaves, spine tipped at the edges. For long periods from late winter the bush presents a riotous, gaudy display of bright orange and red, pea shaped flowers, with a distinct purple tinge. Left unpruned, chorizema will spill over banks or walls. If pruned after flowering and pinched back occasionally during growth season, it makes a neat, compact shrub. Good for ground cover, foreground planting, beneath larger trees, against walls or wherever a splash of colour is needed. Tolerates sun, but prefers partial shade where colour tends to be more intense. Almost any deeply dug and well worked soil. Chorizema is from the Greek choris — separate, and nema — thread, referring to the filaments. Cordatum means heart shaped. Leguminosae. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

CHRYSOCOMA

"GOLDEN HAIR"



CHRYSOCOMA COMA-AUREA. Colourful South African dwarf shrub belonging to the aster family. Chryso means golden, and coma hairy, descriptive of the brilliant golden flowers comprised of numerous short hairs. These are hemispherical with bell shaped involucre or calyx; appearing like bright gold buttons or knobs atop each slender stem. Forms a dwarf, compact mound with many erect stems, densely covered with tiny, linear, deep green leaves. Easy to grow in full sun and sandy, peaty soil. Prune after flowering. Compositae. Evergreen. .60 x 1m.

CINNAMOMUM



"CAMPHOR TREE"

CINNAMOMUM CAMPHORA. Derived from the Greek name Kinnamomon. Native to China and Japan where they are valued for their yields of camphor. A further species, *C. Zeylanicum* yields cinnamon, but this tree is not generally grown ornamentally. Camphor tree is particularly handsome, but has rather a competitive root system. Leaves, branches and wood are charged with the aromatic compound which produces camphor when distilled. The tree grows slowly, reaching eventually to 12 to 15m high, and almost as wide, with picturesque branch structure. Oval leaves are shiny, light green and up to 12cm long. New growth can be pink, red or bronze tinted, providing an attractive spring feature. Tiny, fragrant, yellow flowers in late autumn are followed by small blackish fruit. Ideal shade tree in warmer districts for large areas, streets, public gardens, motor camps, farms etc. Grows in almost any soil, withstands drought, but deep summer watering will encourage faster growth and the roots to go down. Lauraceae. Evergreen. 9 x 7m.

CISTUS



"ROCK ROSE"

Cistus, from the ancient Greek name Kistus is a hardy race of free flowering plants from the regions of the Mediterranean, to which an impressive list of virtues can be attributed. When established they are drought resistant, prefer poor, lean soil, take hot sun and desert conditions, and flourish in reach of salt spray and ocean winds. It seems hard to imagine that a plant so hardy could ever be beautiful, but through spring and early summer they are a dense mass of brilliant bloom. Individual flowers which open daily are like old fashioned single roses, and the petals appear to be made of fine crepe paper. Foliage is usually greyish green or sage green. They will grow also in rich, moist soil, but are generally longer lived in harsh conditions. Keep cistus healthy and neat by occasionally removing to the base a portion only of the old stems. They resent harsh pruning of all growth at the one time. Use as dry bank cover, mass bedding, shrub borders, informal screens, big rock gardens, along drives, or for filling in sunny areas. Most varieties are excellent where cool winds and salt spray limit the choice of plants. Cistaceae.

CISTUS CYPRIUS ALBUS. Oval, 7cm leaves are grey, quite sticky to touch, and felted on the undersides. Flowers 7cm across, pure white with heavily crinkled petals are in groups of up to six on long stalked clusters. Evergreen. 2 x 2m.

CISTUS LADANIFERUS "Gum Cistus." Native to south west Europe and North Africa. Ladaniferus refers to the fragrant, resinous juice called labdanum present in this species. It has rather clammy shoots and 5 to 10cm, glutinous, long, lance shaped leaves, glabrous above and grey downy beneath. Flowers are 8 to 10cm across, pure white with a conspicuous crimson blotch at the base of each crinkled petal. Probably the best white flowered cistus. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

CISTUS LUSITANICUS. Delightful compact dwarf shrub. Flowers in terminal clusters are 6cm across, white with a striking crimson blotch at the base of each petal. Shoots are gummy, and grey green, 5cm, leaves downy. Evergreen. 60 x 60cm.

CISTUS PURPUREUS BRILLIANT "Orchid Rock Rose." Covers itself during spring and early summer with 10cm flowers, rich rosy pink in colour with a deep maroon spot at the base of each petal, and
 110 a centre of yellow stamens. Leaves up to 5cm long, are dark green above and grey hairy beneath. A hardy plant withstanding the severest conditions. Evergreen. 1.30 x 1.50m.

CISTUS SALVIFOLIUS "Sage Leaf Rock Rose." Leaves light grey green about 25mm long, are crinkled and crisp, but felted beneath. Flowers are 4cm wide white with yellow spots at petal base produced freely in late spring. Wide spreading and good for bank or ground cover for rough situations. Evergreen. .60 x 2m.

CISTUS SILVER PINK. Rather less robust with firm, lanceolate, 7cm leaves, greyish green and rather sparse for a cistus. Very attractive, 8cm, clear silvery pink flowers with conspicuous golden stamens show no trace of purple or magenta. Not as tolerant as other cistus. Evergreen. 1 x .60m.

CISTUS SUNSET. Forms a multi-branched, compact shrub. Leaves up to 7cm long are grey and hairy. Abundant claret rose flowers appear at frequent intervals throughout the year. Hardy and withstands considerable drought. Evergreen. 1 x .60m.

CISTUS WINTONENSIS. A hybrid of cistus salvifolius and halimium formosum, which strictly speaking should be classified as Halimocistus. However, its general characteristics are as cistus. Rather bushy spreading habit with 5cm, grey, woolly leaves. Flowers are 5cm wide, pure white with a large conspicuous central zone of crimson maroon surrounding a yellow eye. Distinct and attractive. Evergreen. .60 x 1.30m.

CLERODENDRUM



"BLUE BUTTERFLY BUSH"

CLERODENDRUM UGANDENSE. Clerodendrum is a genus of about 300 species of shrubs and woody climbers from the world's warmer areas, mainly Africa and Malaysia. The name is from the Greek kleros — chance, and dendron — tree, said to be in allusion to the variable medicinal qualities. Ugandense simply means of Uganda. It is a worthwhile shrub from tropical Africa which makes rapid growth and covers itself through summer and autumn with dainty panicles of orchid like, two toned, light and
 111 deep blue flowers displayed to appear like myriads of butterflies. Its narrow, oval, 5 to 10cm leaves are glabrous and coarsely toothed. Will stand considerable winter frost particularly if grown in rather dry conditions. Prune heavily each spring to encourage new growth which will bear the following season's crop of bloom. Sunny location in deeply dug, well drained, average soil. Verbenaceae. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1m.

CLETHRA



"LILY OF THE VALLEY TREE"

CLETHRA ARBOREA. Native to the Madeira Islands off the coast of Morocco. Forms a neat, erect growing shrub or small specimen tree. Young pubescent shoots are shaded rusty copper, providing an attractive feature with each burst of new growth. The tree is densely clothed with smooth, rich green leaves up to 10cm long, serrated at the edges, and slightly felted beneath. During summer white, cap shaped flowers appear in erect branched sprays much like lily of the valley, even to their fragrance. Not a tree for hot
 111 locations, but easy to grow where azaleas and rhododendrons thrive. Plant in fast draining soil with peat moss, and give frequent summer waterings. Spray with Malathion at the first sign of thrips, usually evident by a silvery grey appearance on the leaves. Clethra is from klethra, the Greek name for alder, given for the similarity of the foliage. Arborea means tree like. Clethraceae. Evergreen. 6 x 4m.

CLIANTHUS



"NEW ZEALAND KAKA BEAK"

The name clianthus is derived from kleos meaning glory and anthos — a flower. The Maori name is "Kowhai-Ngutu-Kaka" meaning "Kaka bill." Native to the northern parts of New Zealand, but now almost extinct in its natural state. Glory Pea, Parrot Bill and Red Kowhai are other descriptive titles ascribed to this plant which is possibly the most colourful New Zealand shrub. The plant has spreading habit, is fast growing, and sends up long, arching shoots which are clothed with dark green, fern like leaves. In spring and summer big bunches of large, pea shaped flowers are suspended all along the branches, the lower keel of each bloom looking very much like 8cm parrot's beaks. Flowers are full of sweet nectar which is attractive to birds. In any reasonable situation sheltered from heavy frost, you can grow clianthus as a shrub, or it can be trained as an espalier or climber. Tolerates considerable drought, and apparently happier in stony soils without excessive fertiliser. Prune after flowering to preserve shape and promote healthy growth. Leguminosae.

CLIANTHUS PUNICEUS "Red Kaka Beak." The showiest of New Zealand shrubs, each arching branch becoming clothed in dense
 111 masses of crimson red, 8cm "parrot beak" flowers in spring and summer. Puniceus means crimson. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1.5m.

CLIANTHUS PUNICEUS ALBUS "White Kaka Beak." Has all the characteristics of puniceus, but with creamy white flowers. Beautiful shrub on its own or interplanted for contrast with other shrubs. Admirable when used in association with the Red Kaka Beak. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1.5m.

CLIANTHUS PUNICEUS ROSEUS "Pink Kaka Beak." Delightful hybrid rose pink form discovered in Hawke's Bay, New Zealand. Form and foliage as for puniceus. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1.5m.

CLIVIA



"KAFFIR LILY"

CLIVIA MINIATA. Clivia is named after Lady Charlotte Cliver, 19th century Duchess of Northumberland. Miniata means the colour of red lead. The genus is exclusively South African. C. miniata does not grow from a bulb, but from fleshy, tuberous roots. Strap like leaves are deep green, from 30 to 60cm long. Flower heads resembling an orange agapanthus are most spectacular. They are carried on 45 to 75cm stems, containing as many as 16 funnel shaped flowers in brilliant orange or flame red colourings with yellow throat. Flowering period is June to October, reaching a
 114 peak in spring. Clivia prefers maximum light without direct sun, and rich, moist soil. Plant with the top of the tuber just showing above the soil, and leave undisturbed for many years. Occasional feeding will pay dividends. Plant in frost free locations and shaded borders with azaleas, ferns, rhododendrons, camellias or other shade lovers. Ideal in containers grown somewhere in the shade, and brought into prominence when flowering. Amaryllidaceae. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

COLEONEMA



"PINK DIOSMA"

COLEONEMA PULCHRUM. Pronounced "kolly-o-nema," the generic name is from koleos — a sheath, and nema — a filament, referring to the stamens. Pulchrum means beautiful. A neat growing South African shrub with dense, bushy habit, and erect, long, slender branches which sway gracefully in the breeze. Leaves are small and heath like. The first touch of warm spring weather signals the bush to cover itself with small, 1cm, starry, rose pink flowers. These are crowded towards the end of every branch, and continue well into summer. Sprigs of 'oom are good
 114 for picking. Odd flowers are likely any time of the year. Use coleonema as a single specimen, in shrub borders, or for mass planting on banks or hillsides. An extremely obliging shrub with few special demands, preferring good drainage, full sun and reasonable soil. Avoid heavy frosts. Light shearing after main blooming will preserve compactness. Thinning out some of the interior stems will give the shrub a more airy appearance. Rutaceae. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1.5m.

COLEONEMA PULCHRUM RUBRUM "Deep Pink Diosma." A deeper cerise pink form developed in West Australia. Decidedly more intense in colour than pulchrum, but the plant does seem to lack the same vigour and dependability. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1.5m.

CONVOLVULUS

CONVOLVULUS CNEORUM. Often incorrectly listed as Ipomea cneorum. The name is derived from convolvere meaning to entwine. Cneorum is from kneoron a Greek word for a shrub resembling an olive. While most of the 180 members of the genus are twiners, C. cneorum is a small shrub native to the Mediterranean regions. It does not have the notorious invasive rooting system of some of its twining relatives. Grows rapidly, forming a rounded bush with attractive lanceolate leaves 4 to 6cm long. These are silvery grey, and covered with fine hair which gives them a delightful silky smooth texture. Open, trumpet, 3 to 4cm flowers are white with a bluish tinge, shaded yellow in the throat, and covered with fine hair on the reverse. They open in great masses from November to March. Combination of foliage and flowers is most attractive. Plant in an open, sunny situation in light soil with fast drainage. Suitable for coastal planting with some protection. Prefers not to be watered during summer, but otherwise quite easy to grow and quite hardy. Prune severely for growth renewal. Effective when mass planted, and excellent on hot, dry banks or in rock or pebble gardens. Convolvulaceae. Evergreen. .60 x 1m.

COPROSMA

"MIRROR PLANT"

Although some species are found in other islands of the Pacific, the amazing Coprosma family has made its headquarters in New Zealand. Many New Zealand native coprosmas have been acclaimed in this country, and many parts of the world for their landscaping adaptability, handsome good looks, easy culture and tolerance. Coprosmas have become popular, more by their own simple virtues and irresistible charm than by the promotion of botanists or nurserymen. Also the ornamental species have overcome the stigma of their rather misleading name — kopros — dung, and osme — smell, given to the genus probably more than a century ago on account of the foetid smell of the crushed leaves of one common, scrubby species. There is nothing offensive about any of the cultivated varieties.

Coprosmas are so versatile — you can use them for wall spillers, bank covers, screens, pebble and rock gardens, hedges, foreground planting in shrubberies, massed ground cover either on their own or as a carpet beneath shrubs. You can pick foliage sprays for indoors and they last well. Coprosmas are drought tolerant, grow in almost any soil conditions, revel in sun or shade, and withstand wind even ocean spray.

You can keep them to any size desired by pruning and shaping once or twice a year, otherwise they have few demands. Many coprosmas bear crops of berries when plants of both sexes are present, although foliage and form are their outstanding characteristics. The common name is to do with the almost reflecting qualities of the highly polished leaves. Rubiaceae.

COPROSMA ACEROSA "Sand Dune Coprosma." Unique, unusual and most picturesque dwarf growing shrub or ground cover, quite distinct from the better known coprosmas. Forms a cushiony mound of slender, irregularly curving, springy, intertwining branchlets, coloured light tan. Acerosa means needle like, descriptive of the leaves which are up to 12mm long, 1.5mm wide and deep green in colour. Minute flowers if fertilised, are followed by translucent, pale blue, egg shaped fruit 7mm across, and ripe during March or April. An unusual feature plant for rock or pebble gardens, filling in dry areas, or for planting with other foliage or flowering shrubs. Quite at home in poor, dry, sandy conditions, or grows freely in ordinary garden soil. Evergreen. .45 x 1.50m.

COPROSMA BEATSON'S GOLD. Slender, arching branches with twiggly branchlets sparsely clothed with narrow, oval, 1 to 2cm leaves, golden yellow with broad band of green at the edges. Excellent small growing, picturesque shrub, ideal against backgrounds of rock work or stained timber. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

COPROSMA BRUNNEA "Brown Stemmed Coprosma." Stem and leaf structure very similar to C. acerosa, but growth habit is sprawling with interlacing branchlets forming rather open, flattened mats. Small 3mm flowers in August if fertilised, develop into translucent, blue, 6mm fruits ripe during March or April. Brunnea means brown. Evergreen. .15 x 1.50m.

COPROSMA COPPERSHINE. Compact foliage shrub with neat and tidy appearance all year through. Highly polished foliage is dark green overlaid with rich copper colourings. Slightly waved, oval leaves vary in size from 4 to 25mm, and densely cover every stem and twig. Ideal for pebble gardens, low screens or divisions or for colour contrast. Evergreen. 1.50 x 1.30m.

COPROSMA KIRKII "Small Leaf Mirror Plant" Closely branched plant quickly forming a dense mat of deep shining green foliage, making one of the best ground covers available. Seldom exceeds 30cm in height, but one plant will spread at least 1.5m. Ideal plant for large rockeries or the tops of walls where it will spill over most gracefully. Has proved itself in traffic islands. No flowers worth mentioning, but this plant will stand alone on the merits of foliage, stem pattern and ease of cultivation. Good for coastal areas. The answer to the problem of efficiently covering steep banks, waste areas and difficult spots. Cut hard back if necessary. Evergreen. .30 x 1.50m.

COPROSMA PROSTRATA. Forms a perfect mat only a few centimetres high, and grows so densely that rarely can a weed be seen growing through it. Small, oval, rich green, highly polished, leaves are usually no more than 25mm long, and densely cover the plant. Not a rampant grower, but steadily fills in the required area, and gently spills over rocks or walls. Tolerates drought and heat and most other climatic extremes. Rarely needs trimming, but you can do so if the need arises. Occasionally sends up a vertical shoot which is easily removed. One of the best long term ground covers, either in isolation or in association with other plants. Evergreen. .15 x 1.50m.

COPROSMA REPENS MARBLE KING. Rounded, 45cm leaves are basically creamy white, heavily "oversprayed" with irregular dark green spots or small blotches. This marble effect, together with a slight curling or crinkling gives more of a matt finish to the foliage. Rather more branched, compact and upright than C. repens variegata. Attractive and worthwhile. Evergreen. 1.30 x 1m.

COPROSMA REPENS MARBLE QUEEN. Leaves are rounded but without the curl of Marble King. Same leaf colourings but with a deep green central zone, and a faint "overspraying" of the margins on a background of creamy white. Evergreen. 1.30 x 1m.

COPROSMA REPENS PICTURATA. Highly polished, rounded leaves have rich green margins with a large central blotch of bright yellow. More of an upright shrub than other repens types, and highly valued as a colourful foliage shrub. Evergreen. 1.30 x 1m.

COPROSMA REPENS SILVER QUEEN. A little more compact, with less reach, and gracefully arching branches, but in most respects very much like repens variegata. The big difference is in its foliage. Silver Queen has silvery, creamy white margins and a central deep green zone faintly overlaid with silver. Fast becoming a favourite among the coprosmas. Evergreen. .45 x 1.50m.

COPROSMA REPENS VARIEGATA. This was the first variegated prostrate coprosma to be introduced, and has done more than any other to put the family on the map. Lush growth under all conditions, colourful, glossy foliage and landscaping adaptability have made it the universal choice of gardeners since the early 1960's. Rounded leaves up to 5cm across, so highly polished that they almost reflect your image, have an irregular central zone of rich green, broadly margined with bright yellow. Although repens means prostrate, creeping flat upon the ground, this is hardly true of C. repens variegata. It is an ideal ground or bank cover, but not

ground hugging. It has more of an open branch structure with long, slender, flexible stems which effectively show off its handsome leaves. You can train it as a free standing, open branched shrub, or keep it clipped to any shape or form. It is good for espalier training too. However, its most popular use seems to be as a prostrate shrub in pebble gardens, as a filler between other shrubs or trees, or as a covering for banks. Grows in almost any soil. Tolerates drought and salt spray, and is not unduly troubled by pests and diseases. Occasional deep waterings in summer will maintain a fresh appearance. Pinch back growth as much as you wish to maintain a size, and prune it hard if the plant becomes straggly. It will soon bound away with renewed vigour. Award of Garden Excellence 1967. Evergreen. Grows as you wish from .45 to 1.50m high and in width from 1 to 3m.

COPROSMA ROBUSTA VARIEGATA. The two robustas are quite distinct from other coprosma forms. Their leaves are long oval shaped, and contrary to their name, are not as robust and vigorous as the repens types. C. robusta the native green leafed variety from which these two have sprung, is the robust one, and the most widespread species in New Zealand, although seldom seen in gardens. C. robusta variegata is a slender, erect, densely foliated bush. It has distinctly curled and twisted, oval pointed leaves, 6 x 2cm, with two toned green, central zones and creamy white margins. Good for colour contrasts in semi-shade against deep greens and browns. Regular pinching will prevent straggling. Evergreen. 1.30 x .60m.

115 COPROSMA ROBUSTA WILLIAMSII. Rather more graceful with slender flexible stems providing an open, semi-pendulous effect. Foliage is soft and uncrinkled, 8cm long by 2cm wide. Colourings are basically creamy white with a marbled central zone of light green, and irregular dark green blotches. Prefers semi-shade. Effective when interplanted with bolder foliaged plants or ferns, and it makes an excellent indoor pot plant. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

COPROSMA SHINER. Densely foliaged shrub with 4cm, broader, oval, highly polished, slightly curled, bright green leaves. Open erect habit and excellent for screens or background planting. Evergreen. 2.5 x 1.5m.

CORDYLINE



"NEW ZEALAND CABBAGE TREE"

Because New Zealand cordylines are so easy to grow and create such dramatic effects so rapidly, they have become favourites among landscapers and gardeners all over the world. The name cordyline originates from kordyle — a club, in allusion to the large carrot like, fleshy roots of some species from which Maoris obtained food and beverages. "Cabbage Tree" was applied by early settlers who used tender young shoots from the heart of the tree as a vegetable. It is, however, worthy of names far more descriptive of its charm and great beauty. "Palm Lily" is far more appropriate.

Cordylines add a tropical or "exotic" atmosphere to any garden from the moment of planting, and should be a basic choice in modern landscaping design. They are however, versatile enough to be planted in a general way, and could well be used in suburban gardens as enthusiastically as many exotics have been. Cordylines are evergreen, do not grow too large for small areas, are not soil robbing, will grow in almost any soil or climate, and withstand wind, drought or boggy conditions. Ideal as single specimens, and most impressive in groups.

As many as six or eight planted at irregular spaces will really create front garden drama. Cordylines usually send up one stem which is clothed to the ground with long, strap like, pointed leaves. On attaining a height of about 2m, the growth pattern changes, and three or four branches will appear to commence the formation of a head or crown. If a more compact or clumpy effect is preferred, you can cut off the plant at any height, and multiple trunks will soon develop. Cordylines grow without fuss — in fact are remarkably tenacious of life. They seem to be almost indestructible, having been known to survive the ravages of fire, and for trunks to grow again after months of rolling about at the edge of the tide and baking in the sun.

Caterpillars can be a problem in some areas, and periodic inspection of new shoots in the centre of the plant is recommended. At the first sign of any damage, spray with Malathion or Pestmaster with a repeat dose in ten days. Otherwise an occasional feeding and removal of the lower leaves as they wither is really the only attention they require. Liliaceae.

CORDYLINE AUSTRALIS "Cabbage Tree." The better known species, either growing naturally or in gardens. Has long, rich green, sword like leaves attached directly to the trunk and branches. As a juvenile it has a single stem clothed from ground level, later developing a broad head and clean trunk appearing much like a tropical palm. Large heads of sweetly scented, creamy white flowers are produced in November and December. Reputed to be the world's tallest member of the lily family. Use in feature gardens, tropical plantings, patios, pebble gardens, lawn specimens, shrubberies, container plants, group plantings, privacy screens, street planting, etc. etc. Tolerant of extremes when established, but adequate soil preparation for planting, and watering when young will facilitate satisfactory development. Award of Garden Excellence 1971. Evergreen. 6 x 2m.

CORDYLINE AUSTRALIS PURPUREA "Purple Cabbage Tree." Take the fine characteristics of *C. australis* and add rich, bronzy purple leaf colouring, and you have in the Purple Cabbage Tree a plant of exceptional beauty. Rate of growth and ultimate height rather less, and often develops multi-trunks without encouragement. However, in plants raised from seed, as they generally are, slight variations are unavoidable. When selecting look for plants with the most intense colouring. Blends beautifully with the tones and textures of contemporary wood stains in patios, buildings or screens, and most effective against the natural colourings of boulders, pebbles, scoria or shingle. Evergreen. 5 x 2m.

CORDYLINE BANKSII "Forest Cabbage Tree." Distinguished from *C. australis* by shorter and more slender stems, longer and fewer leaves, and drooping panicles of white flowers. A much lower growing, bushy and compact species, usually with several stems. Slender, gracefully arching leaves up to 1.5m long, usually with a central vein in red, yellow or darker green shadings. The most beautiful drooping, 75cm panicles of creamy white, highly fragrant flowers appear in November. Grows naturally in forests from North Cape to Westland at altitudes up to 1000m. Tolerant of most garden locations, but at its best in cool, moist situations. Evergreen. 2.5 x 1.5m.

CORDYLINE BANKSII PURPUREA. Similar in most respects to *C. Banksii* but with rich, purple bronze leaf tonings. Evergreen. 2 x 1m.

CORDYLINE BAURI. Handsome species from Norfolk Island. A neat, slender, clump forming plant, each slender stem crowned with a dense cluster of sword shaped, rich green leaves 45 to 60cm long, narrowed at the base and with a broad midrib. Leaves differ from *C. australis* in that they are shorter, broader and uniformly veined. White, fragrant flowers are borne above the leaves early summer. Has a distinctly fresh or lush appearance, particularly as a juvenile. Evergreen. 2.5 x 1.5m.

CORDYLINE INDIVISA "Toi." Undoubtedly the most handsome species. Found in cool mountain regions in the lower half of the North Island, and parts of the South Island, in areas of high rainfall, or frequently shrouded in mist. The plant develops a large head with numerous, leathery, sword shaped leaves up to 1.5m long, and 12cm wide. They are green or purplish green above, glaucous beneath, often with reddish or orange coloured midrib. White flowers in densely branched, pendulous clusters up to 1m long appear in December and January. Indivisa means undivided, referring to the single stem with which it is usually found. Unfortunately, this handsome tropical looking species is not easy to manage, preferring cool, moist, mountain conditions which few gardens seem to possess. If you are inclined to try *C. indivisa*, plant it in rich, well prepared soil in full or semi-shade, and water generously at the roots during summer. Evergreen. 3 x 1m.

CORDYLINE KASPAR. In 1643 on the eve of the Twelfth Night, Abel Tasman discovered a group of three islands off the northern tip of New Zealand's North Island, and named them after three biblical kings — Kaspar, Melchior and Balthazar. Cordyline Kaspar was first discovered in the Three Kings Islands. It differs from *C. australis* with its slender and more branching habit, shorter and broader leaves with veins diverging at a wider angle from the midrib. It is an excellent garden plant with less ultimate height than *C. australis*, and it branches quite low down. In its young stage particularly, it is rather tender, and needs adequate protection. Both green and purple foliaged forms are generally available. Evergreen. 3 x 1m.

CORDYLINE STRICTA "Australian Dracaena." Handsome foliage plant native of Queensland which forms a colony of stems, either from the base or branching low down. Narrow, sword like leaves between 30 and 60cm long are dark green with a hint of purple. They are distinctly bronze coloured as they unfold. Mature plants bear branched clusters of lavender flowers in spring. Has much smaller proportions than the other cordylines listed. If the stems grow too high, they do not object to being cut down to ground level — the plant will soon send up replacement stems. Excellent for semi-shady locations in patios, entryways, courtyards, tropical feature gardens or in containers for indoors or outdoors. Perfect for narrow spaces. Easy to grow in well worked soil and semi-shady location. Water frequently and deeply in summer. Evergreen. 2 x .60m.

CORNUS**"DOGWOOD"**

The Cornus or Dogwood family provides garden interest all through the year. There are the flowering types, some have beautiful foliage, and others colourful stems and twigs. Another has strawberry fruit. Most Dogwoods are distributed throughout the earth's colder regions such as Siberia, China, Japan, Himalayas, northern and eastern USA. Cornus are rarely seen in the northern areas of New Zealand, apart from *C. capitata*. Generally their climatic preference is for low winter temperatures and hot, dry autumns. They like fairly deep, rich, well drained acid soil conditioned with peat moss. Avoid hot, wind swept locations, and always keep roots cool and moist. Frequent waterings and mulching with peat moss will help to achieve this. If you wish to grow the deciduous species in warmer areas, choose a semi-shady spot beneath or alongside larger trees, walls or screens. They show up well against a darker background. The term "Dogwood" is said to have originated from the use of a mixture made from the bark of one of the species in which to bathe mangy dogs. Cornaceae.

CORNUS ALBA MARGINATA "White Dogwood." Cornus alba itself is of Siberian origin, and in cold winter areas its blood red bare twigs are colourful against snow. *C. alba marginata* has characteristic bright red stems, and its oval pointed, 8 to 10cm foliage is basically green, but with broad white margins. A particularly beautiful shrub for all season effects. Undoubtedly at its best in cold areas. Deciduous. 2.5 x 2m.

CORNUS ALBA SPAETHII "Golden Dogwood." Bright golden variegated foliage through summer, rich crimson autumn colourings, and in winter, red barked twiggy branches. Described as one of the most effective of all deciduous variegated shrubs. Deciduous. 2.5 x 2m.

CORNUS BAILEYI. North American variety, not unlike *C. alba* in general appearance, but with reddish brown bark, and in autumn displays of pearly white berries. Deciduous. 2 x 1.5m.

CORNUS CAPITATA "Himalayan Strawberry Tree." Larger growing evergreen species which performs equally well in warmer areas. Leaves are 8 to 10cm long, dull grey green in colour, oval pointed, and with a distinct curl. Beautiful early summer displays of 10cm, creamy white, four petalled bracts. May take up to 10 years to commence blooming, but worth waiting for. Big crops of 5cm, orange scarlet, strawberry like edible fruit in autumn. Although evergreen, some of the leaves will show colour in autumn and winter, and in colder areas a proportion may fall. Allow adequate space, and try to locate where fallen fruit is less likely to become an annoyance. Capitata means growing in a head. Evergreen. 8 x 7m.

CORNUS FLORIDA RUBRA "Pink American Dogwood." An interesting plant for all seasons. In winter bare branches display a horizontal tiered pattern, and countless bright twigs are tipped by buds that will open into flower bracts. During spring the appearance of the flowers emphasises these horizontal lines. In late spring and summer, foliage is a fresh, pleasant green. Leaves turn rich red in autumn before falling, and small clusters of bright red fruit remain until eaten by birds. Flowers which look very much like 8cm, rosy red clematis blooms are actually four bracts that resemble petals surrounding clusters of tiny insignificant flowers. Dogwood needs cold winters and summer heat to succeed, plus rich, well drained, acid soil. Florida means flowering. Deciduous. 3 x 2.5m.

CORNUS NUTTALII. Native to western North America and named after the English botanist Thomas Nuttall, who travelled extensively in USA during the 19th century. Considered as the most noble of the genus, it grows up to 24m in nature, but rarely exceeds 6m in cultivation. Oval leaves 7 to 12cm long are prominently veined. Small, crowded, dome shaped, 2cm flowers during November are surrounded by 6 or 8 creamy white bracts like petals up to 8cm long and 5cm wide, which become flushed with pink as they age. Valuable for its large, showy flowers, handsome form and brilliant autumn foliage displays. Best in climates with hot summers and cold winters. Deciduous. 6 x 4m.

COROKIA

Corokia, the generic name of these valuable New Zealand native shrubs, is an adaptation of the Maori name "Korokio". They are a particularly useful group of plants, very hardy even under coastal extremes, and thriving in practically any soil conditions where other plants would probably fail. They have a most interesting branching pattern, and berry freely from an early age. More use could be made of corokias in many landscaping situations. They make admirable screens under difficult conditions, but can also be used as feature plants against light coloured walls or fences, in pebble or rock gardens, or as container plants. Corokias prefer full sun, an open situation, do not object to severe trimming or shaping, and are one of the easiest plants to establish. They provide abundant crops of berries which are relished by birds. Cornaceae.

COROKIA BUDDLEOIDES. A most handsome species found mostly in Northland growing in association with Kauri trees. A slender shrub with rich green leaves, the undersides and branchlets covered with a silvery grey down. These are oval pointed, up to 10cm long. During November and December bright yellow, star like, 12mm flowers open in clusters, appearing beautiful against the green and grey background. In August the plant bears dark red berries about 6mm long, also providing an attractive feature. Easy to grow, makes rapid progress, and flowers when young. Evergreen. 2 x 1m.

COROKIA X. VIRGATA. The following cultivars are hybrids of *C. buddleoides* and *C. cotoneaster*. Branches and stems are almost contorted, usually covered with black bark, and arranged in a fascinating, intricate and interlacing pattern, providing an oriental appearance. Sparse leaves are rounded or egg shaped, bright green above and silvery felted beneath, about 1 or 2cm long. In late spring and summer, bright yellow, 12mm starry flowers appear in great profusion, followed in autumn by red or orange yellow berries about 6mm long. Shrub size varies according to exposure which can be from as low as 30cm in wind swept areas, to 2.5m. Shape corokias as you wish. They are excellent for sunny banks, screens, shrubberies, containers and Bonzai. Grows almost anywhere. The species is seldom cultivated as the hybrids are superior for landscaping purposes. A selection of the best follows. Evergreen. 2 x 1m.

COROKIA X. VIRGATA BRONZE KING. Glossy, bronze leaves felted beneath, yellow flowers and red berries. Evergreen. 2 x 1m.

COROKIA X. VIRGATA BRONZE LADY. Young foliage is pink changing to copper. Compact form. Evergreen. 2 x 1m.

COROKIA X. VIRGATA ERECTA. Upright growth habit, small yellow flowers followed by orange red berries. Rapid grower and excellent narrow hedge or screen. Evergreen. 2.5 x 1m.

COROKIA X. VIRGATA LITTLE PRINCE. Compact, twiggy, dwarf grower with tiny, bronzy purple foliage. Evergreen. 1 x .60m.

COROKIA X. VIRGATA RED WONDER. Rich green, rounded leaves, yellow flowers and deep red berries. Evergreen. 2 x 1m.

COROKIA X. VIRGATA YELLOW WONDER. Rich green, rounded leaves, yellow flowers and bright yellow berries. Evergreen. 2 x 1m.

CORONILLA

CORONILLA GLAUCA VARIEGATA. Name is derived from corona — a crown referring to the formation of the umbels. The genus comprises about 20 species of shrubs or herbs inhabiting central or southern Europe, the orient, and North Africa. *C. glauca variegata* is a charming, glabrous shrub with clover like, blue green leaves, splashed with rich creamy white tints. Almost continually the plant bears long stalked coronets of vivid, pea shaped, canary yellow, daffodil scented flowers. Plant in well drained, deeply dug soil with peat moss against a warm, sunny wall. Pinch back often, and provide support if necessary. Leguminosae. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

CORTADERIA "PAMPAS GRASS"



CORTADERIA SELLOANA "Silver Pampas Grass." The genus comprises about 6 species of large perennial grasses which inhabit the regions of tropical and temperate South America. Cortaderia is from cortadera the Argentine name for Pampas Grass. Selloana is in honour of Friederich Sellow, 19th century German traveller and naturalist. A native of Argentina, *C. selloana* is a very rapid growing grass attaining 2m or more in one season in warm climates. Forms a fountain of deep green, long, grassy, finely saw toothed leaves. In late summer long stalks bearing silvery white, 30 to 50cm flower plumes arise above the leaves. The value of Pampas Grass in landscaping is in its ability to grow in any soil from the driest to the wettest. It withstands hot, dry winds and coastal conditions. Under such circumstances it makes a natural windbreak where other plants will not survive. However, in small gardens its sheer bulk can cause problems of control, as its stems and roots become tough and woody, and the leaf edges razor sharp. Periodic burning to the ground is probably the easiest method of keeping it in check. Gramineae. Evergreen. 3 x 2m.

CORTADERIA SELLOANA AUREO-LINEATA "Gold Band Pampas." General appearance and hardness as for selloana, but leaves are attractively margined bright golden yellow. Ideal quick, dense screen in suitable areas. Evergreen. 3 x 2m.

CORYLOPSIS "WINTER HAZEL"



CORYLOPSIS SPICATA. A genus of about 20 species named from the Greek korylos — hazel, and opsis — like, from its resemblance to corylus. Spicata refers to the spike like flower bracts. Hardy Japanese shrub with rather open structure and attractive, delicate branching pattern. Very early in spring long before any new leaves, masses of delightfully fragrant, yellow, bell shaped flowers in 6 to 8cm long racemes appear, resembling flowering currant blossom. These flower clusters are enclosed in attractive greenish yellow bracts which are prominent before the spikes develop. Rounded leaves 5 to 10cm long are heart shaped, tooth edged, conspicuously veined, greyish green in colour, and downy beneath. Stalks and young shoots are distinctly woolly. Plant in association with other shrubs in borders, woodlands, etc. Best in sheltered location in sun or partial shade, with cool root conditions in summer. Plant in similar acid conditions to azaleas and rhododendrons. Prepare soil with peat moss and also mulch with it. Occasional deep watering in dry weather. Award of Garden Excellence 1969. Hamamelidaceae. Deciduous. 2 x 1.5m.

CORYLUS "HAZEL"



Corylus is the Greek name for this genus of hardy deciduous trees and shrubs scattered over the temperate parts of the northern hemisphere. These two European hazelnut trees are grown for their distinctive branching habits, handsome foliage, and their conspicuous catkins in spring, rather than for their nut bearing qualities. They are extremely hardy even in bleak places, and grow freely in most soils from light sandy loam to heavy clay. Dry summer conditions can cause leaf burn. Occasional deep watering and mulching will minimise this. Betulaceae.

CORYLUS AVELLANA "Hazelnut." Broad roundish leaves 8 to 10cm long are deep green, turning yellow in autumn. Ornamental, greenish yellow male flower catkins hang on bare branches all winter, and turn yellow in early spring before any leaves appear. If crops set they are rounded nuts of good flavour, usually enclosed by two irregularly lobed bracts. Good hardy screen or filler with year round interest. Avellana is an old generic name of the hazel. Deciduous. 4 x 3m.

CORYLUS MAXIMA ATROPURPUREA "Purple Leaved Hazelnut" or "Filbert Nut." The dark purple foliated hazelnut usually sold in New Zealand, often listed incorrectly as *C. avellana purpurea*. Distinctive branching pattern and beautiful dark purple, almost black leaves in spring and summer rivalling many other foliage trees for intensity of colour. In autumn colour changes to dull purplish green. Leaves are rounded and heavily veined with similar appearance to copper beech. Adaptable to any situation, including dense shade. Deciduous. 2 x 2m.

CORYNOCARPUS "N.Z. KARAKA"



CORYNOCARPUS LAEVIGATUS. The name corynocarpus pronounced "corrin-o-karpus" originates from koryne — club and carpos — fruit, from the shape of the fruit. Laevigatus means smooth and polished, descriptive of the leaves. Also called "N.Z. Laurel" by early settlers. Extremely handsome upright tree valued by the Maoris who regarded the kernels of the berries very highly as food. However, extensive preparation was necessary before these, were ready for eating, as raw untreated berries are extremely poisonous. Karaka has beautiful big, oblong, laurel like, leathery, glossy leaves up to 18cm by 5cm. Flowers are insignificant, but the big crops of 2cm, orange coloured fruit resembling a fleshy plum are beautiful but toxic. They are ripe about the end of February. Extremely hardy and easy to grow, mainly in coastal areas in sun or part shade where soil can be kept moist in summer. Matures slowly keeping its handsome form without attention for years. Good for screens' backgrounds, specimens and containers. Corynocarpaceae. Evergreen. 8 x 5m.

CORYNOCARPUS LAEVIGATUS ALBA VARIEGATUS "Silver Karaka." Large glossy leaves, beautifully variegated deep green and creamy white. Much slower and smaller growing than *C. laevigatus*. An ideal shrub for shady moist locations or for containers. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

COTINUS "SMOKE BUSH"



Among the most popular deciduous shrubs, famous for brilliance of leaf colour and curious flower effects. They are closely allied to the rhus family. Cotinus are easy to grow, preferring an open aspect and cool, free draining, rather poor soil. Heavy pruning each winter will encourage annual growth renewal resulting in a neater growing bush and better foliage display. More intense colours can be expected in areas with cold winters and dry summers, but they are still worth while planting in the warmer parts of New Zealand. Probably best for providing autumn colour in large shrub borders, or as backgrounds, although they can be attractive as lawn specimens in ground that is never saturated. Anacardiaceae.

COTINUS AMERICANUS "American Smoke Bush." The most beautiful shrub providing autumn colour. Orange red stems are clothed with blue grey, oval leaves which in autumn become the brightest scarlet, orange, yellow and purple. This magnificent display persists well into the winter where winds are not severe. Award of Garden Excellence 1966. Deciduous. 3 x 2m.

COTINUS COGGYGRIA "European Smoke Bush." A bushy, spreading shrub developing into a broad, urn shaped mass. In late summer its misty flowers in purple, fuzzy looking puffs make the whole tree look like a cloud of smoke. Oval, 6cm leaves turn yellow or orange red in autumn. Deciduous. 3 x 3m.

COTINUS COGGYGRIA FOLIIS PURPUREIS "Purple Smoke Bush." Famed for its rich, wine purple foliage throughout spring and early summer, turning to purplish green before colouring to light red shades in autumn. In summer it bears large plumes of very tiny, red purple flowers, giving the bush a hazy, smoky appearance. One of the best purple foliated shrubs available. Deciduous. 2.5 x 2.5m.

COTINUS COGGYRIA ROYAL PURPLE. A richer coloured form with deepest wine purple, paddle shaped leaves, covered with a distinct waxy bloom. Leaves are translucent in sunshine, and retain their purple colourings right through summer. Deciduous. 2 x 2m.

COTONEASTER

"ROCKSPRAY"



Cotoneaster is pronounced "cott-own-ee-aster," and comes from the Latin cotoneum — quince, and aster — resemblance. They are a widely spread family found in Europe, North Africa, and northern Asia, but not Japan. The greatest aggregation of species is in west and central China and the Himalayas. Both deciduous and evergreen types are amongst them, and they come in forms from ground covers through dwarf and medium shrubs to trees. Cotoneasters are highly valued for the beauty of their berries during autumn and winter, their slender, graceful branch pattern, and a bonus of beautiful blossom.

They like full sun, and will grow in most soils and climates. All are vigorous and thrive with little care and attention. In fact they look better, and produce bigger crops of berries if planted on dry slopes or in poor soil, than in rich garden conditions. They resent moist, shady locations. Cotoneasters are best with their naturally arching branch structure. When pruning, should this be necessary, thin out old or dead branches completely, rather than shorten back all growths. Avoid cramping for space to permit free branch development. Cotoneaster are valuable landscaping plants, and their many and varied uses are covered below. Rosaceae.

COTONEASTER CONGESTUS. Native to the Himalayas. Congestus means arranged very closely together. Slowly forms a dense, rounded bush with branches curving downwards. Small, 8mm, rounded leaves are dark bluish green and whitish beneath. Flowers white shaded pink, and 6mm fruit are bright red. Good rock hugger, ideal for foreground planting and containers. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

COTONEASTER CONSPICUUS. From south eastern Tibet. Low spreading shrub with handsome arching branches studded in spring with beautiful and sparkling, tiny white flowers. From April until late August the whole plant is a mass of large, round, brilliant red berries. Growth habit much like *C. microphyllus* only taller. Good for foreground or bank planting. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

COTONEASTER CORNUBIA. This Rockspray forms a wide, spreading bush with deep green, veined leaves and unusually large, scarlet red, waxy berries produced in heavy pendulous clusters during late autumn, giving a long, attractive display over several months. Apart from berry display, stiff, angular, wide spreading branch pattern and rich green foliage makes Cornubia one of the finest shrubs. Very effective when grown against a trellis or wall. Evergreen. 2 x 2m.

COTONEASTER DAMMERI. Chinese species. Forms a ground hugging carpet, flows over and around rocks, and cascades down walls. Vigorous, long, prostrate rooting branches covered with oval, 2cm, leaves, deep green above and whitish beneath. White spring flowers and showy, brilliant red berries in autumn and winter. One of the finest ground covers and wall spillers. Evergreen. 15cm high spreading up to 3m.

COTONEASTER DAMMERI SKOGHOLM. Smaller foliage than above, but with the same gracefully curving branches, and prostrate wide spreading habit. Also bears bright orange fruit earlier and more prolifically. Ideal ground cover and wall spiller. Evergreen. 30 x 2.5m.

COTONEASTER HARROVIANUS. Graceful, slender, arching branches 117 are smothered through autumn and winter with large, pendulous 119 clusters of waxy red berries. Leaves are oval pointed, 5cm long, 150 dark green and quite glossy. A fine evergreen berry shrub in the 173 top of its class. From China. Evergreen. 2.5 x 2m.

COTONEASTER HORIZONTALIS. From western China. Low growing, wide spreading habit, with stiffly angled stems and fan like or fishbone like branches lying flat on the ground. Small, roundish, 12mm leaves are bright green and glossy, changing in autumn to vivid orange and red colourings. White spring flowers are followed by massed displays of shiny, intense, bright red berries. Versatile 119 plant for use as bank cover, filler, espalier against walls, large rockeries, ground cover, low traffic barriers. Avoid planting along walks or drives where branch ends would have to be pruned. Allow it room to spread and develop naturally. Award of Garden Excellence 1972. Semi-deciduous. 60cm x 3m.

COTONEASTER HORIZONTALIS PERPUSILLUS. Similar growth habit to *C. horizontalis* but lower and more compact. Leaves are smaller, about 6mm. Flowers and berries are produced abundantly. As a ground cover growth tends to be finer, more even and uniform. This variety is often grafted onto a stem to form a standard plant, creating delightful effects of branch pattern, flower and berry. Semi-deciduous. 45cm x 2m.

COTONEASTER HORIZONTALIS SUPERBA. Again similar to *C. horizontalis*, but with larger and more widespread "fans," or "fishbones." Bigger leaves and berries. Tends to display its fascinating branch pattern better, but otherwise plant is of equal size and merit. Semi-deciduous. 60cm x 3m.

COTONEASTER HORIZONTALIS VARIEGATUS. A delightful addition to the cotoneaster range. General characteristics are as for *C. horizontalis*, but its small, 6mm, rounded leaves are artistically margined with white. Branch fans are not as large, and the whole plant is of smaller proportions. Excellent plant for pebble or rock gardens, above walls, on banks, as ground cover or in containers. Semi-deciduous. 30cm x 1m.

COTONEASTER MICROPHYLLUS "Rockspray Cotoneaster." Most useful and versatile dwarf shrub with compact habit, its main branches usually trailing and rooting, and secondary branches upright. Small 8mm dark green leaves are grey beneath. Masses of white flowers are followed by large, rosy red fruits. Good bank cover useful in large rock or pebble gardens, or planted above walls. Avoid over feeding or over watering. Upright branches can be removed if low growth preferred. Microphyllus — small leaves. Himalaya and south west China. Evergreen. 1 x 2m.

COTONEASTER MICROPHYLLUS COTCHLEATUS. More prostrate and compact than *C. microphyllus*. Flowers, fruit and foliage are similar, excepting that its leaves are brighter and broader, and the edges tend to curl. *C. cotchleatus* moulds its growth to ground or rock contours, and is probably the best ground cover in the microphyllus group. From western China and south east Tibet. Evergreen. 60cm x 2m.

COTONEASTER MICROPHYLLUS THYMIFOLIUS. More compact than *C. microphyllus*, but with stiff, upright branches. Leaves are narrower, flowers similar but fruit rather smaller and more in clusters. Tends to become woody, and pruning to thin out and shorten branches may be necessary. Evergreen. 1 x 2m.

COTONEASTER PARNEYI "Red Cluster Berry." Native to China. Arching growth densely foliated with leathery, 5cm, heavily veined, deep green leaves somewhat white hairy beneath. White flowers in 4cm clusters, and bright red berries in 6 to 8cm clusters ripening late spring, and persisting until well after Christmas. Useful as screen shrub, formal clipping, espalier or container. Berry sprays good for picking. Similar to *C. lacteus*. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

CROTALARIA

"CANARY BIRD FLOWER"



CROTALARIA AGATIFOLIA. Named from the Greek krotalon — a castanet or clapper, referring to the seeds which rattle within inflated pods. Rapid growing native to East Africa, with foliage consisting of three, rounded, grey green leaflets. Spectacular chartreuse 5cm flowers resembling birds hanging by their beaks, are produced in great clusters up to 35cm long. These gorgeous yellow green flowers are great for picking, and harmonise with almost any colour indoors or in the garden. Locate amongst other

119 flowering shrubs, or against stained timber walls or fences for colour effects. Plant in sun, and protect from wind and heavy frost. Almost continual crops of bloom can be encouraged in milder areas by pruning two or three times a year. This will also keep the bush compact and within bounds. Prune by thinning criss-cross branches and shortening stems as they are brittle. This will lighten the foliage and flower load. Leguminosae. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

CROWEA



CROWEA EXALATA "Small Crowea." Delightful dwarf shrub native to south western Australia, closely related to boronia and eriostemon. Forms a neat but open plant with small, narrow, pointed leaves 2cm long. Elegant sprays of five petalled, starry, bright pink, 2cm flowers are produced almost the whole year through with the main crop during spring and summer. One of the most beautiful small flowering garden shrubs, and perfect for picking. Requires full sun, loose, free, acid soil conditioned with peat moss, and sharp drainage. Otherwise easily grown and quite hardy. One of those irresistible little shrubs to grow beside a path, or in an area where its beauty can be often appreciated at close range. Named in honour of Dr James Crow, 18th century British botanist. Exalata means without wings. Rutaceae. Evergreen. 60 x 60cm.

CRYPTOMERIA

"JAPANESE CEDAR"



From the Greek kryptos — to hide, and meris — a part, all parts of the flower are concealed. Only one species of cryptomeria is known and this is native to Japan and China. A number of highly ornamental forms have been selected, although many of them are so diverse in appearance as to be hardly recognisable as cultivars of *C. japonica*. They are amongst the hardiest of conifers, easy to transplant and grow under a wide range of soil and climatic conditions. Forms range from real dwarfs up to large trees. Taxodiaceae.

CRYPTOMERIA JAPONICA "Japanese Cedar." Highly valued in the orient as a timber tree. Grows quickly in its juvenile form, its young growth being distinctly bronze, later turning to deep green. Eventually forms a tall, handsome pyramidal structure with slightly pendulous, spreading branches, clothed with short curved needle foliage, and a straight, columnar trunk with reddish brown bark. Plant it extensively for screen or shelter where it can be spaced and left to grow naturally, or placed as close as 1m apart and kept clipped down to 3m high. A perfect specimen tree either

120 singly or planted in avenues, groups or groves. Thousands of Japanese cedars in containers are used annually for Christmas trees. Many are kept from year to year in containers, but those planted out are generally not showing any evidence of overcrowding in most suburban gardens. Ideal trees too for public areas, schools, motor camps or farms to provide shade and shelter. Any reasonable soil provided it is deeply dug. Water frequently and deeply during dry periods until well established. Evergreen. 11 x 6m.

CRYPTOMERIA JAPONICA ELEGANS "Plume Cedar." Distinct and extremely graceful conifer with soft textured, feathery or plummy foliage at first green, then changing to rich copper, red or purple tones during autumn and winter. Matures slowly to a broad, pyramid form clothed right to the ground. Removal of alternate branches can provide a tiered oriental effect. This will also open up the tree to allow air circulation, and help prevent bare patches of foliage caused through natural overcrowding of branches. Will also facilitate spraying with Malathion or Pestmaster for thrips which unfortunately attack this particular variety. Evergreen. 6 x 3m.

CRYPTOMERIA JAPONICA ELEGANS AUREA "Golden Plume Cedar." Similar in most respects to the plume cedar but with yellowish green foliage intensifying to gold in winter. Slightly smaller growing. Both plume cedars can be used for backgrounds, screens, wind breaks, specimens. Use foliage colour to advantage. Evergreen. 5 x 3m.

CRYPTOMERIA JAPONICA ELEGANS NANA. A sport of *C. elegans*, sometimes referred to as *C. elegans compacta*, somewhat slower in growth and smaller. Has softer, more plumose foliage, and a distinct billowy appearance. Turns to rich purple tonings in winter. Evergreen. 2 x 1m.

CRYPTOMERIA JAPONICA JINDAI-SUGI. Small, dense, slow growing, compact conical bush with erect and spreading branches developing an irregular but somewhat flattened top. Foliage colour is a pleasing bright green retained throughout the year. Evergreen. 1 x .75m.

CRYPTOMERIA JAPONICA LOBII. Pyramidal, compact and densely branched medium tree, differing from the type in its longer branchlets which are more clustered towards the ends of its shorter branches. Flat, sickle shaped, 1cm leaves are glossy dark green, and do not change colour in winter. Evergreen. 3 x 2m.

CRYPTOMERIA JAPONICA LOBII NANA. Dwarf, dense, slow growing bush with short arching branchlets fanning out to form a perfect dome shape. New growth attractive, light green in summer, becoming bronze green in winter. A worthwhile dwarf conifer. Evergreen. 50 x 50cm.

CRYPTOMERIA JAPONICA VILMORINIANA. Extremely slow growing, dwarf conifer with very small, crowded branchlets and leaves forming a compact, dense congested and rigid globe. Leaves are deep green through summer, turning to reddish purple in winter, especially in colder regions. Undoubtedly one of the most popular dwarf conifers for rock or pebble gardens, or working in with mixed conifer features. Evergreen. 50 x 50cm.

CUNONIA

"BUTTER KNIFE BUSH"



CUNONIA CAPENSIS. South African native tree with year round interest. Forms a multi-branched shrub with smooth, wine red twigs and branches. Handsome leaves are divided into five narrow, slightly toothed leaflets 8cm long by 2cm wide. Young growth is rich bronzy red, and leaves mature to dark green. The combination of reddish stems, bronze new growth and dark green leaves, together with a dramatic open stem pattern, makes cunonia one of the best foliage shrubs. The bush is seldom without flattish buds held on long stalks shaped like butter knives.

119 These appear to remain unchanged for months, but eventually some will open during late summer into dramatic flower spikes. They are actually hundreds of tiny white flowers with protruding stamens held on two erect racemes up to 15cm long, appearing like two woolly candles in vée formation. A splendid shrub to view at close range, so plant it in patios, in entryways, alongside paths or screens, or in containers. Stands cutting back to size and grows in any reasonable soil in sun or shade. Tolerates dry or cold conditions. Named for John C. Cuno of Amsterdam, 18th century garden enthusiast and poet. Cunoniaceae. Evergreen. 2 x 2m.

CUPHEA



Delightful little shrubs from Mexico which always seem to be in bloom. Planted in average, well worked soils in sun or partial shade, they'll perform without fuss, rewarding you with masses of tiny, colourful blooms mostly through summer, but with some flower over most of the year. Pinch tips back for compact growth, and cut old plants right down early spring for growth renewal. Use for bedding, filling, edging, etc. Also good in pots for plunging to give spot colour. Cuphea is from *kyphos* — curved, from the shape of the seed capsule. Lythraceae

CUPHEA HYSSOPIFOLIA "False Heather." Delightful compact little shrublet with dense, flexible, leafy branchlets. Small narrow pointed leaves are up to 2cm long. For long periods of the year, but mainly through summer, the whole bush is smothered with tiny 1cm flowers coloured bright purplish pink. Easily grown and quite hardy. Usually drops quantities of seed which germinates beneath the plant. Evergreen. 40 x 40cm.

CUPHEA IGNEA "Cigarette Plant." Ignea means fiery red. Pretty little shrub with small, 3cm, oval pointed leaves, and thin red tubular 2cm flowers tipped with black and white, resembling the tip of a cigarette. Flowers are mass produced almost the whole year round. Colourful and obliging little plant that will fit in anywhere. Evergreen. 40 x 40cm.

CUPRESSOCYPARIS "LEYLAND CYPRESS"



CUPRESSOCYPARIS LEYLANDII. An interesting and valuable conifer highly regarded in Europe and England where it is probably the most widely used conifer for hedges and screens. It is a natural hybrid of the hardy *cupressus macrocarpa* and the graceful *chamaecyparis nootkatensis*, and combines both these desirable attributes. Has dense, columnar habit with ascending branches and deep green foliage in flattened or irregular, slightly drooping sprays. Said to be the fastest growing conifer in the British Isles, and tolerant of poor growing conditions such as coastal winds and clay soils. Growth of at least 1m annually can be expected, and the tree can be pruned hard without damage. Ideal for rapid screening, either individually, in groups or in rows. Planted at 1.5m apart, it will soon make a screen 3m high with an equal spread at the base. If required as a formal trimmed hedge, plant at 1m spacings. Trim the sides lightly, and stop when not less than 2.5 to 3m high. Cupressaceae. Evergreen. 3 x 2.5m.

CUPRESSUS "CYPRESS"



The name is derived from *kyparissos*, the Greek word for the cypress tree. The genus comprises a group of evergreen coniferous trees from southern Europe, western Asia, China, the Himalayas and northern and central America. They are closely related to *chamaecyparis*, the most obvious difference being in the branch structure which in *chamaecyparis* is generally flattened. Most *cupressus* species are larger growing specimens with bold, symmetrical outlines and seem more tolerant of heavy soils, windy conditions and poor drainage. Cupressaceae.

CUPRESSUS ARIZONICA BLUE PYRAMID. Upright pyramidal habit with closely arranged, horizontal or slightly ascending branches, densely covered with distinct, blue tinted foliage. The species is native to Arizona and north Mexico, and is particularly drought resistant. Good as backgrounds, specimens, tall screens. Evergreen. 6 x 4m.

CUPRESSUS ARIZONICA GOLDEN PYRAMID. Similar in all respects to Blue pyramid except for its golden tinted foliage. Evergreen. 6 x 4m.

CUPRESSUS CASHMERIANA "Kashmir" Cypress. Recognised as one of the most graceful and beautiful of all conifers. Forms a small to medium sized tree of conical habit, with ascending branches draped with long, remarkably pendulous branchlets. Beautiful foliage is distinct blue grey. Older branches become reddish brown. An outstanding specimen tree for reasonably sheltered situations. Evergreen. 4 x 3m.

CUPRESSUS FORBESII "Tecate Cypress." A rare species from the mountain regions of California. Grows as a small, slender, low branching tree with brownish red flaking bark and green foliage. Fast growing, it sometimes becomes top heavy for its rooting system. Prefers dry conditions and can be trimmed as necessary. Evergreen. 6 x 4m.

CUPRESSUS LUSITANICA BENTHAMII "Bentham Cypress." Native to Mexico despite its name *lusitanica* which means of Portugal. Although seldom grown as a specimen, this coniferous plant forms a stately, pyramidal tree with gracefully pendulous branches and attractive glaucous foliage. Bentham cypress has come to be an extremely popular coniferous plant for protection and privacy. Has soft, handsome foliage, and ability to grow rapidly in almost any location. Trim regularly to keep this hedge under control. Tolerant of heavy, poorly drained soil, but do not attempt to plant in waterlogged conditions. Container grown plants planted in deeply dug soil in friable conditions should present no transplanting difficulties. Failures are often encountered with larger field grown plants. Height can be maintained from 2 to 6m. Plant between 1 and 2m apart. Evergreen.

CUPRESSUS MACROCARPA "Monterey Cypress." *Macrocarpa* means large fruited. Grows naturally on the Californian coast, and tolerant of seaside conditions. At one time used extensively for shelter, but rarely planted now mainly because of maintenance difficulties, and unpleasantly sharp foliage. Has been superseded by *Benthamii*. Evergreen.

CUPRESSUS MACROCARPA GOLDEN PILLAR. Selected, compact, conical, pillar like form with dense, yellow foliage. Good for accenting large conifer gardens, lawn specimens, or as a focal point. Evergreen. 2.5 x 1m.

CUPRESSUS MACROCARPA HORIZONTALIS AUREA "Golden Monterey Cypress." Symmetrical, pyramidal, upright form, horizontal branches and striking golden colour makes this stately tree stand out in any garden. Although it will trim to any desired shape, give **121** it room to develop naturally. Excellent specimen tree, suitable in most soils or situations, and tolerant of dry, wet or coastal conditions. Known previously as *C. macrocarpa lambertiana aurea*. Evergreen. 6 x 4m.

CUPRESSUS SEMPERVIRENS STRICTA "Upright Italian Cypress." *Sempervirens* means evergreen, and *stricta* erect or upright. Ancient classical trees from the Mediterranean regions. Forms a narrow column of strictly ascending branches and branchlets, with dense, dark green foliage. Grows to a sizable tree if left unpruned. Occasional trimming will preserve shape, and keeps the plant in better health. Grows in most soil types, and withstands considerable exposure. Thorough soil preparation with deep digging and peat moss recommended. Staking and watering regularly when young essential for successful transplanting. Useful for architectural and formal landscaping effects, although they can be too dominant if used to excess. Evergreen. 3 x .60m.

CUPRESSUS SEMPERVIRENS GRACILIS "Fine Leaf Italian Cypress." This New Zealand raised form of upright cypress is certainly slender and graceful as its name implies. Rich green foliage is more refined and dense, branches and branchlets are more numerous, finer and strictly erect. The plant has perfect columnar form, gently tapering to a point at the top. Its ultimate dimensions are more in keeping with smaller gardens. Plant in deep, friable, well worked, well drained soil conditioned with peat moss. Locate in full sun or semi-shade in an open, well ventilated position, but with minimum exposure to strong burning winds. Occasional deep waterings during prolonged dry periods, and light mulchings with peat moss is recommended. Fungus diseases which may cause browning of the foliage can be prevented or controlled by spraying with copper-oxychloride or Cuprox. Also drench soil around the plants with the same mixture. Feed lightly with blood and bone or Alaska Fish Plant Food. Avoid planting in shallow, poorly drained, heavy clay soils, and do not mulch with green grass clippings. *C. gracilis* is perhaps the most perfectly formed column plant in cultivation, and its instant appeal, even when quite small, tempts many gardeners with unsuitable conditions to plant with disappointing results. Evergreen. 2 x .35m.

CUPRESSUS SEMPERVIRENS SWANE'S GOLDEN "Swane's Golden Pencil Pine." Developed by Swane Bros. Nurseries, Sydney, it received the first gold medal ever awarded by the Federation of Australian Nurserymen's Associations for an Australian raised plant. Its true golden colourings and narrow, erect form have made it one of the most outstanding conifer introductions. It grows more beautiful with each year, and adds grace to any garden. Its slender form never exceeds 45cm, and it remains neat and tidy without any cutting or trimming. Plant in well worked soil with good drainage, and water deeply during prolonged dry spells. It prefers an open, sunny situation, and is suitable for all climates, appearing reasonably tolerant of harsh conditions. Evergreen. 2 x .45m.

CUPRESSUS TORULOSA "Bhutan Cypress." Native to the west Himalayas. Symmetrical, conical or pyramidal when young, with horizontal branches attractively pendent at the outer tips, and dark green foliage. A graceful tree useful for backgrounds or screens. Evergreen. 6 x 4m.

CUSSONIA

"SNOWFLAKE TREE"

CUSSONIA SPICATA. Named in honour of Peter Cusson, physician and Professor of Botany in the University of Montpellier during the 18th century. Spicatus means spike like. Native to South Africa, and noted for its amazing lobed, toothed, and deeply cut leaves appearing something like giant, dark green snow flakes. These giant compound leaves form a rosette, and are attached to the central stem by 25cm stalks. The main trunk is smooth and green, and quickly grows to 3m high when it is best to cut out the growing tip to encourage branches. Each branch will then form its own rosette of fascinating exotic looking leaves. Although mainly a foliage shrub, under warm conditions the tree will produce small, yellow flowers in dense spikes up to 20cm long. Long regarded as an indoor pot plant, but appears much happier outdoors where it grows vigorously, and provides a distinct tropical atmosphere. Ideal patio plant, for tropical planting, or silhouette against a dark wall. Grow cussonia in full sun, in deeply dug, free draining soil and water deeply until well established. Araliaceae. Evergreen. 4 x 2m.

CYATHEA

"TREE FERNS"

New Zealand is possibly better endowed with ferns than anywhere else in the world. The majestic tree ferns are one of the outstanding features of New Zealand scenery. Although usually referred to as "Punga Ferns," the correct Maori names are Mamaku, Korau or Ponga.

Tree ferns can be grown in gardens successfully if a little thought is given to their natural requirements. They are usually found in cool, sylvan glades beside streams, or on shady hillsides. The very nature of their fronds casts cool shade upon their stems and roots. Keep this in mind when locating or preparing for a Tree Fern in your garden. Container grown plants are usually available throughout the year, and in winter specially prepared specimens are balled up ready for planting. It is normal for these to have their fronds removed for transplanting. Do not be tempted to select one with a tall trunk, as smaller specimens with stems less than 60cm stand a greater chance of success.

Choose a shady spot, dig the soil deeply incorporating generous quantities of peat moss or leaf mould, plunge the roots of your fern into water until all bubbles have ceased, and after allowing time to drain off, plant with the top of the root ball 5cm below the garden soil level. Water thoroughly after planting, sprinkle two handfuls of blood and bone fertiliser over the surface, and mulch with peat moss which also will need a thorough wetting.

Although it can look rather unsightly, a sack wrapped and tied around the plant's stem and kept moist will help the plant over this period. The idea is to keep the stem and roots cool and moist until the plant

is re-established and able to provide shade with its own spreading fronds. Tree Ferns look better when planted in groups with other shade lovers growing beneath them. Cyathea is from the Greek kytthein — a small cup, in reference to the formation of the spore cases. See also Dicksonia. Cyatheaaceae.

CYATHEA DEALBATA "Silver Fern." The term dealbata means covered with white powder. The fronds of this species are a distinctly silvery white beneath and light green above. Rather smaller growing than *C. medullaris*, and the fronds somewhat stiffer and not as soft to the touch. Although hardy it requires shelter from wind, otherwise it tends to become ragged and untidy. Evergreen. 4 x 3m.

CYATHEA MEDULLARIS "Black Punga or Ponga." The famous and most handsome giant tree fern of New Zealand. Slender, black trunk and large crown of gracefully arching fronds add a gracious touch to any garden. Given correct care, *C. medullaris* will make good progress, and once growing strongly will demand little care apart from occasional tidying. Use to soften architectural lines on the cool side of buildings or fences, in patios, near entryways, either singly or in groves. Exploit the filtered sunlight they create with underplantings of shade loving plants such as azaleas, rhododendrons, kalmia, pieris and many other flowering and foliage species. Medullaris means pithy. Evergreen. 5 x 3m.

CYCAS

"SAGO PALM"

CYCAS REVOLUTA. Cycas is the Greek name for a type of palm. Revoluta means rolled backwards, referring to the foliage. In its youth cycas has an airy, lacy, ferny appearance. After very many years as the plant ages, it looks more like a palm than a fern. Oddly enough, cycas is strictly neither a fern nor a palm. It belongs to cycadaceae, a family which includes the most primitive of flowering plants allied to coniferae and the only survivors of what was once an important part of the earth's vegetation. Cycads are chiefly renowned for their highly decorative value. *C. revoluta* has glossy, deep green leaves held in rosettes on a central trunk. Each leaf comprises something like a hundred or more leaflets with rolled margins from 10 to 20cm long, making up a hard, stiff frond around 75cm long appearing like a giant sized feather. Cycas is a long term plant, beautiful from the time of its first leaf, and becoming increasingly handsome and distinctive as it grows and develops over several centuries. Plants are in existence known to be over 1000 years old. Although a form of sago can be made from cycads, it is not the main source of this food. Choice container or Bonzai plant, and hardy enough to grow outdoors in tropical or patio gardens. Will grow in full sun, but happiest in partial shade. Cycadaceae. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

CYPERUS

"PAPYRUS"

Cyperus is an ancient Greek name for this genus of about 400 species of perennial rush or grass like herbs from the earth's warmer regions. The giant papyrus member of the cyperus family is one of the most wanted plants for contemporary landscaping. This is undoubtedly through its adaptability, both in culture and design, its rapid rate of growth, and the exotic drama it creates wherever it appears. Although most cyperus are bog plants by nature, they grow just as happily under normal garden conditions as they do at the edges of ponds or streams with their roots submerged in water.

The reed or flower stem is the source of ancient parchment upon which many priceless manuscripts of sacred and classic literature were written by hand. The Egyptians cut the pith like tissues into strips, and after laying them out with overlapping edges, united them under pressure and so formed parchment or papyrus. This goes back to 2750 B.C.

Cyperus has few demands once established, apart from the removal of dead or broken stems. When clumps become too large, divide and

replant vigorous outside divisions, discarding overgrown centres. This work is best carried out during September or October when the plants will rapidly re-establish themselves. Locate in full sun in rich soil, and water well until the plants are away. Cyperaceae.

CYPERUS ALTERNIFOLIUS "Umbrella Grass." Perennial grass from Madagascar. Long, narrow, bright green leaves produced at the top of slender ribbed stalks, radiate like umbrella ribs. Flowers appear in dry, greenish brown spikelets. Grows easily and often self sows. Effective near pools, simulated streams, rock or pebble gardens, pots or planters. Alternifolius means that the leaves on each side of the stem are not opposite. Evergreen. 75 x 40cm.

CYPERUS DIFFUSUS (LAXUS). From Mauritius. A perennial, fibrous rooted grass similar to Umbrella grass, but with broader, rather tough matted green leaves, more lush appearance, and somewhat slower growth. Small brown flower spikelets appear amongst the crown of leaves. Name means spreading, and as it can become invasive, if planting outdoors, place it where it can be contained. Effective as a pot plant. Evergreen. 50 x 50cm.

CYPERUS HASPAN "Dwarf Papyrus." Rapidly forms a clump of slender, three angled, deep green, 30 to 45cm stems crowned with spreading spidery flower heads like miniature versions of the Egyptian papyrus. Leaves are linear, much shorter than the flower stems, and often only sheaths. Young plants are often found on the flower heads. Quite hardy and grows under average garden conditions or at the edges of pools. When plants become jaded, divide and replant and they will recover rapidly. Locate where its delicate design is not overshadowed by larger or coarser plants. Evergreen. 45 x 30cm.

CYPERUS PAPHYRUS "Egyptian Papyrus" "Paper Plant." Stately, tall, reed like plant with an umbrella head of brush like, drooping, thread like leaves on top of a 2m stalk. Spreads by woody, underground growth, soon forming bold clumps, and while it enjoys its roots in pools, bogs, or damp places, will also grow under normal garden conditions. The unusual exotic appearance of this plant has made it popular for contemporary landscaping. Use alongside ponds or streams, whether authentic or simulated, in pebble or rock gardens, feature gardens, in shrubberies, in fact the plant is versatile enough to fit in anywhere. Evergreen 2 x 1m.

CYTISUS "BROOMS"



Cytisus is probably derived from the Greek kytisos a kind of clover. They join with genistas and spartium to form a group of flowering shrubs known as Brooms. Cytisus have a reputation for being the hardiest and easiest to grow of all shrubs. Some varieties have even taken off by themselves and become established as wild flowers in various parts of the country. Given free soil in which to get started, and full sun, they turn on a colourful display of sweet pea blossoms for many weeks through spring and summer. They are quite indifferent to soil conditions, thriving in anything from sand to heavy clay. Planted on dry banks or bare areas, they soon become a blaze of beautiful colour.

Brooms if left unpruned, become lanky and woody, so it is advisable to prune them hard back as soon as the blossoms fade. This will encourage vigorous growth, better shape and many more flowers. Although an impression may have been given that Brooms are only for areas where nothing else will survive, they are beautiful enough to merit inclusion in shrubberies where spring and early summer colour is required. Flowers are good for picking too. Leguminosae.

CYTISUS ALBUS "White Spanish Broom." Possibly the most popular white flowering shrub. Every slender, grey green branch is covered with small, white, sweetly scented blossoms, providing good garden display and plenty of flowers for indoors. Native to Spain, Portugal and north west Africa. Albus-white Evergreen. 2 x 1m.

CYTISUS BEANEL. A beautiful dwarf hybrid of garden origin from C. ardoinii of southern France and C. purgens from south west Europe. Quite distinct from the usual Brooms. Forms a semi-prostrate, multi-branched, twiggy shrub with interlacing branchlets bearing masses of deep yellow flowers in spring. Ideal for rock or pebble gardens or for draping over walls. Awarded the British First Class Certificate in 1955, and the Award of Garden Merit in 1969. Deciduous. 40 x 75cm.

CYTISUS PRAECOX. Delightful small grower with a tumbling mass of rich cream or sulphur yellow flowers in great profusion on slender, weeping branches. Praecox - very early. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

CYTISUS PRAECOX ALL GOLD. Outstanding shrub with arching sprays of long lasting, yellow flowers. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

CYTISUS PURPUREUS "Purple Broom." Excellent dwarf grower with slender, spreading and arching branches and roundish leaflets from 6 to 25mm long. Orchid lavender blooms appear along its stems during spring. Native to central and south east Europe. Evergreen. 45cm x 1m.

CYTISUS SCOPARIUS ANDREANUS. Scoparius means broom like. Known as the common or Scotch broom, the species is native to western Europe and Britain. Most of the brightly coloured ornamental Brooms cultivated today have been developed from this species. Grows into an erect vigorous bush. Andreanus produces deep crimson and bronzy gold flowers. Evergreen. 2 x 1m.

CYTISUS S. BURKWOODII. Bright phoenician red flowers with a gleam of gold. Evergreen. 2 x 1m.

CYTISUS S. C.E. PEARSON. Wallflower red wings tipped old gold. Stands buff with apricot reverse. Evergreen. 2 x 1m.

CYTISUS S. CRIMSON KING. Intense crimson flowers. Evergreen. 2 x 1m.

CYTISUS S. DONARD'S SEEDLING. Spreading habit. Flowers soft pink, wings carmine and orange. Evergreen. 2 x 1m.

CYTISUS S. GEOFFREY SKIPWORTH. Smaller flowers in shades of purplish rose and cerise. The pendulous habit of C. albus quite evident. Evergreen. 2 x 1m.

CYTISUS S. HOLLANDIA. Erect grower with arching sprays of purplish red. Evergreen. 2 x 1m.

CYTISUS S. KILLARNEY SALMON. Unusual shade of reddish salmon. Large flowers and vigorous grower. Evergreen. 2 x 1m.

CYTISUS S. LILAC TIME. This beautiful Australian raised hybrid which has C. albus as one of its parents, bears numerous pretty, lilac pink flowers. Dwarf, compact habit. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

CYTISUS S. LORD LAMBOURNE. Upright, compact and strong. Flowers have vivid scarlet wings and gold standards. Evergreen. 2 x 1m.

DABOECIA "IRISH HEATH"



Pronounced "dar-bow-ee-see-a," and known also as St. Daboec's Heath after a rather obscure Irish saint. It is a small family of dwarf shrubs closely allied to, and resembling ericas. They are hardy plants living over long periods, and form low growing, spreading shrubs with dark green, short, needle leaves. Numerous 15cm hairy racemes of globular bell flowers are produced from late spring through to autumn, which besides their dainty garden display, are good for picking. Irish heath is useful for rocky planting, group planting, or for foregrounds. Prefers acid, free draining soil in full sun. Often thrives where ericas are difficult to establish. Ericaceae.

DABOECIA CANTABRICA "Purple Irish Heath." Erect racemes of rosy purple globular bell flowers from late spring to autumn. Cantabrica means of Cantabria of northern Spain. Evergreen. 40 x 40cm.

DABOECIA CANTABRICA ALBA "White Irish Heath." A good companion plant for above with racemes of pure white globes. Both are good for cutting. Evergreen. 40 x 40cm.

DACRYDIUM



Dacrydium is from the Greek dakrydion — a small tear referring to the resin drops which are commonly exuded by these trees. The genus includes a number of New Zealand native conifers which yield valuable timber and provide beautiful landscaping trees. The Rimu in particular outclasses any exotic conifer of similar dimensions for sheer beauty.

When establishing forest trees in your garden, give some thought to their natural habitat — dense shade and cool, moist root conditions. Young trees from nurseries are usually a lot easier than seedlings freshly gathered from the bush, but even so, some effort to simulate their natural environment will pay dividends. A semi-shady location is preferable, but if out of the question, provide artificial shade at least during the first summer.

Deeply dug soil with peat moss or leaf mould added will facilitate healthy root action, thorough soaking of the plant before and after planting, and at regular intervals during dry weather is a necessity, but not to the point where the soil is boggy. Mulching with moistened peat moss will insulate the roots from the sun's rays, keep them cool and conserve moisture. Following these simple recommendations will enable you to have one of these beautiful natives in your garden. Podocarpaceae.

DACRYDIUM BIFORME. Found in the North, South and Stewart Islands, mainly in mountain or sub-alpine forests. Characterised by prominently distinctive, adult and juvenile foliage on the one branch, giving an unusual appearance. Rather slow growing. Remains as an attractive dwarf for many years, eventually making a handsome small tree with its lower branches reaching to the ground. Prefers moist, rich and well drained soil. Biforme — leaves of two distinct forms. Evergreen. 2 x 1m.

DACRYDIUM COLENSOI "Silver Pine." Named after Rev. William Colenso, 19th century student of New Zealand flora. Found naturally as a tree up to 50m high with a trunk of 1m across. Juvenile leaves are up to 15mm long, rounded and spreading. Adult leaves are closely pressed or wrapped around the stems. Silver pine is slow growing and hardy, but eventually matures into a first class specimen with dense, conical form. Prefers the shade of other trees or shrubs, cool roots and adequate moisture until established. Evergreen. 6 x 3m.

DACRYDIUM CUPRESSINUM "NZ Rimu." The Rimu is a slow grower, and in its juvenile form is really one of the handsomest specimen trees, and is easily accommodated in a very small place for the first three or four decades of its life. From its perfectly straight, slender, tapering stem droop long flexible branches with bright green, tiny, cypress like foliage, bronzing at various seasons of the year. One of the most graceful trees, preferring cool, moist conditions, shade from hottest summer sun when very young, and protection from strong winds until well established. Always select trees grown in containers as they do not move satisfactorily from the open ground. Cupressinum — like cypress. Evergreen. 6 x 3m.

DACRYDIUM FRANKLINII "Huon Pine." Tasmanian native species. Forms an attractive, graceful, conical specimen with slender drooping branches clothed with bright green, scale like leaves. Fragrant, reddish timber is valued for cabinet making in Tasmania. Grows naturally to 30m, but seldom exceeds 9m in cultivation. Evergreen. 6 x 4m.

DACRYDIUM INTERMEDIUM "Mountain Pine." A rare, slow growing shrub or small tree with spreading branches. Foliage is similarly formed to that of Rimu, but more stocky and deep green in colour. Extremely hardy and best in moist, shady conditions. Evergreen. 5 x 3m.

DAIS

"POMPON TREE"



DAIS COTINIFOLIA. Pronounced "day-iss," it is a Greek word meaning torch, in allusion to the formation of the flower clusters. Cotinifolia means with leaves like cotinus. A worthwhile flowering shrub native to South Africa, it forms a neatly erect bush not unlike crepe myrtle in size and shape. Bluish green, 6cm long oval leaves have a neat, fresh appearance, but fall in late autumn. Pompon heads 5cm across in pinkish lilac tones are actually clusters of numerous small curved flowers shaped like long, thin, hairy tubes opening at the tip into five starry petals. For about a month during November and December the entire bush is covered with these attractive flower heads which somewhat resemble balls of pink, shredded coconut. Rather slow growing, but should commence to bloom profusely after four or five years. Although by nature a multi-stemmed bush, it looks better if trained on a single trunk. Any reasonably good soil in full sun, and although the shrub resists winter cold, it blooms more freely in a warm location. In fact, Dais is unusually tolerant of heat, and will stand the reflected light and heat of pavements or walls. Thymelaeaceae. Deciduous. 3 x 3m.

DAMPIERA



DAMPIERA DIVERSIFOLIA. Named after Capt. William Dampier who made extensive collections of plants when he went ashore in north west Australia. Small plants from the north western regions of Australia which smother themselves with delightful blue flowers over a long season. This variety is a spreading, multi-branched plant suitable for rockeries or ground cover where it may spread over a considerable area. Flowers are small but spectacular due to their intense blue colour, and they have a white eye for contrast. Spring flowering. Plant in light soil in full sun. Diversifolia — with variable leaves. Goodeniaceae. Evergreen. 30cm x 2m.

DAPHNE



Daphne, originally the Greek name for bay tree or laurel, was later transferred to this genus. Daphnes number among the most beautiful and delightfully perfumed inhabitants of the garden. It is amazing that such intense fragrance could radiate from one small plant, and that a tiny cluster of flowers should possess so much charm. Daphnes are easy to grow, preferring semi-shade and cool, lime free, friable and well drained soil. Generous amounts of peat moss or leaf mould and sand worked into the soil to a depth of 45 to 60cm would be ideal. Leaves turning yellow can usually be traced to poor drainage or chlorosis — a symptom of iron deficiency. If drainage is not to blame, the condition can be remedied by an application of iron chelates, or if not readily available, flowers of sulphur or aluminium sulphate. Prune when in bloom or immediately after. You can regulate the shape of your plant by the manner of cutting. Pruning to inside buds will encourage upright growth, and to outside buds will produce a more spreading habit. Thymelaeaceae.

DAPHNE BURKWOODII. Beautiful hybrid from *D. cneorum* and *D. caucasica*, forming a neat, rounded bush with erect stems covered with closely set, narrowly oval, pointed grey green leaves. For long periods from late spring, and again in late summer, the plant mass produces rounded clusters of highly fragrant, pale pink, starry flowers. These are carried on branch ends over the entire bush providing good garden displays and plenty of bloom for picking. Locate in sun or light shade in well worked soil. Semi-deciduous. 1 x 1m.

DAPHNE BURKWOODII SOMERSET. Generally similar to burkwoodii, but with more size in foliage and flower, deeper flower colour, and larger ultimate bush. Evergreen. 1.30 x 1m.

DAPHNE BURKWOODII VARIEGATA. Foliage is distinctly marked with creamy white variegations. With the beautiful flowers of burkwoodii plus colourful foliage, this is an extremely valuable dwarf shrub. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

DAPHNE CNEORUM "Garland Flower," "Rock Daphne." Native of Europe, and possibly the most popular hardy species grown in the northern hemisphere. Forms a low shrub with trailing branches covered with dull green, narrow oblong, 25mm leaves. For long periods from October the plant is covered with sweetly scented clusters of rosy pink, starry flowers. One of the most beautiful prostrate shrubs when well grown, perfect for rock gardens or foreground planting. Happiest in cooler areas, but if planting in warm districts, locate in semi-shade and mulch with peat moss and sand to insulate roots and encourage rooting of training stems. Full sun locations in cooler areas. Cneorum is from the Greek name for a shrub resembling an olive. Evergreen. 30cm x 1m.

DAPHNE CNEORUM VARIEGATA "Variegated Garland Flower." Similar to *D. cneorum*, but with the addition of attractive creamy margins to the foliage. Evergreen. 30cm x 1m.

DAPHNE GENKWA "Chinese Daphne." Quite a change from the better known daphnes. This is a beautiful deciduous shrub with erect, slender branches quite silky when young. A few flowers may appear during late summer, but the main display occurs during late August when masses of lilac blue flowers in clusters appear on naked branches. Lack of fragrance is compensated by exquisite beauty. Flowers are sometimes followed by white berries. Leaves are purplish green, oval pointed, and 5cm long. Plant in semi-shade in loose, free, acid soil, and mulch with peat moss for root insulation. Deciduous. 1m x 60cm.

DAPHNE ODORA LEUCANTHE "Upright Daphne." While the general appearance of this variety is similar to the well known pink daphne, especially when plants are young, *D. leucanthe* has decidedly more vigour, and forms a neat, compact, rounded bush with erect branches. Leaves are larger, firmer and deeper green, and the large flower clusters are massed on short stems right along its branches. Flowers are deep pink shaded white and have **123** the usual delightful fragrance. *D. leucanthe* is most desirable and highly recommended as a shrub to be appreciated at close quarters. It does however, occupy more space than the pink daphne. Seems quite happy in full sun, but otherwise give it the usual daphne requirements. *Leucanthe* means white flowered. There is a white flowered form, but it is seldom available. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

DAPHNE ODORA RUBRA "Pink Daphne." Native to China and Japan. Although the upright daphne has become so very popular, many gardeners still have a place for this old fashioned pink daphne. It is often grown beside frequently used entrances or paths, so that its delightful fragrance can be enjoyed, or maybe a spray or two picked to charm some visitor. The rather spreading habit of this daphne contributes a lot to its charm. It appears informal and relaxed. It flowers in tight, nosegay clusters, coloured pink to red with white inner shadings, is very fragrant. They have a backing of rich green leaves, and are held on long stalks — longer than *D. leucanthe*. Easy to grow in a warm, semi-shady location in free draining, acid soil with peat moss. Water deeply but infrequently during dry periods. Pruning to inside buds will keep your plant more compact, and to outside buds will encourage it to spread. Evergreen. 60cm x 1m.

DAPHNE ODORA VARIEGATA "Variegated Daphne." Habit, flowers and requirements as for *D. odora rubra*, but this one has cream variegations on its leaves. Evergreen. 60cm x 1m.

DAUBENTONIA

"BRAZILIAN GLORY PEA"



DAUBENTONIA TRIPETII. Possibly better known as *Sesbania tripetii*, but now correctly re-classified. The name *Daubentonia* is in honour of the 18th century French naturalist Daubenton. A native of Argentina which forms a slender, erect growing shrub with long, pinnate foliage suggestive of *virgilia* or *wistaria*. All through summer drooping 15 to 20cm racemes of bright tango or orange red pea shaped flowers appear just above the leaves, continuing to develop and open up as this season's growth proceeds. A most beautiful and quick growing shrub for locations with loose, hot, dry soils, well drained in winter. Heavy pruning early spring essential. Valued for exciting colour and quick effects. Suitable for training into a broad topped, standard tree. Good for containers too. Leguminosae. Deciduous. 3 x 2m.

DEUTZIA

"WEDDING BELLS"



Deutzias, named after Johan van der Deutz, friend of the 18th century Swedish botanist Thunberg, are natives of China, Japan and the Himalayas. They are extremely hardy and easily grown almost anywhere, and are quite indifferent to soil or location. They flower at the same time as some of the later spring flowering bulbs such as tulips and Dutch iris. With the growing desire for garden colour, old world shrubs like *deutzia*, *philadelphus*, *forsythia*, *kolkwitzia* and others will be used more and more to provide backgrounds for colourful borders of annuals, perennials, bulbs and other flowering plants.

Deutzias lose their leaves during winter, so they are best worked in among evergreens where they can make a show when in flower, and blend back into the greenery for the rest of the year. The taller growers can be cut back severely each year after flowering, but the smaller ones need have some of the oldest stems cut to the ground each second winter. From the very first spring *deutzia* will thrill you with its masses of charming bell flowers like miniature daffodils that literally smother the bush. Saxifragaceae.

DEUTZIA KALMIIFLORA. A most attractive hybrid of Chinese parents with dainty, starry blossoms like *kalmia* flowers borne in terminal clusters on the side twigs of long, arching branches. These blooms which are produced freely during October or November are rosy carmine, shaded white on the insides. Deciduous. 1.5 x 1m.

DEUTZIA MONTROSE. Another attractive hybrid forming a graceful nicely shaped bush, and producing masses of pale mauve pink **123** flowers in large, elegant panicles. Considered one of the best coloured hybrid *deutzias*. Deciduous. 1.5 x 1m.

DEUTZIA NINGPOENSIS. Long arching branches are wreathed with 8cm racemes of pure white, single flowers during spring. Ideal for blending with other deciduous shrubs, particularly *forsythia*. Deciduous. 1.5 x 1m.

DEUTZIA SCABRA "Fuzzy Deutzia." Erect growing Japanese native with upright panicles of flowers 10 to 15cm long, coloured white, **123** slightly pinkish outside. A very easily grown shrub withstanding almost any conditions and simply smothering itself with blossom every spring. *Scabra* — rough. Deciduous. 2.5 x 1.5m.

DIANELLA

"BLUEBERRY" "TURUTU"



DIANELLA INTERMEDIA. *Dianella* after Diana of Greek mythology, is a New Zealand native found in lowland bush areas. It is a grass like lily with narrow, strap like leaves from 30cm to 1.5m long, forming a clump after the fashion of flax. Flower panicles which arise from the base, are 45cm long, but wide spreading and much branched, with delicate, wiry stems giving a dainty, airy appearance. During October and November this spidery framework is sparsely covered with small white, 12mm flowers, followed in February and March by beautiful, deep blue, highly polished, 12mm oval berries. These are most delicate and drop off at the slightest disturbance. *Dianella* is ideal in association with ferns or ground covers, beside pools or streams, etc. Almost any soil, will grow in sun, but is happiest in part shade and moist conditions. Liliaceae. Evergreen. 70 x 50cm.

DICKSONIA

"GOLDEN TREE FERN" "WHEKI PONGA"



DICKSONIA FIBROSA. Named after James Dickson, 18th century British botanist. An extremely graceful tree fern with handsome fronds around 1m long, coloured yellowish green. The term *fibrosa* is to do with the matted fibrous texture of the trunk. Happiest in semi-shade, but known to grow satisfactorily in sunny locations. Very slow growing compared to the *cyatheas*. Refer to *cyathea* for guidance on transplanting tree ferns. Cyathaceae. Evergreen. 3 x 1.5m.

DICKSONIA SQUARROSA "Wheki." Found in lowland and hilly forests throughout the three islands from sea level up to about 700m. One of the most abundant native tree ferns. Distinguished by its slender trunk clothed with the hardened remains of frond stalks, and a dense skirt of dead fronds beneath its crown. Has a rhizomous rooting system which can travel underground for some distance before sending up new plants. By this means the species often appears profusely after bush fires. With its relatively small dimensions and hardy nature, it is an excellent garden variety. Grows in almost any soil in either sun or shade. Most attractive when planted in groups. Occasional grooming will maintain neatness. Squarrosa — overlapping leaves with pointed tips either spreading or recurved. Evergreen. 3 x 1.5m.

DIOSMA

"BREATH OF HEAVEN"



DIOSMA ERICOIDES. The name Diosma comes from "dios," divine, and "osme," smell, in allusion to the pleasant fragrance of its crushed leaves. Ericoides means heath like which aptly describes the foliage. A South African native forming a closely twigged bushy shrub fully furnished with small, heath like leaves which are highly aromatic when crushed. In early spring the tips of the branchlets carry numerous, small, 6mm, starry white flowers. Plant alongside a path where in passing you can bruise the foliage and enjoy its pleasant fragrance. Quite hardy standing considerable drought and heat. Rutaceae. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

DIZYGOTHECA

"FALSE ARALIA"



DIZYGOTHECA ELEGANTISSIMA. Pronounced "dizzy-goth-eeca," the name refers to the structure of its anthers. The specific name means very elegant. Interesting plant from the New Hebrides with leaves which at first glance are suggestive of NZ Lancewood. Juvenile leaves are divided fanwise into five to ten narrow leaflets, 10 to 25cm long by 1cm wide, with notched edges and long, slender points. They are dark green above with a prominent pinkish midrib. Undersides are almost black with white midrib. Long, fine leaf stalks are slender, straight and smooth, mottled black and white. Mature leaves are large, about 30 x 8cm, usually deep green and leathery and more coarsely toothed. Growth is erect, and if kept to a single stem, foliage is sparse, providing a light, lacy silhouette. If a denser plant is desired, pinch out the terminal shoot, and several upright branches will develop with a greater concentration of leaves. Plant in loose, free draining soil with peat moss, sheltered from strong wind and heavy frost. Feed regularly and water during dry periods. Will grow in sun, although more satisfactory in semi-shade. Ideal as an indoor plant in light, airy atmospheres away from direct sunshine. Good subject for entrance gardens, beside walls to show delicate tracery, in tropical plantings, or for containers. Araliaceae. Evergreen. 2.5 x 1.5m.

DODONAEA

"PURPLE AKE AKE"



DODONAEA ADENOPHORA. Named in honour of Reinbert Dodaens, 16th century Flemish royal physician, the genus comprises about 50 species mostly from Australia. The Australian native *D. adenophora* is found in western Australia, New South Wales and Queensland. It forms a somewhat wiry shrub with slender, dark purplish brown stems, and fern like, pinnate leaves with 8 to 18, narrow, 2cm leaflets deep green with purplish overtones. Foliage is rather reminiscent of bracken fern only much finer, and it should have some value in floral arrangements. Attractive, reddish purple seed cases (hops), have three or four wings. Plant in full sun with good drainage. Adenophora — gland bearing, referring to a sticky nectary. Sapindaceae. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

DODONAEA VISCOSA PURPUREA. The purple form of the New Zealand native Ake Ake was first discovered during the 1930s growing on a bank of the Wairau river in Marlborough. It is now distributed world wide, and has been acclaimed in some countries as the "perfect shrub." Dodonaea is neat and fully foliaged, provides interesting seasonal changes, and has many uses as wind or privacy screens or specimens for home gardens, streets or public gardens. It is particularly hardy, revelling in harsh coastal conditions, and has proved satisfactory against the rigours of motorways, where besides the natural exposure to heat, drought cold and wind, it has been called upon to tolerate the constant draughts, oil laden spray, fumes and other things thrown around by speeding motor vehicles. Dodonaea is indifferent to soil conditions — in fact it develops better colour in poor conditions than if overfed and pampered. It has slightly waved, oblong leaves up to 10cm long, tapering at the stalk end, and coloured from purple bronze to purple violet according to seasons and conditions. Purplish red, winged seed capsules produced in great masses are an added attraction. Use dodonaea for shelter and seclusion, as lawn specimens, on street verges, or along highways, in school grounds, motor camps, or wherever there is a call for a good looking, fast growing, hardy shrub. It is all the better for an annual trimming to keep the plant compact and encourage growth renewal. In some areas occasional spraying is necessary to keep insects at bay. There is also a green leaved type which is often seen growing naturally. There is little demand for this in cultivation. Possibly the Maori term "Ake Ake" which means for ever, refers to the durability of the wood which was used by Maoris of bygone days for clubs and other weapons of war. Viscosa means clammy or sticky. Award of Garden Excellence 1970. Evergreen. 3 x 1m.

DORYANTHUS

"SPEAR LILY"



DORYANTHUS PALMERI. The genus is named from the Greek dory — a spear and anthos — a flower, referring to the long flower stems. The specific name is probably after Dr E. Palmer, a botanical explorer. It is an enormous succulent native to Queensland forming a dense rosette of about 100, broadly lanceolate, gracefully arching leaves, 2m long by 15cm wide, terminating in a long, rounded brownish point. Flower stalk up to 3m long appears in summer carrying numerous, bright scarlet, funnel shaped flowers with white interiors. They are carried in a pyramidal spike 30 to 45cm long by 30cm wide. A striking plant for larger areas. Has similar appearance to agave or century plant, but requires moisture during dry periods. Prefers full sun, but will tolerate shade. Amaryllidaceae. Evergreen. 2.5 x 2m.

DRACAENA

"DRAGON TREE"



DRACAENA DRACO. Dragon trees are the most unique creations of the flora of the Canary Islands. They grow on rocky precipices along the coast of Tenerife, and form massive trees to 20m high with monstrous trunks 4 or 5m in diameter. Many of these are several centuries old. Their gnarled old trunks divide up into several ascending branches, and these in turn into sub-branches, all grotesquely contorted. Each branchlet is then crowned with a rosette of strap like pointed leaves not unlike an old New Zealand cordyline. When the trunk is cut a red gum begins to drip out. In bygone days legend had it that this resin became dragons blood with curious properties. As a garden plant *Dracaena draco* has quite a different character. Most decorative as young plants with sword shaped, smooth, thick, glaucous green leaves about 50cm long with translucent edges, and outlined in red if grown in

sunshine. These are attached directly to a straight and erect stem, forming a terminal rosette from which large panicles of very small, greenish white flowers appear. Under New Zealand climatic conditions the plant will probably take many years before attempting to branch or flower. However, with single stem or branches, it is a good plant with dramatic silhouette, ideal for creating tropical and exotic effects in patio areas, entryways, courtyards, feature gardens, whether planted out or grown in containers. Slow growing but presents no difficulty if planted in free draining, stony soil in a warm, frost free location, and sparingly watered. In their natural habitat they revel in heat and humidity. *Dracaena* is from the Greek *drakaina*, a female dragon. *Draco* means dragon. Liliaceae. Evergreen. 2 x 1m.

DRACOPHYLLUM

"GRASS TREE"

DRACOPHYLLUM MENZIESII. From *draco*, a dragon and *phyllon*, a leaf, the foliage resembling that of the Dragon Tree. Native to New Zealand, found in wet mountain regions of the South Island, in rocky places and amongst scrub. It forms a small, multi-branched tree, each stem clearly showing ringed marks of fallen leaves. Each branch carries a rosette of shiny, curved, sword like leaves 7 to 20cm long, and 1 to 2cm wide at the base, tapering to a fine point. Leaves are basically rich green, but often have reddish shadings. Sprays of waxy white, globe shaped flowers appear from beneath the leaves from December to February. Obviously a plant for shady, moist conditions, not always easy to obtain. Epacridaceae. Evergreen. 3 x 2m.

DRYANDRA

The *Dryandra* genus was named in honour of Jonas Dryandes, 18th century Swedish botanist. Some 50 species are to be found in Western Australia, yet few have been brought under cultivation. They are members of the protea family, and closely related to the banksias. *Dryandra formosa*, *formosa* meaning beautiful, is one of the most spectacular wild flowers of the Stirling Range regions where they abound in spectacular masses. *Dryandra* flowers are hard and stiff, appearing to be formed from precious metals exquisitely sculptured and textured. The blooms are long lasting and perfect for cutting. They resent pampering, preferring dry, poor, natural stony or sandy soils rather than the rich fertile soils of cultivated gardens.

To prepare a spot for *dryandra*, choose the sunniest location, dig the soil deeply paying particular attention to drainage, and work in shingle sand and peat moss. They need slightly acid conditions, no lime, no compost, no fertiliser or manure. Choose small, container grown plants rather than larger field grown specimens, and after removing the container, plant without any root disturbance. They tolerate wind and salt exposure, but quickly collapse with any root damage, so secure staking is essential. *Dryandras* are truly beautiful shrubs to have in your garden, and worth every attempt to grow. However do not be too disappointed if your efforts are not successful. Proteaceae.

DRYANDRA FORMOSA "Showy Dryandra." *Formosa* means beautiful.

Narrow leaves from 10 to 20cm long are deep green, grey beneath, and deeply saw toothed to the midrib into triangular sections. Handsome 8cm flower heads not unlike New South

124 Wales waratah in formation, are rich honey coloured and glistening, backed with bright orange bracts. These blooms appear en masse during late winter and spring. See above for cultural guidance. Evergreen. 2.5 x 1.5m.

DRYANDRA PRAEMORSA. *Praemorsa* means appearing as though bitten off, and this is just how it is with the leaves. They are broad, 5 to 8cm long, and spiked with jagged teeth very much

124 like holly leaves, but with blunt ends. Foliage is deep green and white beneath. Large yellow flowers in late winter are up to 8cm across, with a tinge of pink when in bud. Evergreen. 2 x 1m.

DURANTA

"SKY FLOWER" "PIGEON BERRY"

DURANTA REPENS. Dense, twiggy, bushy shrub from the central American regions, with spiny branches, and in summer an abundance of lilac blue flowers like forget-me-nots produced in racemes towards the ends of the branches. Blossoms are attractive to butterflies, and they are followed by 15cm bunches of yellow, 12mm berries. Oval veined, 5cm foliage has a bluish hue during winter. Fast growing, indifferent to soil conditions, thrives in hot summer areas, but needs continual thinning and pruning to preserve shape. Valued for summer flowers and fruits, and excellent for quick screening, filling in bare areas or backgrounds. Named after Castore Durante, 16th century papal physician and botanist in Rome. *Repens* — prostrate or creeping. Previously listed as *Duranta plumieri*. Verbenaceae. Semi-deciduous. 2.5 x 2m

DYSOXYLUM

"KOHEKOHE"

DYSOXYLUM SPECTABILE. As the wood of some species has a somewhat bitter smell, the genus has been named *Dysoxylum* from the Greek *dis* - bad and *xylon* - wood. *Spectabile* means showy or spectacular. This species is abundant in lowland forests of New Zealand's North Island and in the Marlborough Sounds. *Kohekohe* timber is nicely grained, and often used in fine wood work. It belongs to the mahogany family and is sometimes referred to as the New Zealand mahogany. It is a handsome and distinctive round headed tree with bold, tropical looking leaves quite distinct from other native species. Leaves are unequally pinnate, up to 45cm long with three or four pairs of oblong leaflets 8 to 18cm long, shiny above, and with gently undulating margins. Waxy white flowers 3 to 4cm across are produced from March to June in loose, drooping panicles up to 45cm long. Flower panicles are generally cauliflorous — appearing from the bare trunk or branches, and present a rather unusual sight. Seed capsules are globose, about 25mm across. Plant in deep, moist soil with peat moss in a sheltered, frost free location. Grows reasonably fast and is most attractive even in its juvenile stages. Meliaceae. Evergreen. 5 x 3m.

ECHIU

"PRIDE OF MADEIRA"

ECHIU FASTUOSUM. Large picturesque shrubby perennial, native to the Canary Islands. Forms a multi-branched plant with hairy, grey green, narrow leaves arranged in irregular rounded mounds at the end of each stem. Bold and dramatic 30cm spikes or clusters of purplish blue, 12mm flowers are held well above the foliage in late autumn. They like full sun, and good drainage, thrive in poor, dry soil, and are ideal for sea coast gardens. Lightly prune to preserve bushiness, and remove flowers as they fade. Use for bold effects against walls, behind flower borders or on slopes. *Echium* is from the Greek *echion*, a fancied cure and protection against snake bites. *Fastuosum* means proud or tall. Boraginaceae. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

EDGEWORTHIA

"PAPER BUSH" "YELLOW DAPHNE"

EDGEWORTHIA PAPHYRIFERA. An interesting and beautiful shrub which, although native to China, has long been cultivated in Japan where its long, snow white fibres are used in the manufacture of thin but very strong paper. Its twigs are so tough

125 and pliable that they can be tied into knots without breaking. The bush is made up of numerous, clean branching stems and twigs, and each naked branchlet terminates in late autumn in a tightly

clustered head. These open up around August into rich, chrome yellow tubes covered on the outside with tiny hairs. The fully developed flower head is shapely like a verbena, in lemon, cream and rich yellow shadings. A plant in full bloom is most beautiful, and the display lasts over many weeks until the new foliage appears. The leaves are between 7 and 14cm long, narrow oval shaped, dull green and grey green on the undersides. Edgeworthia will grow in any good, acid garden soil with the addition of peat moss. Mulch with peat moss and water deeply during dry summers. Hardy in most districts. Genus named after M. P. Edgeworth, 19th century botanist with the East India Company. Papyrifera — paper bearing. Thymelaeaceae. Deciduous. 1.5 x 1m.

EDGEWORTHIA PAPHYRIFERA GRANDIFLORA. A more compact form with thicker stems, bigger leaves and larger heads of golden yellow flowers. Otherwise similar to *E. papyrifera*. Deciduous. 1 x 1m.

EMBOTHRIUM

"CHILEAN FIRE BUSH"



A small genus of evergreen trees or shrubs, mostly native to South America, named from the Greek *en*, meaning in, and *bothrion* — a little pit, referring to the position of the anthers. Like many spectacular exotic species, embotherium is unfortunately not the easiest to grow. Coming from the Andes where they are found in areas of high rainfall and high altitudes, they are more tolerant of low temperatures than many gardeners realise. They resent coddling, but correct soil conditions are most vital to their successful culture. This needs preferably to be rather poor virgin soil, deeply worked and free draining, well conditioned with peat moss to retain moisture, and an open texture.

Mulching through dry periods, and infrequent deep watering will help maintain the cool root conditions they enjoy. Lime or animal manure is seldom death. Feeding is seldom necessary. If plants appear to be starved or unhealthy you can probably blame soil conditions more than malnutrition. Acid fertiliser can be used, but very sparingly. Avoid cultivation or any root disturbance after planting. Protaceae.

EMBOTHRIUM COCCINEUM. Forms an erect, slender, rather open small tree with narrow, oval or lance shaped leaves 6 to 12cm long, and up to 4cm wide. During October or November an established tree becomes a total blaze of orange vermillion, tubular flowers like honeysuckle, produced in axillary and terminal racemes interspersed with deep green foliage. One of the most spectacular trees in cultivation. Although classified as evergreen, it usually drops a portion of its foliage in winter. Coccineum — scarlet. Evergreen. 5 x 3m.

EMBOTHRIUM COCCINEUM LANCEOLATUM. Considered to be a geographical form found in the northern Andes at altitudes of 900 to 1500m. Leaves are narrower and supported on thinner branches which are more inclined to be pendulous, especially in mature trees. Provides the same spectacular display of gorgeous bloom. Possibly the hardiest form, withstanding considerable frost. Rather more tolerant than *E. coccineum* of dry conditions. Also withstands pruning if necessary. Tends to lose more of its leaves. Evergreen. 5 x 3m.

EMBOTHRIUM COCCINEUM LONGIFOLIUM. Also thought to be a geographical form rather than a distinct species. Possibly the best one to plant, being more easily grown, more robust, and has a better branching pattern. Graceful growth habit with its numerous side branches drooping to within 1m of the ground with the weight of blossom. Has longer, and usually more persistent leaves, and the characteristic display of vivid scarlet flowers for which the Chilean Fire Bush is famous. More tolerant of drought and other extremes, but provision of the conditions outlined above will pay dividends. Evergreen. 5 x 3m.

ENSETE



ENSETE MAURELLI "Red Ethiopian Banana." Ensete is the Ethiopian name for this musa like genus. This species has a similar appearance and habit to *E. ventricosum*. Attractive juvenile leaves are almost completely blackish red. As the plant develops, its thick, shiny trunk, petioles, midribs and foliage undersides are distinctly rich wine red. Leaves grow to 2.5 by .5m, coloured deep green, generously suffused with wine red on the surface. A particularly handsome and valuable plant for bold, dramatic, tropical effects in patios or feature gardens where warm, frost free and sheltered conditions prevail. Not always easy to obtain. Musaceae. Evergreen. 4 x 3m.

ENSETE VENTRICOSUM "Ethiopian Banana." Lush tropical looking, gigantic plants with stout, erect, polished, green stem, conspicuously swollen at the base. Immense, bright green leaves carried in symmetrical rosette form can be up to 3 to 4m long by 50cm wide. Petioles and midrib are usually bright red. Plant has a banana like appearance, but does not produce fruit or suckers. After producing dark red bracts, insignificant white flowers, and eventually fertile seeds, the plant dies. Removing flower heads as they appear may encourage longer life. However, under normal circumstances it is several years before replacement is necessary, and young plants are easily raised from seed. In great demand for its bold, tropical appearance and dramatic beauty of form and foliage. Plant in full sun and loose, free soil in warm, sheltered, well drained locations. Ventricosum means having a swelling on one side. Evergreen. 5 x 4m.

ENTELEA



"WHAU" "N.Z. MULBERRY" "CORKWOOD"

ENTELEA ARBORESCENS. This monotypic genus is named from the Greek *enteles* — complete or perfect, referring to the stamens which are all fertile. Arborescens means tree like. An interesting and handsome small tree, quite rare in its indigenous state, but happily growing under cultivation. Entelea has rich green, heart shaped leaves from 15 to 25cm long, soft and prominently veined. The general appearance of the leaves has inspired the common name of New Zealand Mulberry. From leaf axils and branch tips single white, 25mm blossoms with a prominent central ring of yellow stamens appear from September to December in large, drooping clusters. Fruit which forms from November to January is a spine covered, 2cm capsule, similar in appearance to a chestnut burr, containing inedible, orange coloured seeds. Entelea is frost tender, but grows rapidly in warm, sunny or partly shady locations in reasonably good, loamy soil. Good leafy filler for backgrounds or screens. The wood of this tree is extremely light, about half the weight of cork. It was used by the Maoris for floats and small rafts. Tiliaceae. Evergreen. 3 x 2m.

EPACRIS



"AUSTRALIAN FUCHSIA HEATH"

EPACRIS LONGIFLORA. Named from the Greek *epi* - upon and *akris* - a summit in allusion to the upper regions of hills upon which some species grow. From eastern New South Wales comes this delightful shrub which through winter, spring and summer produces the most beautiful, 25mm, thin tubular bell flowers. These are coloured rosy crimson with white tips, and are suspended along slender, willowy branches. Flower sprays are perfect for picking. Leaves are tiny, 6 mm, deep green triangles with sharp points. Because epacris is a sprawling plant, planting it among other shrubs could give it support, although regular pruning may encourage it to be self supporting. Their soil requirements are similar to those of ericas which is poor, acid, stony, perfectly drained conditions, but unlike the ericas, epacris need partial shade. Unfortunately, like many very special plants, epacris is not easy to grow in New Zealand, and is often hard to obtain. Epacridaceae. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

ERICA

"HEATH"



Ericas are an extremely large family, comprising over 600 species of evergreen shrubs and small trees of which more than two thirds belong to South Africa, and the rest to Europe and North Africa. The South African species are generally speaking, rather more demanding in their cultural requirements, being sensitive to soil and climate, although there are exceptions. European ericas are climatically hardy and more tolerant of garden soils. All heaths have one thing in common — their leaves are all of the same narrow, needle style. Flowers come in three main shapes — bells, tubes or urns, and as for colour, almost every conceivable shade is represented. Very few are fragrant. They differ widely in size, habit and adaptability.

Grow ericas in full sun, in soil that is slightly acid, deeply dug with peat moss, sand or fine gravel. Sharp drainage is essential, as their roots must never be soggy. Never fertilise heavily, but feed very sparingly with acid manure, and avoid lime in any form. During prolonged dry spells water deeply but infrequently, mulch with peat moss to conserve moisture, suppress weed growth, and minimise cultivation which could harm surface roots.

Low growing ericas may be sheared after flowering to remove dry blooms. Taller growers may be cut back below dry blooms, but never into bare wood. Pruning preserves shape and stimulates new growth. Use low growing heaths in rock gardens, for ground or bank cover, foregrounds, massed bedding. Taller ones are good for screens, shrub borders, or contrasted against darker shrubs or backgrounds. A portion of the garden given entirely to ericas can be most interesting. Their special requirements could be satisfied, and with a selection of varieties you would have colour and all year round interest. Ericaceae.

ERICA CANALICULATA. South African species forming a shapely bushy shrub completely covered in autumn and early winter with myriads of pinkish mauve, 6mm bell flowers. Blue green foliage. **125** The bush carries a decided fragrance. Excellent specimen shrub and popular as a cut flower. Grows easily in most average conditions. Canaliculata — channelled or grooved. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1m.

ERICA CARNEA SPRINGWOOD WHITE. European type with deep green foliage, and a profusion of white, urn shaped, 1cm flowers from late winter to spring. Among the best of all ericas for ground cover, becoming a blanket of snow when in full bloom. Ideal as a filler shrub for weed control and good in pebble gardens. Hardy. Evergreen. 25cm x 1m.

ERICA CERINTHOIDES. South African species. Small, greyish green foliage and 3cm, brilliant orange, hairy, tubular flowers in 8cm clusters during spring and summer. A fabulous erica providing a six month display of brilliant bloom. Among the easier South African types to grow. Cerinthoides — resembling some species of the genus cerinth. Evergreen. 60 x 60cm.

ERICA CILIARIS STOBOROUGH. European type with low growth habit, light green leaves tinged yellow, and 2cm white flowers like large bells with extended mouth carried in long racemes during summer. Good for pebble gardens or for massing to give a white blanket of bloom. Ciliaris — fringed with hairs on leaves or petals. Evergreen. 30 x 60cm.

ERICA CINEREA ATROPURPUREA. European. Possibly the best of this species. Forms a neat plant with deep green foliage and 1cm, bright purple crimson bell flowers carried on long stems during summer. Excellent shrub for borders and popular for floral work. Hardy. Grows in average soils and full sun. Cinerea — ash coloured. Atropurpurea — dark purple. Evergreen. 60 x 60cm.

ERICA CINEREA GOLDEN DROP. European. E. cinerea is the common, hardy, European purple "bell heather" which forms mats of wiry stems and produces masses of urn shaped, rosy purple bells. E. cinerea Golden Drop has rich golden copper foliage in summer, turning rusty red in winter. Flowers are pink. Grown more for foliage effect. Evergreen. 15cm x 1m.

ERICA CRUENTA. South African species with rather loose, somewhat sprawling growth, minute dark green foliage, and a succession of long spikes of curved scarlet red, tubular flowers. Blooms almost the year through. Quite hardy once established, and valuable for picking. Cruenta — blood coloured. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

ERICA DARLEYENSIS. A most valuable European hybrid with compact, cushion like habit. During autumn and winter it is covered with myriads of rosy mauve, 1cm, urn shaped flowers in **125** small spikes. Foliage is deep green. Ideal ground cover and good for pebble gardens. A tough, hardy plant tolerating both heat and cold surprisingly well. Evergreen. 45 x 60cm.

ERICA DIAPHANA HYBRID. South African. Spikes of 3cm tubular flowers, light red with green mouth, produced abundantly during autumn. Good garden shrub and ideal for picking. Diaphana transparent. Evergreen. 1.30 x .75m.

ERICA HIRTIFLORA. South African. Deep purple, 6mm bell flowers during spring and early summer. Recognised as one of the best bell flowered ericas. Blue green leaves. Reasonably hardy. Hirtiflora — rather hairy flowered. Evergreen. 1 x .75m.

ERICA HYBRIDA. South African hybrid of unknown parentage. Forms a neat bush with erect habit and soft, deep green, minute leaves. **125** The whole bush is clothed during spring with 4cm, tubular, bright salmon scarlet flowers. Among the most spectacular dwarf shrubs. Evergreen. 1 x .60m.

ERICA LINNAEIOIDES. South African. Grows easily into a medium sized shrub producing during spring, summer and autumn, crowded clusters of deep rose pink, 25mm, tubular flowers. Not the most spectacular of ericas, but worth growing for its freedom of bloom and ease of culture. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1m.

ERICA MAMMOSA COCCINEA. South African. Produces masses of tomato red to flame scarlet, 3cm, tubular, gracefully drooping flowers, providing a blaze of colour through summer. Stiff, erect grower with bright green foliage. Among the best for garden display and excellent for picking. Evergreen. 1 x .60m.

ERICA MEDITERRANEA W.T. RATCLIFF. European. A charming heath of dense, compact habit, dark green foliage, and masses of 12mm, urn shaped white flowers with brown anthers in dense spikes during winter. Among the best dwarf shrubs performing in almost any soil, and blooming at a time when other flowers are scarce. Evergreen. 60 x 60cm.

ERICA MULTIFLORA DAVIESII. European hybrid. Forms an erect, pyramidal bush becoming a total mass of tiny, delicate lavender pink bell flowers during spring. Has a distinct silver appearance when in full bloom. Easily grown in average soils. Excellent contrast shrub against darker backgrounds. Evergreen. 1 x .60m.

ERICA PARKERI. South African. Waxy, satin pink, 3 to 4cm, tubular flowers in clusters produced mainly during spring and summer, although the bush is rarely without some bloom. Open, **124** semi-erect, growth habit, and one of the easiest African species to grow. Possibly a cultivar of E. baueri and sometimes classified under the doubtful name of E. Jubilee. Evergreen. 1 x .75m.

ERICA PATERSONIA. South African. New growth is encircled with 25mm, tubular, rich yellow flowers during summer. An established bush in full flower is quite irresistible. Evergreen. 1 x .60m.

ERICA REGIA. South African. Delightful, 25mm, tubular flowers, white with red mouth produced in clusters during spring and summer. Flowers appear to be made of white wax gently dipped in red ink. Open erect habit. Inclined to be short lived but worth a try. Regia — royal. Evergreen. 1 x .60m.

ERICA RUBENS. South African. Small, 6mm, rich rosy red, Chinese globe shaped flowers borne profusely during late autumn and winter, and intermittently through the year. Dense, compact grower with light green foliage. Valuable for its winter display. Evergreen. 75 x 60cm.

ERICA SESSILIFLORA. South African. Rare and unusual heath. Produces dense heads of bright green, 4cm, tubular flowers with red anthers during winter. Among the most desirable ericas. Reasonably easy to grow and quite hardy. Evergreen. 1 x .60m.

ERICA STUARTII. European. Excellent low growing species. Deep pink, 6mm bell flowers mass produced during summer. Yellow new shoots, and rich green leaves. Ideal ground cover or for growing beneath other shrubs to suppress weed growth. Evergreen. 20 x 75cm.

ERICA TETRALIX ALBA MOLLIS. European. Tetralix means with leaves in fours. It is a hardy species of rather spreading habit, with ascending, greyish, downy outer shoots. Large 12mm bell flowers are white, produced all year round, but mainly through spring and summer. Good general purpose dwarf shrub. Mollis — with soft hairs. Evergreen. 30 x 45cm.

ERICA TETRALIX CON UNDERWOOD. European. Mauve red to crimson bell flowers over hummocks of blue grey foliage during spring, summer and autumn. One of the best of the species giving a fine performance for nine months of the year. Good for ground cover, pebble gardens or borders. Hardy Evergreen 30 x 45cm.

ERICA TETRALIX MACKAYI FLORE PLENA. European. Full double, bright pink, 6mm bell flowers through spring and summer. Blue grey foliage. Low, prostrate form. Excellent for ground cover suppressing weeds or in pebble gardens. Not unusual for it to miss a year's flowering. Hardy. Evergreen. 20 x 75cm.

ERICA TETRALIX WILLIAMSII. European. Bright pink, 6mm bell flowers mainly through summer. Bright green foliage and yellowish new growth. Good ground cover. Evergreen. 20 x 75cm.

ERICA VAGANS BRIGHTNESS. European. Erica vagans meaning of wide distribution or wandering, is commonly known as "Cornish Heath". It is a dwarf, spreading shrub producing its flowers in numerous terminal racemes. The cultivar Brightness grows very close to the ground and spreads over considerable areas. It produces small, pinkish mauve, urn shaped flowers during late winter and spring. Good for ground cover, filler or pebble gardens. Robust and hardy. Evergreen. .30 x 1m.

ERICA VAGANS FIDDLESTONE. European. Neat spreading form, and a total blaze of colour over a long period. Bright, rose cerise, 6mm bell flowers are produced in long racemes mainly during spring. Evergreen. .30 x 1m.

ERICA VAGANS LYONESSE. European. Splendid white form of the Cornish heath. A dense plant with deep green, glossy foliage and masses of 6mm, pure white bell flowers. Evergreen. .30 x 1m.

ERICA VENTRICOSA MAGNIFICA ROSEA. South African. Deep rose pink flowers are 25mm, waxy, tubular bells expanded in the middle, narrowing near the tip and opening to a starry mouth. They are freely produced during late spring or early summer in terminal, tightly packed umbels. Quite irresistible. Must be grown in perfectly drained soil. Ventricosa — having a swelling on one side. Evergreen. 45 x 30cm.

ERICA VERSICOLOR. South African. Long, 4cm tubular flowers are red with a green mouth appearing during autumn and winter. Unusual colourings. Grows freely but requires staking against strong winds. Versicolor — variously coloured. Evergreen. 1.30 x .70m.

ERICA VERTICILATA. South African. Easily grown and reliable heath forming a medium shrub with neat, erect habit. Freely produces 25mm rosy carmine, tubular flowers carried in whorls up each stem. Blooms almost the year through, mostly during early summer and autumn. Easy to grow in most average soils, and long lived. Also known as E. concinna — neat or elegant. Verticilata — in whorls. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1m.

ERICA WILMOREI FLORE PLENA. The wilmorei heaths are of unrecorded hybrid origin. They are extremely beautiful, erect plants with long tapering stems carrying almost continually,

25mm tubular flowers interspersed with foliage. Main flowering period is spring. E. wilmorei flore plena has soft pink flowers with a distinct, full double, starry mouth tipped white. Requires the best of erica conditions, and a little protection from the hottest summer sun. Evergreen. 75 x 50cm.

ERICA WILMOREI RUBRA. Delightful red flowered form with 25mm, tubular, rosy red single flowers with a white tipped mouth, mainly during spring. This cultivar has a somewhat shorter flowering season. The wilmorei heaths are most attractive border shrubs, and excellent for picking. Evergreen. 75 x 50cm.

ERIOBOTRYA

"JAPANESE LOQUAT"



ERIOBOTRYA JAPONICA. This genus of about 10 east Asian species is named from the Greek erion — wool, and botrys — a cluster, referring to its woolly clustered panicles. A handsome evergreen tree that will provide a worthwhile fruit bonus. Japanese loquat has big, crisp, leathery leaves, heavily veined and crinkled, 15 to 30cm by 5 to 10cm wide and sharply toothed. They are deep green and glossy, and covered with rusty wool on the undersides and new growth. Small, fragrant, dull, yellowish white flowers appear in autumn. These are not showy, but develop into attractive clusters of aromatic fruit. They are usually around 3cm long, pear shaped, orange to yellow coloured, deliciously sweet and well flavoured, and with large, smooth seeds in the centre. Plant in soil with good drainage but keep moist in dry periods until well established. Prune the tree to shape, and if you want to encourage better fruit development, thin out branches to allow better light penetration to the tree's interior. Should heavy crops set, remove some of the fruit when small, and the remainder will increase in size, and quality. For warmer areas it is an excellent evergreen lawn or patio specimen in sun or shade, or for use as a container plant. Rosaceae. Evergreen. 6 x 5m.

ERIOSTEMON

"WAX FLOWER"



ERIOSTEMON MYOPOROIDES. Beautiful small Australian shrubs occurring from New South Wales to southern Queensland. In its native country it is regarded as one of the most popular floriferous and adaptable shrubs in garden cultivation. It has similarly proved itself under New Zealand conditions. Has narrow, lanceolate foliage, 5 to 8cm long, coloured greyish green, and covered with small pellucid dots which are actually oil glands, usually visible if the leaf is held up to the light. When crushed, a strong, fresh fragrance is released. During winter and spring, and to a lesser extent throughout other periods of the year, the plant provides great masses of starry, five petalled, waxy white flowers 15 to 20mm across. They usually appear in threes in leaf axils, are rosy pink in bud, and have bright orange anthers. Eriostemon prefers partial shade, and light moist soil, although it seems to perform satisfactorily under a wide range of conditions including heavy clay soils. Withstands considerable frost. Pick blooms for indoors, and prune occasionally to preserve dense, compact form. Use in narrow borders, along semi-shady walls or fences, in shrubby foregrounds, as a low specimen shrub, or on shady banks. Myoporoides — like myoporum. Rutaceae. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

ERIOSTEMON MYOPOROIDES PROFUSION. Profusion has shorter, thicker leaves, more compact habit, and possibly greater masses of flower than myoporoides. One of the finest dwarf shrubs. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

ERYTHRINA

"BRAZILIAN CORAL TREE"



ERYTHRINA CRISTA-GALLI. Genus is named from erythros — red, referring to the flower colour. Crista-galli means cock's comb, descriptive of the appearance of a complete flower cluster. Unusual plant from the rainy areas of Brazil. Climatic variations influence its growth pattern. In warmer, relatively frost free areas it becomes a multi-branched, rough barked tree up to 5 or 6m high, and almost as wide, but in colder climates it dies down to ground level each winter like a perennial. It then makes tremendous growth in spring forming a bushy plant of 1 or 2m with tapering, unbranched stems. Leaves are 7 to 8cm long, oval pointed, leathery, slightly glaucous, and usually in threes on a long, spiny stalk. Impressive summer floral displays are comprised of bright crimson scarlet 5 to 7cm, pea shaped flowers arranged in stiff terminal racemes up to 50cm long. Flowers are followed in autumn by long, green seed pods. Depending on environment, as many as three crops of bloom can occur annually. Remove old flower stems and deadened branch ends after each burst of bloom. Plant in full sun in any average garden soil. Leguminosae. Deciduous. 3 x 2m.

ESCALLONIA



Escallonias are mostly native to Chile, and are named in honour of Senor Escallon, Spanish traveller in South America. They are particularly easy to grow, hardy anywhere in New Zealand, and quite indifferent to soil conditions. Although traditionally regarded as a hedge plant in this country, there are many delightful European hybrids which should be introduced and grown in gardens as ornamentals of high standing. Only one — Apple Blossom is listed here, but it is likely that more will be imported and made available in the future. Escallonias are almost everblooming, particularly in mild climates. They are hardy on the coast, take full sun or partial shade. They withstand considerable drought, but look better with ample moisture. Old plants can be revitalised with heavy pruning, and tip pinching of young growth will keep them compact. They can be sheared as formal hedges, although little flower will be seen if this is done. Saxifragaceae.

ESCALLONIA APPLE BLOSSOM. Beautiful European hybrid with 25mm oval, glossy, deep green foliage, and great masses of pinkish white flowers and deep pink buds produced from late spring through summer to early autumn. Forms a twiggy shrub, but needs pruning to keep it compact. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1m.

ESCALLONIA INGRAMII. Popular as a clipped hedge for home use. Extremely attractive with silvery green leaves and pale pink, pendulous clusters of flowers, although with trimming these are rarely seen. It is very fast growing reaching 1m within two years. Given the support of a fence, it can be trained up to 2m, making a splendid ornamental wind break. To keep escallonia tidy it needs trimming two or three times a year, but it is extremely easy to cut. Hardy, grows well in almost any soil and in all districts. Plant 40cm apart, and cut back to half way when transplanting. Evergreen.

EUCALYPTUS

"AUSTRALIAN GUMS"



The eucalyptus genus is named from the Greek eu — well, and kalypto — to cover as with a lid, referring to the cap of the calyx which covers the stamens before they open, eventually falling off. Australia has about 600 species plus many cultivars ranging from small, bushy shrubs to immense timber trees. Possibly a similar

number awaits identification. Eucalyptus have proved adaptable to many countries of the world, including New Zealand. Some are basically landscape structure trees, others are notable for the great beauty of their flowers, foliage or capsules. Gums are adaptable to many climatic changes, most of them are rapid growers, and there are few pests and diseases which seem to worry them. Some trees which grow so rapidly are short lived, but not so with gums. Planted correctly they can easily span a century.

Their condition at planting time, and the way in which they are planted has a big influence on the rest of their lives. Select the most vigorous looking container grown plants, not necessarily the largest. Avoid any which appear old and root bound, and follow the planting suggestions given elsewhere in this book, taking particular care with pre-soaking, staking and watering until established.

You can prune most eucalyptus to keep them to a manageable size. Do this during late autumn or winter, usually after the tree has been planted for some months. Pruning usually amounts to stopping back the central leader, removing competitive leading branches, or cutting out or shortening mis-shapen or low side branches. The aim is to encourage the tree to be as you want it, short and bushy, tall and thin, with space to get under, with less branches to give an airy look, or maybe with crowded branches for dense screening.

Eucalyptus are quite indifferent to soil textures, but generally prefer good drainage. Once established, they are tolerant of considerable drought, and seldom require feeding. Given adequate support until sufficiently developed, they withstand strong winds, and many varieties will grow near the coast.

The juvenile and adult foliage of most species is significantly different. Almost all have a distinct fragrance, although some leaves need to be crushed before this is evident. Eucalyptus are planted for their displays of bloom, but there are many which have other interesting and decorative features such as closed buds, sealed seed capsules, open seed capsules, artistic trunks or handsome form, and the nectar of many flowering gums is attractive to native birds. Myrtaceae.

EUCALYPTUS BICOSTATA "Southern Blue Gum." A very vigorous tree, extremely popular in its juvenile form, for the delightful colourings of its growing shoots. Oval pointed leaves in opposite pairs are greyish green, edged and overlaid with a distinct purple sheen. They are held on almost square, four sided branchlets. The tree grows extremely fast, and provides rapid screening and delightful garden colour effects. Older trees develop rough green or brown bark at the base which can become rather shaggy. Upper trunk and limbs are smooth and blue grey. Mature leaves up to 25cm long are sickle shaped and deep green. Flowers are white. Allow adequate space for development if using this species for long term planting. For suburban planting it is really a tree to be enjoyed in its juvenile state. Bicostata refers to the two ridges on the calyx of each bud. Evergreen. 10 x 5m.

EUCALYPTUS CAESIA "Gungurru." Graceful weeping, small tree with open habit. Small, silvery grey green leaves. Attractive bole with long, reddish flakes, curling to reveal smooth, green bark beneath. Branchlets drooping and powdery white. Outstanding dusky pink to deep rose flowers in loose clusters. Blooms heavily late winter to early spring with occasional blooms at other seasons. Bell shaped, lavender grey. 2cm seed capsules hang like fairy bells. Best out of strong wind in lighter soils and warm locations. Grows naturally in areas with rainfall of less than 30cm annually, so obviously will withstand drought. Caesia means bluish grey, referring to the powdery appearance of the young branches, leaves, buds and seed pods. Evergreen. 5 x 3m.

EUCALYPTUS CALOPHYLLA ROSEA "Marri." Dense, round headed, shapely tree. Trunk and branches covered with rough, fissured bark. Broad oval, 10 to 18cm leaves are smooth, glossy, dark green above and paler beneath. Foliage is a feature of this species, calophylla meaning beautiful leaf. Rose pink flowers in showy, 30cm clusters appear on and off through the year, with the main display in February and March. Flowers are filled with nectar particularly attractive to birds. Bulbous, 3cm seed capsules. Tolerant of heavy frost, damp or dry conditions. Habit, foliage and flower similar to better known E. ficifolia. Splendid specimen or street tree, shade or screen. Evergreen. 8 x 6m.

EUCALYPTUS CINEREA "Silver Dollar Gum." Silver Dollar Gum has become one of the most widely planted ornamental trees in the Auckland Province. In some streets at least one seems to appear in every garden, making a valuable contribution in the attempt to re-clothe many barren sub-divisions. Rapid growth, adaptability, silver leaves and dramatic form are the main reasons for its popularity. Leaves are carried in pairs on slender, graceful stems. In the juvenile form they are rounded, light grey green, lightly dusted with a whitish powder giving the appearance of 5 or 6cm silver discs. Some trees hold this disc type foliage as the tree matures, but often adult leaves will be longer and pointed. This change does not in any way detract from the tree's general appearance. Left to grow unpruned, Silver Dollar Gum will be rather sparse and airy. Pruning will keep the tree dense, result in plenty of fresh, young growth, and encourage strong root development. When young the tree makes rapid growth up to 2m or more in a year. Adequate staking until a sturdy trunk has developed is advisable, unless the location is very sheltered. Pinch out tip growth when the tree reaches about 2m if a dense tree is desired. Spraying with Pestmaster or Malathion will control insects which unfortunately love to feed on young growth, and can hinder normal development. Silver Dollar Gum is most adaptable, and will grow under most garden conditions. Flowers are white and small, followed by small conical seed cones. Both these features are incidental to its decorative foliage and dramatic form. Excellent for rapid privacy or protection screens, shade trees, to create drama against darker walls or buildings, lawn specimens, etc., etc. Cinerea means ash or grey coloured. Evergreen. 7 x 4m.

EUCALYPTUS CITRIODORA "Lemon Scented Gum." Recognised as one of Australia's most beautiful trees. Forms a tall, slender, specimen with smooth powdery white trunk and open crown. Juvenile leaves are rough and hairy, but long, narrow, fine and smooth on mature trees. Characteristic fragrance of the foliage is derived from citronella which is distilled commercially. Lemon scented, small white flowers and 1cm, urn shaped capsules are insignificant. A marvellous tree for dramatic landscaping effects, enhancing any architecture. Locate where the beauty of its trunk and outline can be appreciated. As its lower half or two thirds is bare, the tree can be grown close to walls or pathways. Perfect for groves. Casts only light shade, so growth of other plants beneath is not inhibited. Grows rapidly, needs adequate support when young, tolerates dry or moist conditions, but not excessive frost. Evergreen. 15 x 6m.

EUCALYPTUS COCCIFERA "Tasmanian Snow Gum." One of the most cold hardy gums, growing naturally on the highest and bleakest areas where it appears stunted and windswept. Under more favourable conditions, it has larger and more shapely form with rather open crown. Young leaves are roundish and glaucous. Adult foliage is narrow oblong, pointed, 5 to 10cm long. Pale yellow flowers in summer and seed capsules are cup shaped. Extremely wind and cold resistant, in fact it needs cool conditions for survival. Coccifera means hosting the cochineal insect. Evergreen. 7 x 5m.

EUCALYPTUS DELEGATENSIS "Alpine Ash." Grows naturally at altitudes of up to 1500m forming gigantic specimens of over 60m with stem diameters of nearly 2m. Forms a thickset specimen with a long, straight bole covered with brown, fibrous bark. Branches are smooth, creamy white or blue grey and leaves large, curved, oval pointed, blue green up to 35cm long. Juvenile foliage is oval and silvery grey. Flowers in late summer are insignificant, capsules woody and pear shaped. A tree of bold dimensions, very hardy and cold resistant. Good for outlines, shade, shelter or seclusion in public gardens, schools, motor camps, or larger private gardens, particularly where a hardy, quick growing evergreen is called for. Evergreen. 18 x 10m.

EUCALYPTUS EYRTHROCORYS "Red Capped Gum." The term erythrocorys means with red caps, the feature of this unusual gum. These square bud caps are brilliant scarlet, marked on the top with a cross like an Easter bun. From March to December they lift and fall, revealing yellow flowers in four tufts up to 5cm across, held in a rich emerald green calyx. After the flowers fade, the calyx retains its colour and expands to become a bell shaped seed capsule. Foliage at first is soft and crinkly, but smooth, lance shaped, and very deep green on mature trees. Young trees grow straight and erect, tending to sprawl with age. Best trained as a multi-trunked bush by removing the main shoot several times. Rather tender when young, prefers heavy but well drained soil, and the presence of lime. Evergreen. 6 x 4m.

EUCALYPTUS ERYTHRONEMA "Red Flowered Mallee." Forms rather a small, bushy, sinuous tree. Bark is an attractive feature, quite powdery smooth and mottled light and dark grey, white, pink and tan. Adult leaves are narrow, 8cm long and quite stiff. Showy, pendulous, red, conical buds develop into deep red flowers 25mm across, appearing in clusters amongst the foliage. Free flowering from October to December. Seed capsules are conical, square sided, 12mm wide and dark brown. Bark and flowers are outstanding features. Thinning may be necessary to obtain good shape. Grows in natural rainfall areas of 25 to 30cm, so tolerates drought, low temperatures and wind. Highly ornamental and ideal as a street tree, particularly in arid conditions. Erythro — red, nema — a thread. A mallee is a eucalypt with several stems arising from a swollen, woody, tuber-like underground root. Evergreen. 5 x 3m.

EUCALYPTUS FICIFOLIA "Red Flowered Gum." Probably the most famous of all flowering eucalyptus. Handsome form, usually a single trunked, round headed tree with compact crown, or can be trained as a multi-stemmed bush. Stringy, fibrous bark can be from brown to red to grey shades. Leaves showing little variation from juvenile to adult, are from 8 to 18cm long, rich deep green with reddish rib. They are quite glossy, and have the appearance of rubber tree or ficus leaves — hence the term ficifolia. Spectacular flower clusters displayed well above the foliage, are coloured deep red, although variations of orange, pink or white can occur from seedling trees. You could not wish for a more glorious sight than E. ficifolia in full bloom. This grand display commences December, and lasts through February, with odd bursts of bloom likely at other times. Seed capsules 25mm wide are shaped like miniature goblets. Ideal tree for avenues, specimens, shade, colour effects or screens, either singly or in groups, in home gardens or public places. Performs well in coastal areas. Growing in natural rainfall areas of up to 2m, Red Gum prefers adequate moisture, but shelter from frost, particularly when young. Evergreen. 7 x 5m.

EUCALYPTUS FORRESTIANA "Fuchsia Gum." A unique eucalyptus forming a mallee or small tree with smooth, grey or brown bark. Outstanding feature is the long, pendent, bright red, four sided flower bases after the style of fuchsias. These have projecting, pointed bud caps which lift to expose short, bushy, yellow stamens, forming the flower. Four winged seed pods follow. Flowers occur from mid-summer to autumn, but its red buds and seed capsules are present for much longer periods. They are more spectacular than the actual flowers, and last well when cut. Narrow leaves up to 6cm are dull green. Can be trained as a single trunked small tree, but rather bushy if unpruned. Good for coastal or dry areas in virtually any soil, but needs protection from severe frosts. Evergreen. 4 x 3m.

EUCALYPTUS HAEMOSTOMA "Broad Leaf Scribbly Gum." Found in the Sydney district on poor, sterile, shallow, sandstone soils, either as stately spreading trees, or mallee like thickets. Has a graceful, free flowing shape with multicoloured trunk, often with a satiny sheen. Creamy white and slate blue bark is marked with fascinating, irregular scribbles made by insect larvae burrowing beneath the bark. Thick, curved, leathery leaves glisten silvery blue in the sunlight. Flowers are creamy white opening from yellowish buds during spring and summer, and sometimes autumn. Haemostoma means red opening, referring to the reddish disc on the top of the fruit. Evergreen. 5 x 3m.

EUCALYPTUS KRUSEANA "Book Leaf Mallee." Could be described as a shrubby edition of the popular Silver Dollar Gum. Forms a thin, open, angular bush with willowy branches down to ground level, although with training it will grow with a single trunk. Bark is smooth, grey brown to yellow brown. Silver blue leaves like 25mm discs are set in opposite pairs along slender stems. Conical flower buds which form between the leaves near branch tips are shaded pink. These open to display small, 12mm greenish yellow flowers, followed by 6mm acorn shaped seed capsules. Can bloom from April to November. Most pleasing effect of foliage, buds and flower. Slow growing and dainty appearance. Good for Japanese gardens, patios, or in locations where it can be viewed at close range. Drought and frost resistant, and grows in sandy or loamy soils with free drainage. Evergreen. 3 x 2m.

EUCALYPTUS LEHMANNII "Bushy Yate." The distinctive features of this species are its rounded clusters of up to 12 curved buds like fingers fused together on one stalk. They are coloured yellowish green, with a reddish glow, and open to reveal a large, apple green flower up to 10cm wide. Pointed, woody, seed capsules also fused together in clusters of twelve follow. These unusual buds and capsules are interesting additions to dried floral arrangements. The tree has broad, flat topped, spreading form, smooth grey brown bark, and branches down to ground level. Can be pruned to clean single stem if desired. Leaves are long, oval pointed, about 5cm, and some may turn red in autumn. It is densely foliated, ideal for fast screening, backgrounds, shelter, or for ornamental planting. Drought, frost and salt tolerant. Plant in loose, free draining soil. Evergreen. 6 x 4m.

EUCALYPTUS LINEARIS "White Peppermint." Graceful tree with weeping branches and white to light tan bark which peels in thin strips. Leaves are long and narrow, dark green, very dense and pendulous. They have a strong peppermint smell when crushed. Clusters of small, club shaped buds open into tiny, creamy white flowers during summer and autumn. Goblet shaped, 5mm seed capsules follow in tight clusters. Beautiful landscaping silhouette or form tree. It is willowy and well mannered, and dark, dense foliage contrasts dramatically against its light trunk. Native to Tasmania where it tolerates frost and snow. Ideal for cool, moist climates in most soils. Linearis — narrow, with sides almost parallel. Evergreen. 10 x 6m.

EUCALYPTUS MACROCARPA "Mottleh" "Rose of the West."

Possibly the most outstanding eucalyptus for flower and foliage. Grey, golf ball size pointed buds open up to flat topped, round, fluffy flowers from 7 to 12cm wide. These are coloured pink to red, with stamens tipped white or yellow. Flowers have no stems, and are attached directly to branches. Main flowering time is winter to spring, although they can occur at any time of the year. Seed capsules are amazingly large — 7 to 8cm, bowl shaped, and topped with a beautifully marked flat disc. The name of the species macrocarpa means large fruited. Handsome leaves are light grey blue, oval, with a definite point, up to 12cm long and set closely to the stem in four uniform ranks. Unfortunately, these handsome leaves, flowers and fruit grow on rather an erratic, sprawling bush. New growth is upright, but becomes rather horizontal with the weight of buds and capsules. Requires deep sandy loam, or free draining gravelly soil in full sun with no summer watering. It is frost tender, but drought resistant. Avoid excessive pruning. Stake as required. Good for dry, sunny banks, large shrubberies or borders. Evergreen. 3 x 2m.

EUCALYPTUS MANNIFERA "Manna Gum." A tree of moderate dimensions with smooth white bark covered with a white powdery bloom. In mid-summer the bark changes colour to orange red, particularly on the sunny side, which it then sheds in large sheets. Leaves are lance shaped, dull green with faint veining. The tree has a rather sparse crown casting only light shade. The name mannifera means manna bearing, referring to the substance which exudes from damaged leaves. Small, shiny green buds in clusters open into pink flowers during summer. Seed capsules are insignificant. Evergreen. 7 x 5m.

EUCALYPTUS NICHOLLII "Willow Peppermint." Here is one of the most ornamental gums for foliage and form. A graceful weeping tree with ascending main stem and spreading branches. It has soft brown bark, and light green, very narrow leaves up to 12cm long which smell like peppermint when crushed. Plum coloured tints often appear in the young growth. Small white flowers in April, and seed capsules are inconspicuous. A beautiful tree for its fine textured foliage and willowy form. Ideal as a street tree, lawn specimen, screen tree, to soften architecture, provide shade, etc. Can be grown next to walls. Makes rapid progress, is easily managed, and one of the most desirable evergreen trees for small, suburban gardens. Hardy to frost and drought, and grows in most reasonable soils. Evergreen. 10 x 6m.

EUCALYPTUS NIPHOPHILA "Snow Gum." Small wide spreading, open tree usually with a crooked trunk and smooth, white peeling bark. Silvery blue, rather heavy, lance shaped leaves up to 10cm long. Creamy white flowers in tight clusters 4cm wide during summer, and round, 1cm, very grey seed capsules are held close to the stem. Grown chiefly for its extreme hardiness and the silvery appearance of its foliage. Drought, wind and frost tolerant. Slow growing and quite picturesque in the right setting. Ideal on slopes and good on skylines or for silhouette. Evergreen. 6 x 4m.

EUCALYPTUS NUTANS "Nodding Gum." Most ornamental shrub, rather bushy and spreading, coming into bloom when about 2m high, about three years after planting. Lance shaped leaves are up to 12cm long, rich green with a hint of red around the edges, and carried on reddish twigs. During October and November, clusters of acorn shaped buds open into rich crimson flowers with white tipped anthers, followed by cone shaped seed capsules. Buds and fruits are held in clusters of up to seven on one short stem which is often drooping, and expressed in the name nutans which means nodding. Grows in sandy, stony or dry, free draining soils, and tolerates drought. Ideal showy, small tree for streets, avenues, backgrounds, banks, slopes or lawns. Avoid excessive moisture. Evergreen. 4 x 3m.

EUCALYPTUS PAUCIFLORA "Ghost Gum." Graceful, airy, open tree with a spread almost equal to its height. Short curved trunk and branches are all white and narrow. Lance shaped, 7 to 15cm leaves are grey green and twigs are quite reddish. Flowers and fruits are of little consequence. A valuable individual feature tree for its white stems and see through foliage. Extremely hardy growing amongst snow in the mountains of south eastern Australia. Grows in most garden situations including heavy, wet conditions. Pauciflora — with few flowers. Evergreen. 8 x 7m.

EUCALYPTUS PREISSIANA "Bell Fruited Mallee." One of the showiest eucalyptus with masses of round, flat, yellow flowers up to 7cm across from August to November. These are in threes in the leaf axils, and are preceded by big brown, globe like, 25mm buds. Perfect, 2cm, dark brown bell shaped seed capsules follow. Flowers are nicely matched with brownish red stems and handsome foliage. Oval leaves are 5 to 8cm long, thickset and dull blue green with reddish stems. Forms a bushy shrub with multi-stems. Rated highly as a garden shrub, and is perfect for cutting, blooms lasting well. Plant in sandy, stony or any free draining soil. Easily grown and blooms from an early age. Evergreen. 3 x 2m.

EUCALYPTUS PULVERULENTA "Powdered Gum." Beautiful silvery white leaves are heart shaped and attached directly to slender stems in close pairs. Leaves appear to be threaded onto the stems, and are dusted with a powder bloom, hence the name pulverulenta. Creamy white, 12mm flowers in threes are sandwiched between the leaves near the tips of each branch during October and November. Small cup shaped seed capsules are blue grey with brown caps. A rather irregular sprawling shrub, valuable as a garden curiosity, and as a source of foliage for floral art. Regular cutting and pruning will encourage plenty of juvenile growth and keep the plant in reasonable form. Plant in well worked soil, and provide infrequent deep waterings during drought periods. Evergreen. 4 x 3m.

EUCALYPTUS RHODANTHA "Rose Mallee." Buds, flowers and fruits resemble the beautiful eucalyptus macrocarpa, but this one is easier to grow. Light, blue grey leaves with a greenish cast up to 10cm long, somewhat heart shaped and attached in pairs directly to the stems. Buds are similar to *E. macrocarpa*, but with a shorter point on the cap. Flowers on 5cm stems are round, coloured rich rosy red, and up to 10cm wide. Capsules are trumpet shaped. Showy leaves and flowers give year round display. Peak blooming period is from January to March. Rather sprawling habit with branches tending to grow horizontally. Ideal for planting on dry, sunny banks, and allowed to grow more as ground cover. Can be pruned and staked as an upright shrub if preferred. Rhodantha means with rose coloured flowers. Evergreen. 2 x 2m.

EUCALYPTUS RUBIDA "Candle Bark Gum." A handsome medium sized tree with straight bole and rather light crown of grey green leaves. Twigs, buds and juvenile leaves are often covered by a white, waxy bloom. Young leaves are almost circular like silver dollars, but the mature foliage is long, narrow pointed, and light grey green. Bark frequently assumes tints of pinky red or plum, especially on the sunny side. This colour intensifies before the bark is shed, leaving a smooth, waxy, powdery white surface. Buds like small acorns are in threes in cross formation. Small white flowers in January and February, and capsules are insignificant. Grown for its structural beauty, unique bark colourings and graceful leaf formation. Frost hardy and ideal for cold, moist climates. Rubida means reddish. Evergreen. 10 x 6m.

EUCALYPTUS SIDEROXYLON ROSEA "Pink Ironbark." Here is one of the hardiest gums that you could grow. Occurs naturally in areas where annual rainfall is little more than 65cm, where summer temperatures often exceed 40°C, and where twenty frosts could be experienced in one winter. Growing under these conditions on poor, shallow soils is evidence of their extreme vigour. Pink Ironbark is rather variable in growth habit. Growth trends in young plants will be a guide to ultimate development — open or dense, slender or wide, pendulous or erect. Darker leaves could indicate deeper flower shadings. Leaves are narrow, lance shaped, up to 12cm long, blue green with bronze hue in winter. Non-shedding bark is deeply furrowed, almost black and very hard. Fluffy flowers are light pink in pendulous clusters mostly from autumn to late spring, followed by 1cm goblet shaped seed capsules. Use as individual specimens or in groups for screens, streets or highways. Sideroxylon is from the Greek sideros — iron and xylon — wood, from the hardness of its heart wood. Evergreen. 10 x 6m.

EUCALYPTUS TETRAGONA "Silver Marlock." Distinguished by its square, whitish stems and thick, broad oval leaves which are glaucous and mealy white. Robust growth with single stem at first, later forming a rather spreading bush. Unusual four ribbed "square" white buds with rounded tops open to white flowers, later forming into greyish, four sided seed capsules. Flowering season is November to January. Drought resistant, but prefers sandy soils in an open or coastal situation. Tetragona means four angled. Evergreen. 5 x 4m.

EUCALYPTUS TETRAPTERA "Square Fruited Mallee." Tetraptera means four winged, referring to the large square fruit with four distinct flanges or wings. Large, 4cm smooth salmon buds open up to big red flowers appearing almost continually, but with main display October and November. Seed capsules are four sided, 4cm across, also with the four unusual flanges. Thick, curved, rubbery dark green leaves are oval pointed, up to 12cm long. Untrained it is rather straggly, but careful pruning can encourage better form. Interesting novelty with striking flower and fruits. Grows in sand or loose, free soil in full sun. Wind and drought resistant. Evergreen. 3 x 3m.

EUCALYPTUS TORQUATA "Coral Gum." One of the best all round ornamental gums. Has handsome leaves, showy buds, flowers at an early age, and is shapely, fast growing and drought resistant. Forms a slender, upright, narrow headed specimen, with rather flaky bark, and variable long narrow, or blunt and round, light green to golden green leaves. Flower buds are like small, 2cm, bright red Japanese lanterns. Beautiful coral red and yellow flowers open from November to January, and at other periods through the year. Torquata means adorned with a collar, referring to the swollen corrugated base of the fruiting capsule. Beautiful in bloom, and good for cut flowers. Branches often droop with the weight of blossoms and capsules. Ideal specimen in narrow areas, or headed back will make a graceful shade tree with spreading crown. Prefers good, loamy soil, withstands drought and light frosts. Evergreen. 7 x 5m.

EUGENIA

"AUSTRALIAN ROSE APPLE" "LILLY PILLY"



EUGENIA AUSTRALIS "Australian Rose Apple." Narrow, oval pointed, 7cm, glossy leaves are rich green, suspended on gracefully pendent branches with young growth coppery brown. An abundance of white myrtle like flowers with yellow stamens are followed by a tremendous crop of glossy, 25mm, rosy purple berries, hanging like bunches of grapes right into winter. Quick growing tree for screens, shelter or ornamental specimens. Grows in any reasonable soil. Shelter from frost when young, and spray with Pestmaster or Malathion to combat a minute fly which lives beneath and causes disfigurement of the young foliage. Previously known as *E. myrtifolia*. Myrtaceae. Evergreen. 7 x 5m.

EUGENIA SMITHI "Lilly Pilly." Better known as *Acmena floribunda*, and also called "Monkey Apple". Valuable Australian tree for use as a specimen, along driveways or streets where it with stands severe conditions, and quickly grows to a useful height. For screening or providing shelter, *E. Smithi* will give most satisfactory service, and except where frosts are too severe, will grow with ease. Glossy oval foliage with bronze young growth, and heavy crops of white or pink berries in winter. One of the most important functions of this most versatile tree is to provide privacy and protection. Grows quickly in almost any soil, withstands the strongest winds, and is easily trimmed at heights from as low as 1.5m. Where high shelter is required, it ably reaches to 8m in very quick time. Avoid planting where frosts are hard. Light frosts will burn young foliage, but damage is usually only of a temporary nature. For hedges or screens plant between 60cm and 2m apart, depending on the desired ultimate height. Evergreen. 7 x 5m.

EUGENIAMYRTUS



EUGENIAMYRTUS SMITHI. An interesting bigeneric hybrid which originated in New Zealand in the garden of Mr W. Smith of Lower Hutt, in whose honour it has been given its specific name. It is a cross between *Eugenia australis*, and *Lophomyrtus bullata*, and has deep green, heavily puckered, 7 to 12cm leaves which are shining coppery bronze in their young stages. Forms a densely foliated, erect shrub with semi-pendulous side branches. Grows in any reasonable soil conditions, but requires protection from heavy frosts. Myrtaceae. Evergreen. 2.5 x 2m.

EUONYMUS



Pronounced "you-on-ee-muss." Although a family comprising several hundred species, a relatively small but interesting group has found its way into general garden cultivation: They are particularly obliging plants, mostly evergreens, highly valued for their foliage, texture and form, providing year round colour and interest. Euonymus are one of the few golden foliaged shrubs which remain undamaged in sun or drought. The deciduous European species is valuable for its autumn foliage colour and brilliant displays of brightly coloured fruit. They are easy to grow in most localities or soils, in sun or partial shade. Use the dwarf forms in pebble or rock gardens, against stained wood walls, or with darker foliaged plants. Effective when planted with the red leaved photinias. Larger growers make ideal sentinels or specimens, and are perfect for screens with their bright sunny appearance. Celastraceae.

EUONYMUS EUROPAEUS "Spindle Tree." A most beautiful tree in the autumn and winter when its oval foliage assumes rich tints of orange and red. When these fall, clean, green twigs are loaded with bunches of curious, four lobed berries which are scarlet crimson in autumn, but later burst open to display shiny, bright orange seeds. These hang in great quantities providing a further splash of winter colour. Extremely hardy anywhere, but prefers alkaline soil. Common name is due to the fact that its hard wood was once used in the making of spindles. Deciduous. 3 x 2m.

127

EUONYMUS FORTUNEI GRACILIS. Delightful scandent or dwarf bushy evergreen shrub from Japan and Korea. Its slender but dense trailing branches form rootlets if allowed to spread after the manner of ivy, but much more restrained. Good for low, mounded ground cover, wall spiller, low foundation planting, or easily trained to any shape for containers, pebble or rock gardens. Japanese feature gardens, alongside steps, in hanging baskets, etc. Decorative leaves are oval, up to 5cm long, polished, green edged white or cream and often tinged pink in cold weather. Dimensions entirely dependent on training. Named after the noted 19th century plantsman Robert Fortune. Evergreen. 30 cm x 1m.

EUONYMUS FORTUNEI MINIMUS. Curious miniature Japanese ground cover plant with dainty creeping and rooting stems, forming a close mat. Attractive, tiny, rounded 2cm leaves are dull green with veins picked out in a paler shade. Will climb if given support. Used to create delicate traceries against stone or wood, or as a dense, finely textured ground cover. Evergreen. 5cm x 1m.

EUONYMUS JAPONICA ALBO-MARGINATUS. Creamy white margined form of the Golden Japanese Laurel, with similar growth pattern, but possibly not as striking in general appearance. Evergreen. 3 x 1m.

127

EUONYMUS JAPONICA AUREO-MARGINATUS "Golden Japanese Laurel." One of the finest golden variegated evergreen shrubs in cultivation. Naturally narrow, erect and compact in growth, but easily clipped to any desired shape and always gleaming bright and clean. Glossy, 7cm, lightly serrated, oval leaves are heavily margined with gold. Good for specimens, tub plants, avenue plantings, screens, or for contrasting against dark stained walls or darker foliaged shrubs. Most distinctive and easily managed as a hedge or screen with its natural upright habit. Does not grow too fast, and has a bright sunny appearance all year. Maintenance is no problem, and the plants grow without fuss in any reasonable location and soil, although insect damage and mildew may occur in some areas. Spray along with your roses for effective control. If located in open situations mildew is likely to occur. Easily trained from 1 to 3m. Plant 50cm apart. Evergreen.

EUONYMUS JAPONICA AUREO-PICTA. More compact than Golden Japanese Laurel, with shorter twiggy growth. Young stems are gold, and glossy foliage is intense bright yellow, margined deep green, with many leaves entirely yellow. A very choice attractive shrub. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

EUONYMUS JAPONICA NANA ALBO-MARGINATUS "Dwarf Silver Japanese Laurel." Dwarf growing, bushy habit with broad, oval or rounded leaves with an irregular central green zone margined creamy white. Nana means dwarf. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1m.

EUONYMUS JAPONICA OVATUS AUREUS "Dwarf Golden Japanese Laurel." Delightful low growing compact form, with roundish oval 5 to 6cm leaves distinctly curled and coloured brilliant yellow with green markings. During spring and autumn the foliage seems entirely yellow, making the bush literally glow. Good for containers, and impressive against a darker background. Ovatus means egg shaped. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

EUPHORBIA



"SPURGE"

The euphorbia family contains probably a thousand species distributed almost world wide, and comprises perennials, annuals, shrubs and trees. Most of them yield a milky latex which bleeds freely when plants are cut or damaged. Possibly the best known is poinsettia from Mexico which provides brilliant splashes of colour during winter. What is usually referred to as the flower is really a group of coloured bracts. The true flowers are tiny, and inconspicuous, centred in the bracts. Euphorbias have varying degrees of hardiness which of course determines their landscaping functions. The term spurge is applied to any plant of the euphorbia family which has a milky juice and shrubby, herb like growth. The name is said to be in honour of Euphorbus, physician to King Juba of Mauritania. Euphorbiaceae.

EUPHORBIA CHARACIAS. Low, multi-branched shrubby herbaceous plant with growth habit and blue grey foliage similar to the better known *E. wulfenii*. Large terminal heads of pendent, bell shaped, sulphur yellow, papery bracts with maroon interiors are produced early summer. Plant in full sun in well drained soil. Do not overfeed. Evergreen in mild areas. 1 x 1m.

EUPHORBIA MILII "Crown of Thorns." An interesting, spiny, succulent rather scandent shrub native to Madagascar, with almost leafless, irregularly branched, angular stems armed with long, sharp spines. A few thin, roundish light green leaves up to 5cm long are usually found near the branch ends. Bright red bracts in clustered pairs are borne almost the year through. Left to itself will form a low, twiggy mound about 1 x 1m, up to 60cm high. Effective if trained on a small frame or trellis against a sheltered wall. Grow in full sun or light shade in poor soil. Tolerates drought, but prefers occasional deep watering. Formerly known as *E. splendens*. Evergreen. 60cm x 1m.

127

EUPHORBIA PULCHERRIMA "Poinsettia." Native to Mexico. Long, strong, succulent stems clothed with large, medium green leaves, produce gorgeous flamboyant, intense scarlet bracts with tiny yellow flowers in the centre. Poinsettia is one of the most colourful shrubs for brightening the dull winter scene. Vigorous in a warm, sunny corner with free draining soil and sheltered from wind. Prune hard back each year after flowering. Pulcherrima means very beautiful. Deciduous. 2 x 1.5m.

100

127

EUPHORBIA PULCHERRIMA BARBARA ECKE SUPREME. Hybrid poinsettia of superior quality with free branching stems, and rich green, fleshy leaves. Immense, broad, flexible bracts up to 30cm or more from tip to tip, are coloured bright cardinal red, and last over long periods. Outstanding for warm, frost free, sheltered locations outdoors, or in pots as house plants, or for glass house culture. Deciduous. 1 x 1m.

EUPHORBIA VENETA. Previously known as *E. wulfenii*. Forms a compact, rounded bush with numerous unbranched stems densely clothed with narrow, greyish green leaves, and topped in winter with pyramidal heads of cup shaped, greenish yellow bracts. A novel and hardy European species, and most useful for decorative purposes. Will stand neglect, but cut back after flowering. Good for containers. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

127

EURYOPS



"PARIS DAISY"

EURYOPS PECTINATUS "Grey Haired Euryops." The generic name means with large eyes, referring to the conspicuous flowers of some species. *E. pectinatus* meaning comb like is a desirable dwarf shrub which bears its yellow daisy flowers above its foliage similarly to the better known *E. tenuissimus*. Ferny, pinnate leaves are grey white with fine down, 5 to 7cm long and 2cm wide, deeply cut into 16 or 20 narrow lobes. Flowers are rich yellow, 4cm across on up to 15cm stalks produced throughout most of the year, but most freely from August to December. Quite hardy to cold. Satisfactory near the coast. Prefers full sun and good drainage. Compositae. Evergreen. 1 x .75m.

EURYOPS TENUISSIMUS. Neat little South African shrub with finely divided, soft, ferny, deep green foliage, and rounded bushy form. For long periods during winter and spring great quantities of bright yellow, daisy like, 5cm flowers are carried on thin stems about 10cm above the bush. They need little water once established but good drainage is essential. Withstands wind and salt spray but not frost. Remove old blooms as they fade, and prune in early summer. *Tenuissimus* — very slender. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

EUTAXIA



EUTAXIA OBOVATA. Delightful dwarf Australian shrub, which is one of the easiest and most colourful you could grow. Forms a bushy, closely twigged plant, fully clothed with sharply pointed, narrow, 2cm leaves neatly arranged in four rows along each stem. For long periods every spring the bush is covered with masses of 12mm pea shaped flowers coloured bright yellow, red and orange. These are in clusters of up to four between each set of leaves. Hardy, easy to grow in full sun and loose, free soil. Prune after flowering. Usually listed incorrectly as *E. diffusa*. *Obovata* means egg shaped with the broadest end uppermost. Leguminosae. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

EXOCHORDA



"PEARL BUSH"

EXOCHORDA RACEMOSA. Graceful deciduous Chinese shrubs producing in spring a profusion of pearl like buds from which 4cm, white, rounded flowers open in clusters of up to 10. Oval, rounded, deep green leaves appear at the same time as the flowers. Forms a rounded bushy shrub which needs pruning after flowering to control size and form. Grow in sun in average garden soils. Best against a dark background or planted in association with other deciduous shrubs such as forsythia, prunus, malus, philadelphus, deutzia and underplanted with spring flowering bulbs, perennials or annuals. Also known as *E. grandiflora*. Rosaceae. Deciduous. 3 x 2m.

FAGUS



BEECH"

Fagus, the Latin name for Beech, are real aristocrats among deciduous trees. Their rich, dark purple foliage during spring and summer, and their bare framework in winter is extremely beautiful and picturesque. Cut branches are in great demand for floral art. They have for years been amongst the first choice of garden connoisseurs.

Fagus are slow growing trees, somewhat thin and unshapely when young. They develop a broad, pyramidal or cone shape, with lower branches sweeping to ground level unless removed. The tree needs space to look at its best, and should never be overcrowded. Although cold climate trees, they are satisfactory in the Auckland area in locations which avoid strong prevailing wind or salt spray. They grow in any good garden soil in full sun or partial shade, but prefer good drainage. Peat moss as a soil conditioner and mulch is recommended

to keep the roots cool and moist during dry periods until established. Fagus are ideal for lawn specimens, backgrounds, silhouettes, containers and bonzai. Perfect front garden trees for home sections where space is not cramped. Consider carefully where you plant, as they are long term trees which will continue to increase in beauty over many decades. To ever have to move or chop down an established Fagus would be entirely unthinkable. Fagaceae.

FAGUS SYLVATICA PURPUREA "Copper Beech." Most handsome leaves are round oval, pointed, toothed and deeply veined. Often reddish when first opening, and lightly covered with fine hairs. Mature leaves are rich, deep purple, almost black. Young trees rather gaunt for the first year or two, particularly when bare. They gradually fill out making a magnificent dense pyramid ornately branched and foliated. Copper beech will be the most treasured tree in your garden. The species *sylvatica* is native to Europe. Deciduous. 10 x 6m.

FAGUS SYLVATICA PURPUREA PENDULA "Weeping Copper Beech."

This rare, magnificent, gracefully pendulous form of copper beech is without doubt the most beautiful of all weeping trees. The trees are grafted onto a tall standard, and the branches which grow towards the ground are covered in spring with delightful copper beech foliage. Will grow with little or no training, although in the early stages of development, greater height, less width and a more spectacular display can be achieved if a strong leading branch is staked to grow erect. From this weeping side branches will develop. A tree for discerning gardeners. *Sylvatica* means of a wood or forest in the native sense rather than cultivated. Deciduous. 5 x 3m.

FAGUS SYLVATICA RIVERSII "Rivers Copper Beech." A specially selected form of copper beech. Its foliage is slightly larger than *F. sylvatica purpurea*, deeper red in spring, and holds its colour more or less constant until the autumn. While copper beech tends to hold on to a portion of its dead leaves during winter making the tree look untidy, this one drops them all. Deciduous. 10 x 6m.

FAGUS SYLVATICA TRICOLOR "Tricolor Beech." Interesting variation in which the young spring growths are purplish, edged and blotched with rose and pinkish white. Foliage is most decorative, and beautiful for several months, but during autumn does tend to lose its brilliance and turn to dull, purplish green before falling. Deciduous. 7 x 4m.

FAGUS SYLVATICA ZLATIA "Golden Beech." Most unusual but beautiful form. Young leaves are brilliant yellow through spring and summer, aging to greenish yellow in autumn. Deciduous. 7 x 4m.

FATSHEDERA



FATSHEDERA LIZEI. Pronounced "fats-hedera." A bigeneric hybrid between *fatsia japonica moseri* a French seedling of the well known Japanese aralia, and *hedera helix hibernica*, the Irish ivy. The result is an interesting evergreen shrub vine with the characteristics of both parents. Highly polished, 15 to 20cm leaves with three to five pointed lobes have the appearance of a small aralia leaf or a giant ivy. The leaves are leathery, deep green in shady locations, but lighter green, prominently veined and with a reddish tinge when growing in full sun. The plant sends up long, trailing or climbing stems, strong enough to keep erect without support if away from wind. When young these stems are clothed with foliage from base to tip. *Fatshedera* grows in straight vertical lines which can look most effective against stained walls or glass screens. It is however easy to guide and tie branches in any direction before they become too brittle. Tip growth can be pinched out at any time. As low ground cover pinch back vertical shoots every three weeks during the growth period. If used as a climber, provide strong support, and encourage new basal shoots to cover older stems which sometimes tend to become leafless in the lower regions. *Fatshedera* is possibly better known as an indoor plant, but it is more vigorous and most effective for landscaping in outdoor situations. Grows in full sun, partial or heavy shade, and will tolerate only light frost. Plant in any reasonable soil, and water deeply but infrequently during dry periods. Watch for aphids, scale insects, mealy bug, snails and slugs. If the plant gets away from you cut it down to ground level, it will re-grow quickly. Araliaceae. Evergreen. Height and width variable according to training.

FATSHEDERA LIZEI VARIEGATA. Similar in most respects to *F. lizei*, but with foliage distinctly mottled and bordered with creamy white. As leaves tend to burn, shady locations are preferable for this one. Evergreen.

FATSIA

"JAPANESE ARALIA"



FATSIA JAPONICA. One of the most valuable landscaping plants because of its tropical appearance and easy culture. Big, dark green, glossy, deeply lobed or fan shaped palmate leaves about 30cm across are supported by strong, clean stems. Plant is sparingly branched, and densely foliated, although lower leaves may eventually fall. Rounded clusters of small white flowers during autumn and winter are followed by small, shiny, black berries. These are of little consequence, and if removed as they appear, foliage will be larger and more lustrous. Fatsia is essentially a tropical looking foliage plant, and is a natural choice where bold pattern is required. It is perfect for patios, entryways, mass planting against shady walls, or interplanted with other foliage or exotic looking flowering species. Excellent in containers.

128 either singly or with plants of varying sizes. Can look most effective when thinned to reveal some branch structure. Once regarded more as an indoor plant where it is tolerant of considerable abuse. However, fatsia enjoys the freedom of growing outdoors, and performs admirably without fuss, appearing handsome all year round. Grows in full sun, semi-shade or full shade. Leaf tonings vary according to light exposure. Grows in almost any soil and responds to ample feeding and watering. Rejuvenate spindly plants by hard pruning in early spring. Hose down occasionally to remove dust and discourage insects. Watch for aphids, scale, mealy bugs, slugs and snails. Fatsia is the Latinised version of the Japanese name. Award of Garden Excellence 1970. Araliaceae. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

FEIJOA

"PINEAPPLE GUAVA"



FEIJOA SELLOVIANA. Native to Brazil, and named after Don de Silva Feijoa, 19th century Brazilian botanist, feijoas are one of the most popular fruits. Because of their handsome foliage, pretty flowers, and general good looks, feijoa is often regarded as an ornamental plant of great merit. Rich green oval leaves are up to 8cm long, and silvery beneath. Deep red flowers are like pohutukawa blossom, not in clusters but singly. Forms a dense bushy tree with branches and foliage down to the ground. Whether used individually as a lawn specimen, in borders, or planted along a boundary or division, will quickly provide privacy and protection, plus a bountiful bonus of fruit. For boundary screens plant about 1.5 to 2m apart. Feijoas are quite hardy, resisting considerable cold if given protection when young. Happy in any good garden soil which is deeply dug and conditioned if on the heavy side. Feijoas respond to liberal feeding and deep watering in dry periods, with more lush appearance and better fruit quality. Selloviana is in honour of Friedrich Sellow, 18 to 19th century German naturalist who made extensive collections in Brazil. Myrtaceae. Evergreen. 3 x 2m.

FELICIA

"KINGFISHER DAISY"



FELICIA ANGUSTIFOLIA. From Africa comes this showy little shrub with very small narrow, 12mm, angular leaves, flowers like Michaelmas daisies. A plant in full bloom is a most impressive sight, with masses of 25mm, amethyst violet daisy flowers covering the entire bush. Semi-prostrate habit, and suited to spilling over banks and walls, filling a large rockery pocket or mass bedding. Give it full sun, adequate drainage, and clip after flowering to keep compact and encourage new growth. Although re-classified by botanists as *Diplopappus fruticosus*, it is doubtful if it will ever be commonly referred to by this name. Angustifolia — having narrow leaves. Fruticosus — shrubby or dwarf. Compositae. Evergreen. 60cm x 1m.

FESTUCA



FESTUCA OVINA GLAUCA "Blue Fescue." Festuca is the Latin word for a stalk, straw or stem, and is the name given to a genus of about 100 species of annual or perennial grasses, a number of which have become popular landscaping subjects. *F. ovina glauca* from Europe and Asia, has slender, blue grey, bristly, hair like leaves growing in tufts from ground level. Their unusual colourings, neat appearance, and quick, easy development makes them useful for edgings, ground cover, geometric garden designs, pebble gardens, rock or feature gardens. Requires clipping after flowering, or whenever the plants become untidy. Cut back to within two or three centimetres of the ground, and fresh new leaves will soon appear. Overgrown plants can be pulled apart, and the small divisions replanted. Festuca grows easily in most locations, but will not tolerate soggy, poorly drained soil. Ovina — relating to, or providing fodder for sheep. Gramineae. Evergreen. 25 x 25cm.

FICUS

"RUBBER PLANT" "FIG"



The fig or ficus family comprises over 600 species distributed throughout the warmer regions of the world. There is amazing diversity of form and function, quite evident, even in the relatively few species grown in New Zealand gardens. Besides the tree forms listed below, there are small leaved clinging vines, and the common fruiting figs, plus the beautiful *F. elastica decora* regarded as an aristocrat among indoor plants. Provide well drained soil in a frost free location. Ficus is the Latinised version of fig. Moraceae.

FICUS BENJAMINA "Weeping Banyan." Native to India. Forms a glabrous tree with slender, drooping branches densely clothed with shining green, leathery, oblong oval, poplar like leaves up to 12cm long. Bears small, reddish, 12mm fruit. Grow in warm, frost free locations sheltered from severe winds in sun or shade. Soon recovers from light frost damage. Has attractive, graceful outline as a small tree for patios or entryways, and ideal as an espalier. Good in containers for indoors or outdoors. Evergreen. 5 x 3m.

FICUS MACROPHYLLA "Moreton Bay Fig." Native to northern regions of Australia. Eventually forms a massive, thick trunk with buttressed roots and attains great proportions in height and width. Leathery, oval, glossy leaves up to 25cm long by 10cm wide. Rose coloured leaf sheaths appear like candles at branch ends. Grows almost anywhere if sheltered from frosts, but possibly accommodation may be a problem. Splendid container plant, and an ideal evergreen landscaping tree in its juvenile form. Macrophylla — large leaf. Evergreen. 10 x 6m.

FICUS RUBIGINOSA "Port Jackson Fig." Also native to Australia. Rather smaller growing tree forming a broad crown with single or multiple trunks. Densely foliated with 12cm, oval leaves, deep green above, and rusty woolly beneath. Under some conditions may develop hanging aerial roots which characterise many evergreen ficus found in tropical environments. Good landscaping plant in warm locations, and ideal for containers. Rubiginosa — brownish or rusty red. Evergreen. 6 x 4m.

FICUS RUBIGINOSA VARIEGATA "Variegated Rusty Fig." Beautiful leathery golden, variegated foliage provides a bright splash of colour against a green background. Specially valued as a pot or tub plant, or is quite happy outdoors in a frost free location where it will resist considerable drought. May be developed tree like, or retained in shrubby form. Evergreen. 4 x 3m.

FORSYTHIA

"GOLDEN BELLS"



Free flowering, hardy, fountain shaped shrubs of Chinese origin, named in honour of William Forsyth, 18th century superintendent of the Royal Gardens, Kensington, and providing in September a gleaming display of bright golden bells on bare branches. Forsythias blend in well with other spring flowering shrubs such as ceanothus, chaenomeles, philadelphus, and weigela, underplanted with annuals or spring flowering bulbs. They provide plenty of long flowering stems for indoors, are hardy anywhere, and apart from annual pruning, look after themselves. Better displays of flower can be expected in colder areas.

although the plants are well worth growing in Auckland. Use as screens, bank cover, in shrub borders, as backgrounds or espaliers. Tolerates almost any soil, and grows in full sun. While forsythia will still perform if neglected, occasional feeding and summer watering will encourage better floral displays. Established plants can be pruned by cutting to ground level a third of the branches that have flowered, and any old or dead wood. Oleaceae.

FORSYTHIA BEATRIX FARRAND. Outstanding American hybrid forming a symmetrical bush, and producing the largest and deepest yellow colour blooms of any forsythia. Award of Garden Excellence 1965. Deciduous. 2 x 1.5m.

FORSYTHIA BRONXENSIS. Dwarf variety forming a twiggy, bushy plant with deep green leaves and clear pale yellow flowers. Slow growing, good for borders or mass planting, although of uncertain flowering habits in warm districts. Deciduous. 75 x 50cm.

FORSYTHIA LYNWOOD GOLD. Your garden will really glow when this fine forsythia smothers its bare and shapely stems with waxy 3 to 4cm deep golden orange, bell shaped flowers. Rather stiff, upright habit. Deciduous. 2 x 1.5m.

FORSYTHIA TETRAGOLD. Dwarf, compact grower with large, deep cobalt yellow flowers. Deciduous. 1 x 1m.

FRAXINUS "ASH"



The ashes are a group of rapid growing, shapely trees containing some of the hardiest, most adaptable species for shade, seclusion, and sheer beauty. Many are not too bulky for most home gardens, grow in light or heavy soils, tolerate poor drainage or drought conditions, and are not troubled unduly by pests and diseases. They have beautiful leaves from spring through autumn, and in winter have picturesque, bare branch structure. Fraxinus are recommended for lawn specimens, shade trees, screens, backgrounds, avenue or street planting, in home gardens, public areas, schools, motor camps, farms, etc.

While they are highly tolerant of soil and climatic extremes, deep soil preparation, staking, and ample deep summer watering until they are established will pay good dividends in rapid development. There are about 60 fraxinus species distributed throughout the cool temperate parts of the Northern Hemisphere, but relatively few are generally grown in New Zealand. They are one of the last deciduous trees to come into leaf in spring. Fraxinus is the classical Latin name for Ash. Oleaceae.

FRAXINUS EXCELSIOR "Common European Ash." Forms a large tree with wide, rounded head providing ideal shade or shelter in larger areas, especially in heavy soils or where conditions are wet. Ideal stock shelter for farms. Smooth stems studded with characteristic black buds open up to 30cm leaves divided into as many as 11 oval, 10cm leaflets. These are dark green above, paler beneath, and do not colour at all before falling. Excelsior — very tall. Deciduous. 15 x 10m.

FRAXINUS EXCELSIOR AUREA "Golden Ash." Golden Ash is a European hybrid, and one of the most desirable deciduous trees for year round beauty. Smooth, golden yellow branches and twigs studded with big black buds curve gracefully, providing a unique and beautiful bare branch structure through winter. Mature trees have a carefree, informal appearance. Leaves are 30cm long, divided into 11 oval pointed, 8cm leaflets. They are lime yellow as they unfold in spring and on through summer. As autumn approaches, foliage colour intensifies to brilliant golden yellow, providing one of the most magnificent garden displays. The leaves are reluctant to fall, holding on well into June, then they lay a carpet of gold beneath, and the bare branch pattern once again becomes the main centre of attraction. Golden Ash is hardy in all districts, easy to accommodate in average gardens, and grows quickly in any reasonable, well worked soil which is not permitted to dry out until the tree is well established. Naturally damp soils are ideal. To encourage top growth and form a shapely head, rub off lower buds as they develop. Perfect lawn specimen as grass will thrive right up to its trunk. Good for shade, screening, backgrounds, or interplanted with trees of contrasting colours. Award of Garden Excellence 1969. Deciduous. 6 x 5m.

FRAXINUS E. AUREA PENDULA "Weeping Golden Ash." Grafted on to a 2.5m standard, the plant when mature, provides a most impressive specimen. Branch, bud and foliage colour similar to golden ash, but with some branches ascending, and other descending forming a large, rounded head. Deciduous. 3 x 2m.

FRAXINUS OXYCARPA RAYWOODII "Claret Ash." One of the most popular deciduous trees. Elegant framework, neat pyramidal habit, and handsome leaves up to 30cm long, divided into as many as 13 leaflets. Bright green through spring and summer, the foliage gradually deepens to rich purple, claret red tonings, and holds on well into winter before falling. Fine tree for modern landscaping.

129 ideal as a lawn specimen, shade or screen tree against a wall or fence, or for street or avenue planting. Claret Ash is well mannered and easy to accommodate in limited spaces. Once over the establishment period, will tolerate extremes of soil and climate. Previously known as *F. excelsior Raywoodii*. Deciduous. 8 x 5m.

FRAXINUS UHDEI "Evergreen Ash." Native to Mexico. Rapidly makes an upright, narrow tree when young, eventually spreading. Glossy dark green leaves are divided into nine 10cm leaflets. The tree retains its leaves in milder areas, but in cold districts they may fall, but only for a short time. A magnificent tree for warmer districts, ideal as a street tree, for patios, containers, or where space is limited. Roots do not disrupt surrounding surfaces, but as they are shallow, water deeply to encourage them to go down. Pruning to shape is desirable. Evergreen. 8 x 5m.

FREMONTIA "FLANNEL BUSH"



FREMONTIA CALIFORNICA. Discovered and named in honour of Major General J. C. Fremont who made several hazardous journeys of exploration into western USA between 1842 and 1848. Unusual but beautiful shrubs found amongst the dry foothills and mountains of southern California. Forms an erect growing bush with sparse, sage green, hairy, heart shaped, 5cm leaves. Young shoots are covered with rich brown felt. Bright orange yellow, saucer shaped, 6cm flowers appear in great masses on every branch from late spring through to late summer.

130 Fremontia is a showy shrub for dry, sunny locations. Locate on banks, hillsides, or in places where drainage is perfect. It is drought tolerant and requires little or no water during dry periods. Will grow in most free draining soils, although loose, stony, or sandy soil is preferable. Inclined to be shallow rooted, so staking is desirable. Prune and pinch to keep shapely. Grows rapidly and provides lots of intense garden colour at an early age. Goes well with blue ceanothus, against stained timber walls, in hot sunny corners, etc. Sterculiaceae. Evergreen. 2.5 x 1.5m.

FUCHSIAS



This beautiful genus of popular plants is named in honour of Leonard Fuchs, 16th century botanist and author. There are about 100 species, mostly shrubs or small trees native to central and South America, and New Zealand. Extensive hybridising has provided gardeners with countless, beautiful varieties in an infinite range of colour combinations and forms. Hybrid fuchsias come in many various forms — erect growers, dwarf bushes and trailers. Others lend themselves to training as standards.

Fuchsias have a preference for cool summer temperatures, good winter drainage, and adequate moisture. Plant in loose, freely draining soil with peat moss to which has been added a well balanced, organic fertiliser. A location sheltered from strong wind which receives morning or late afternoon sun but avoids the heat of the day is ideal. Semi-shady summer positions are suitable if they are not too wet or shady during winter. Fuchsias have a seemingly insatiable thirst during summer. Mulch with peat moss, but frequently water overhead. This not only provides root moisture, but cools and cleanses the foliage, and increases humidity.

Healthy growth and abundant flowers can be encouraged with a regular feeding programme. Alaska Fish Plant Food is ideal watered on every 10 days or so during the growth period. Regular pinching will encourage lateral growth, more flowers, and prevent legginess. Remove spent flowers to avoid the formation of berries, as this weakens the plant. Healthy plants are more resistant to pests and diseases, but spraying for the control of thrips, aphids and caterpillars may be necessary. Use fuchsias in hanging baskets, as standards, in pots, in raised beds, along walls, on fences, or in cool, woodland areas. Onagraceae.

FUCHSIA GARTENMEISTER BRONSTEDT. A selected form of the species triphylla from the West Indies. Forms a rounded bush with numerous, slender, erect stems, densely covered with large, 7 to 8cm, downy, bronze green leaves with purplish undersides. During summer and late autumn, the bush mass produces large terminal clusters or racemes of long, 5 to 6cm, tubular, bright salmon red flowers. Grows in semi-shade or full sun, but needs shelter from all but light frosts. Use for massed bedding, or to bring vivid summer colouring to shrub borders. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

FURCRAEA



A genus of striking South American plants named in honour A. F. Fourcroy, 18th century French chemist and naturalist. They are related to, and closely resemble Agave, grow under virtually the same conditions, and perform similar landscaping functions. Amaryllidaceae.

FURCRAEA BEDINGHAUSII. Native to central Mexico. A large succulent plant forming a trunk up to 1m high crowned with a rosette of 30 to 40, bluish grey lance shaped, leathery and fleshy leaves about 1m long by 8cm wide. Leaves are roughly margined, and have minute teeth. Flower stalk up to 5m with greenish flowers in loose panicles on which bulbets are commonly produced. Evergreen. 2 x 2m.

FURCRAEA SELLOA. From Columbia, and named in honour of Friedrich Sellow 1789-1831, German traveller and naturalist who made extensive collections in South America. *F. selloa* is almost stemless and forms a dense rosette of 30 to 40 lanceolate, 1m, thin and flexible leaves armed with vicious up-curved, 6mm, brown spines along the margins. Spikes up to 5m long carry green tinged white flowers in large panicles. Evergreen. 2 x 2m.

FURCRAEA SELLOA MARGINATA. Similar to above, but its glossy 130 green leaves have broad cream margins. Evergreen. 2 x 2m.

GARDENIA

"CAPE JASMINE"



GARDENIA JASMINOIDES. Named after Dr Alexander Garden, 18th century physician in South Carolina, and correspondent of Linnaeus. It is the ambition of all keen gardeners to pick these delightfully fragrant and exotic blooms from their own gardens. Their glossy, deep green leaves and 6cm double white blooms have irresistible charm. The plant can be grown as an erect specimen, or the branches encouraged to be prostrate or pendulous. They bloom over long periods, mainly through spring to autumn, although a healthy plant is rarely without buds or blooms. They need ample warmth, water and steady feeding. Plant in full sun or partial shade away from frosts in fast draining soil which retains moisture. Use generous amounts of peat and sand in soil preparation, and mulch with peat moss to conserve moisture and eliminate cultivation. Syringe or lightly spray plants during the hottest weather to increase humidity. Feed monthly during growth period with acid fertiliser, Alaska plant food, or blood and bone. Prune to remove straggling branches, and spray with summer oil and Pestmaster to control aphids and scale. Yellowing of the foliage usually indicates Chlorosis which can be corrected with iron chelates or sulphate of iron. *Gardenia jasminoides* is native to China and Japan. *Jasminoides* — resembling jasmine. Rubiaceae. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

GARDENIA JASMINOIDES PROFESSOR PUCCI. Stronger grower with larger foliage and flowers up to 8cm across, and fully double. Somewhat hardier and more vigorous. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

GARDENIA JASMINOIDES RADICANS. A true dwarf seldom exceeding 30cm. Much branched plant with small foliage and flowering when only 10cm high. Blooms are double, 5cm across, and sweetly scented. Fine as a pot plant or for a rockery pocket in a suitable location. *Radicans* — having rooting stems. Evergreen. 30 x 30cm.

GARRYA

"CATKIN BUSH"



GARRYA ELLIPTICA. Named after Nicholas Garry, 19th century secretary of the Hudson Bay Company, who assisted in the exploration of north west USA. Californian native with the most unusual flowers like tassels hanging from the tips of each branch. Hardy, flowers in winter, and forms a bushy shrub with roundish, 5cm leaves dark green above, and grey woolly beneath, wavy at the margins. Pendant clusters of silvery greyish yellow flowers in 15cm catkins are produced on male plants during winter. Female plants are rarely available, but if cross pollinated, bear clusters of purplish, grape like fruit. Easy to grow in sun or partial shade, thrives near the coast or inland, and tolerates drought, but will stand summer watering. Plant in loose, free soil, and use as a screen, shrub, lawn specimen, or in shrub borders, located so that the beauty of its winter floral display can be fully appreciated. *Elliptica* — elliptical, about twice as long as wide. Award of Garden Excellence 1968. Garryaceae. Evergreen. 2.5 x 2m.

GARRYA ELLIPTICA JAMES ROOF. Male form, specially selected for its unusually long tassel flowers up to 22cm long, and coloured silvery yellow. Evergreen. 2.5 x 2m.

GEIJERA

"WILGA" "AUSTRALIAN WILLOW"



GEIJERA PARVIFLORA. A beautiful fine textured, graceful tree native to Australia, and a distant relative of the citrus family. Desirable features are its moderate rate of growth, manageable size, handsome evergreen foliage, and gracefully pendulous appearance. *Geijera* has much of the grace of willow, but without its invasive roots and bulk, combined with the resistance and hardness of eucalyptus. Main branches sweep up and out. Smaller stems are pendulous, all densely clothed with 8 to 15cm by 8mm, narrow, silvery, medium green drooping leaves, giving the tree a weeping willow appearance. *Wilga* is the aboriginal name of the tree, and *parviflora* means small, referring to the clusters of small white unimportant flowers produced during early spring and autumn by older specimens. Full sun and well drained soil are its main requirements. In semi-shade it tends to be sparse in foliage. Resists drought when established, but responds with faster growth if watered. Needs little pruning — only to correct its form. Pests seem to be no bother. *Geijera* is a perfect patio, lawn specimen, street, or avenue tree for single or multiple planting. Rutaceae. Evergreen. 4 x 3m.

GENISTA

"BROOM"



Genistas are a free flowering relative of *cytissus* and *spartium*, and just as easy to grow. They are hardy, extremely floriferous, withstand dry conditions, and grow in well drained, but poor clay or sandy soils. Annual pruning after flowering will keep the plants compact and vigorous. Leguminosae.

GENISTA MONOSPERMA "Bridal Veil Broom." A very fine textured shrub with light, airy gracefulness from the western regions of the Mediterranean. A well grown specimen of this broom will produce myriads of tiny white, fragrant, pea shaped flowers in spring, showered over long, fine, pendulous branches weeping almost to the ground. Plant in well drained soil and prune lightly after flowering. Evergreen. 2.5 x 2m.

GENISTA STENOPETALA "Golden Shower Broom." Few plants as easy and quick to grow will flower as profusely as the Golden Shower Broom. Long, willowy stems clothed with grey green lucerne like foliage become a solid mass of brilliant golden yellow as thousands of sweetly perfumed, pea shaped flowers show off their beauty for a long period during spring. The amount of bloom weighs down the branches, giving the golden shower effect. Grows in almost any soil, but given drainage, reasonable shelter and an annual pruning after flowering, this hardy shrub will perform with great enthusiasm, and be one of the most colourful subjects in your garden. Evergreen. 2.5 x 2m.

GINKGO



"MAIDENHAIR TREE"

GINKGO BILOBA. The Chinese native ginkgo is a most interesting and magnificent species. It is reputed to be the last of a race that ages before the time of man, occupied a position in the flora of the world. Experts who have studied its remarkable history tell us that it has survived in a natural state from the time when dinosaurs wandered about, and that through the activities of man it has been re-established in many of its ancient haunts. Apart from its fascinating background, ginkgo is a graceful, hardy tree of great beauty. Broad, fan like leaves similar to sections of a maidenhair fern are up to 10cm wide. They are leathery and light green and hang on well into winter. The tree is an amazing sight as the foliage turns to brilliant gold shades in autumn. This display persists over long periods, and then the leaves fall quickly and cleanly to lay a rich carpet of gold. Maybe rather gawky in youth, but eventually develops a well proportioned head with picturesque branch structure. Female trees when pollinated, produce fleshy fruits which can be messy and unpleasant. It is best to grow reliably male trees which are now produced in grafted forms. Plant in deep, loose, well drained soil. Tolerant of heat or cold, but ensure adequate moisture until well established. Stake young trees to develop a straight trunk. Use ginkgo as street or avenue trees, or lawn specimens. Allow space to let them show their distinct individuality. Both seedling grown plants, and the following grafted forms are usually available. Award of Garden Excellence 1970. Ginkgoaceae. Deciduous. 7 x 4m.

GINKGO BILOBA AUTUMN GOLD. Grafted male form, upright and symmetrical at first, broadening with age. Deciduous. 6 x 3m.

GINKGO BILOBA FAIRMOUNT. Grafted male trees with pyramidal form, faster growth, and straighter main stem. Deciduous. 6 x 3m.

GINKGO BILOBA FASTIGIATA. Grafted male form with stiff, upright branches and slender, erect habit. Deciduous. 6 x 2m.

GLEDITSIA



"HONEY LOCUST"

GLEDITSIA TRIACANTHOS. The genus is named in honour of G. Gleditsch, 18th century director of the Botanical Gardens, Berlin. This species is native to North America, and called honey locust on account of the sweetish pulp which lines its seed pods. Triacanthos means thorns in threes. Honey locust is valued for its light, 20cm, ornamental, pinnately compound leaves which are divided into many oval, 1cm leaflets. The tree is late sending out its new leaves which give very light shade through summer, then turn to yellow shadings and drop in early autumn. Once fallen, the leaves dry up quickly, and filter into the surrounding grass which decreases the need for continual raking. Inconspicuous, greenish white racemes of flowers are followed by scimitar shaped, twisted, seed pods up to 45cm long which remain on the tree all winter. The tree has good form with upright trunk and spreading, arching branches, providing a perfect shade canopy. It is ideal where only limited shade for the hottest part of the year is required, so it makes an excellent lawn or patio tree. Tolerant of acid or alkaline conditions, heat or cold, wind and considerable drought. Seems best in areas with cold winters and hot summers. Avoid planting near paths as roots on older plants will damage paving. Stake until a good basic branch pattern has been developed. Gleditsia triacanthos is well armed with sharp thorns. Leguminosae. Deciduous. 7 x 5m.

GLEDITSIA TRIACANTHOS SUNBURST "Sunburst Locust." The older honey locusts have long been known for their hardiness and adaptability, but were seldom planted because of dangerous, needle sharp thorns. However, American researchers have developed a number of beautiful thornless hybrids. The sunburst locust has lacy, double pinnate or feather foliage which casts light, dappled shade sufficient to provide pleasant conditions for people, and open enough to allow lawn grass to grow. Its outstanding feature is clear golden yellow, young foliage which darkens to rich green at maturity. New growths are produced successively throughout summer, and the colour contrast between

young shoots and older leaves creates delightful effects, comparable to the finest flowering tree. Sunburst locust is really one of the most delightful shade trees you could have for lawn, patio, front garden feature, or to highlight garden beds. Deciduous. 6 x 5m.

GOODIA



"SHOWER OF GOLD"

GOODIA LOTIFOLIA. Named after Peter Good, 18th century gardener at Kew. Fast growing Australian shrub known also as "Golden Tip." Three part leaves like clover, and terminal racemes of 12mm, pea shaped flowers are coloured rich golden with reddish purple basal stain. blooms when very young, and for long periods. Plant in hot, well drained location, and prune hard each year after flowering. Lotifolia — lotus leaved. Leguminosae. 2 x 1.5m.

GORDONIA



GORDONIA AXILLARIS. This fine shrub from south China produces a profusion of 10cm flowers like large, single, creamy white camellias with yellow stamens from April to September which of course, includes winter. Handsome, 10cm, thick, glossy, dark green, oval leaves, and trim compact habit. Plant in sun or semi-shade with reasonable drainage, and it will stand all conditions except the most severe frosts. Related to the camellia family, and prefers similar conditions. The genus is named in honour of James Gordon, 18th century nurseryman at Mile End. Axillaris — borne in the leaf axil. Theaceae. Evergreen. 3 x 2m.

GREVILLEA



"SPIDER FLOWER" "SNAIL FLOWER"

There are about 230 species of grevilleas found throughout Australia, Tasmania and New Caledonia, plus numerous hybrids. The genus is named after Charles F. Greville, a founder of the Horticultural Society of London during the 18th century. It would be difficult to find a more versatile and adaptable family. Among them you get ground covers, dwarf shrubs, medium shrubs and trees. You can plant them in borders, banks, and rockeries. Some grow erect, some are gracefully arching, others spill over rocks and walls.

A few demand special conditions, but generally they thrive in poor, dry, or not so dry, light or heavy soils. They love sunshine, and stand strong wind. Grevilleas prefer not to be overfed, and do not resent neglect. They grow rapidly, producing their myriads of colourful and curious snail or spider flowers almost continually through the year. Most of the shrubby varieties can be kept down to size by annual pruning.

Among the large range of beautiful grevillea species, it would not be difficult to have a year round continuity of bloom, plus attractive foliage. A section of the garden devoted entirely to this family would always be full of interest. Proteaceae.

GREVILLEA ALPINA BAURI. Ideal low, semi-trailing shrub for a large rockery pocket or well drained hot, sunny, border. Plump woolly flowers, flame red shading to golden yellow. Alpina — of the mountains. Victoria. Evergreen. 60 x 75cm.

GREVILLEA ASPLENIFOLIA "Fernleaf Grevillea." Dense, large spreading shrub with handsome, stiff, long serrated or sword toothed, ferny foliage, and large, red or deep rose tooth brush flowers over, 132 most of the year. Ideal for rapid screening and decorative effects. Cut heavily to preserve shape and vigour. Asplenifolia — having leaves like asplenium fern. New South Wales. Evergreen. 2 x 2m.

GREVILLEA AUDREY. Excellent, vigorous hybrid. Forms a large, densely foliated shrub smothered from August to March with large, bright red flowers. Good for covering large banks or blank areas, screens, backgrounds, or as a filler in shrub borders. Normal garden conditions in full sun. Evergreen. 2 x 2m.

- GREVILLEA BANKSII FORSTERI** "Forster's Grevillea." Deeply divided, ferny foliage, not unlike silky oak, and large, 10cm, terminal clusters of vivid red flowers held well above the bush. Provide good drainage, plenty of sun, and locate away from frosts, and it will bloom for most of the year. Has neat, round headed tree form which can easily be preserved with occasional pruning. Good specimen shrub or for mass planting, especially where they can be viewed from above. Named after Sir Joseph Banks, distinguished botanist during the 18th and early 19th century. Queensland. Evergreen. 2 x 2m.
- GREVILLEA BIPINNATIFIDA** "Fuchsia Grevillea." Forms a low, semi-prostrate bush with handsome, fern like leaves, broadly ovate in general outline, 8 to 12cm long but doubly divided into as many as 10 pairs of triangular, slenderly spine topped lobes. Leaves are often greyish. During winter and early spring, sometimes year round, deep reddish pink flowers, softly downy outside are borne in erect, terminal racemes or panicles up to 15cm long. Requires a hot, sunny, well drained location in light to medium soil, preferably in elevated beds or rock garden. Bipinnatifida — when the leaflets of a pinnate leaf, are also arranged pinnately or feather fashion. West Australia. Evergreen. .75 x 1m.
- GREVILLEA CANBERRA GEM.** Hybrid. An improved form of rosmarinifolia, with fine, needle leaves and neater habit of growth. Large clusters of turkey red flowers in winter. Excellent for general garden purposes, free flowering and extremely showy. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1.5m.
- GREVILLEA CLARET.** Hybrid. Very neat grower, compact and bushy with masses of clear, claret red flowers. Unsuitable for colder areas, and requires full sun. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.
- GREVILLEA CONFERTIFOLIA** "Dense Leaf Grevillea." Broad, spreading bush with stiff, narrow, rolled edged, 2cm leaves, and during spring compact heads of bloom in a delightful shade of pink. Prefers light, well drained soils. Confertifolia — with crowded leaves. Victoria. Evergreen. 1 x 1.5m.
- GREVILLEA CORAL.** Hybrid. Delightful dwarf, spreading, compact bush with masses of neat pink flowers during September and November. Good drainage and full sun. Evergreen. 30cm x 1m.
- GREVILLEA CORALIE.** Hybrid. Neat, compact shrub with greyish foliage, and masses of crimson red flowers during winter. Good drainage, full sun. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.
- GREVILLEA FASCICULATA.** Beautiful, low cascading shrub, ideal for ground cover or rockeries. Almost the year round produces orange scarlet flowers, although it is most prolific in winter and early spring. Dull green, lanceolate leaves up to 3cm long with recurved margins, and silky, pale brown beneath. Good for hot, dry locations. Fasciculata — clustered or grouped in bundles. Award of Garden Excellence 1967. Western Australia. Evergreen. 20cm x 1m.
- GREVILLEA GAUDICHAUDI.** Prostrate form with handsome, deeply divided leaves, attractive new reddish growths, and mauve pink, tooth brush flowers. Plant in partial shade in light, well drained soil. After Gaudichaud, 19th century French botanist. New South Wales. Evergreen. 40cm x 1m.
- GREVILLEA GLABRATA** "Smooth Grevillea." One of the most beautiful white flowered shrubs you could ever plant. Easy to grow in any well drained soil, develops quickly sending up long, willowy branches which become gracefully pendent. Distinct 4cm, trident foliage, and graceful habit gives it a similar appearance to an evergreen, weeping maple, and it could serve admirably beside pools, on banks, or in shrub borders where it can be planted
- 132** without any fear of wind burning the foliage. With its weeping habit and unusual foliage, it is an outstanding shrub, even when not in flower, but when it does come into bloom it will be one of the most eye catching specimens in your garden. Throughout spring and early summer it is simply smothered with lacy, small white flowers. Glabrata — smooth. Western Australia. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.
- GREVILLEA GLEN PEARL.** Hybrid. One of the finest dwarf shrubs, highly decorative whether in flower or not. Rather open growth habit, with small, rich green foliage densely covering gracefully arching and tapering branches. From July to December there is a mass of bright pink flowers shaded rich orange. Average garden conditions. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1m.
- GREVILLEA GLEN SANDRA.** Hybrid. Open, upright growth habit, narrow pale green leaves up to 5cm long, and bright geranium like flowers in large clusters. Ideal for shrub borders, backgrounds, screens or as fillers. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.
- GREVILLEA JUDITH.** Hybrid. Compact grower producing red and cream flowers from July to October. Good drainage, full sun. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.
- GREVILLEA KING'S GLOW.** Hybrid. Excellent low, compact plant with attractive green and cream variegated leaves. Clusters of spidery red flowers with white lip are mass produced in winter. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.
- GREVILLEA LANIGERA** "Woolly Grevillea." Resembles the better known grevillea rosmarinifolia, but with soft, greyish, 12mm leaves, and it holds its red and cream flowers more prominently. Spring flowering. An excellent dense, spreading shrub, effective in foliage, form and flower. Lanigera — woolly. Victoria. New South Wales. 1 x 1m.
- GREVILLEA LAVANDULACEA BLACK RANGE** "Lavender Grevillea." Brilliant red flowers on a low spreading bush, completely smother the plant during spring and summer. A well grown specimen in bloom would probably equal any other shrub for beauty. Attractive, silvery grey, 2cm leaves are after the style of lavender. Requires sandy, perfectly drained soil in full sun. Lavandulacea — like lavender. Queensland. New South Wales. Victoria. Evergreen. 1 x 2m.
- GREVILLEA LONGISTYLA.** Forms a tall, bold shrub with fine, needle leaves up to 75cm long, often divided. Red flowers are produced in loose clusters up to 5cm. Not difficult to grow in average, well drained soil and full sun. Longistyla — with long styles. Queensland. Evergreen. 3 x 2m.
- GREVILLEA OBTUSIFOLIA.** Given hot, dry conditions, this grevillea will quickly provide total ground cover, or gracefully spill over walls or rocks. Fresh green, 2cm long, oval foliage and masses of red and green blooms during spring and early summer. One of the best rockery or ground cover plants. Obtusifolia — leaves blunt or rounded at the ends. Western Australia. Evergreen. 15cm x 1m.
- GREVILLEA OLEOIDES DIMORPHA** "Olive Grevillea." Bright, scarlet red flowers in clusters during late winter and early spring. Forms a dense shrub with numerous, erect, thin shoots clothed with narrow, olive like, sharply pointed, 7cm leaves. Will grow in heavier soils than most grevilleas, and enjoys free draining moisture. Oleoides — olive like. Dimorpha — having two kinds of leaf, flower or fruit on the same plant. Victoria. New South Wales. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.
- GREVILLEA PANICULATA.** The whole bush becomes an attractive tangle of greyish, fine needle, or trident leaves, forked once or twice into threes. Cream, fragrant flowers are borne in large panicles. Paniculata — arranged in panicles. Western Australia. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1m.
- GREVILLEA POORINDA CONSTANCE.** Hybrid. Highly rated for large flower clusters and long blooming season. Strong, open, semispreading bush with narrow, ornamental, sage green leaves. Brilliant orange red flowers in great masses are attractively nestled amongst the foliage. Loose, free soil, good drainage and full sun. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1.5m.
- GREVILLEA POORINDA QUEEN.** Hybrid. Beautiful spreading shrub with long, arching branches, and a mass of flaming orange red flowers through most of the year. Good drainage and sunny, warm aspect. Ideal on sunny banks, foregrounds, or large rockeries. Evergreen. 45cm x 1m.
- GREVILLEA PROSTRATA AUREA.** Something quite different in grevilleas. Low, spreading habit, bright green foliage, and masses of golden sulphur yellow flowers in erect clusters during spring and summer. Flowers when quite small. Ideal for ground cover, rock and pebble gardens, foregrounds, or for draping walls. Prostrata — lying flat on the ground. Evergreen. 30cm x 1m.
- GREVILLEA RED CLOUD.** Lavandulacea hybrid. One of the most impressive and outstanding shrubs with irresistible charm. Forms a low mound of slender, graceful branchlets densely covered with silvery grey foliage. Attractive at all times, even when in bud. Absolutely outstanding when the whole bush is covered with short spikes of deep red flowers for long periods from mid-winter. Full sun and loose, free draining soil essential. Ideal in raised beds. Evergreen. 1 x 2m.
- GREVILLEA ROBUSTA** "Silky Oak." The largest member of the grevillea family, and one of the finest evergreen trees. Silky oak grows rapidly with neat, pyramidal form when young, becoming more broad topped with age. Beautiful fern like leaves up to 40cm long, are deep green above, grey green beneath. Young growth is usually bronze or reddish brown. In hot summer areas trees will commence to bloom after 10 to 15 years. The whole

tree becomes a blaze of rich, golden orange blossom during early summer. Cone like, 15cm flowers are crowded along the top of every branch. If silky oak did not flower at all, it would still have the highest rating for form, foliage and versatility. Their floral bonus puts them right out in front as the ideal ornamental tree which can be grown in almost any garden. Grows in poor, heavy soils if reasonably drained, or in light soils if moisture provided until established. Reasonably frost hardy with age. Stake when young, and do not hesitate to prune to shape. The leading shoot can be removed, or branches cut back to control height or width. Feed sparingly to encourage faster development when young. Once away, you will be amazed at the growth rate. It is quite normal for silky oak to drop a small portion of its leaves. Use as a lawn specimen, for boundaries, privacy screens, shade trees, avenue or street trees. Ideal for home gardens, school grounds, public areas, motor camps, along highways, etc. Robusta — strong in growth. Queensland. New South Wales. Evergreen. 8 x 5m.

REVILLEA ROSMARINIFOLIA "Rosemary Grevillea." Densely branched, spreading shrub with small, dark green, spiky foliage resembling that of rosemary. Spidery flowers are rosy red or light crimson, and ivory during autumn and winter. Extremely hardy, thriving in colder climates where other varieties fail to grow. Can be trimmed to any desired shape. Good for bank cover. Rosmarinifolia — with rosemary like foliage. Victoria. New South Wales. Evergreen. 2 x 2m.

REVILLEA ROSMARINIFOLIA JENKINSII. Similar to *G. rosmarinifolia*, but with deeper red colouring in the flowers.

REVILLEA SULPHUREA. Forms a dense, bushy shrub with narrow, 2cm, sharp needle pointed leaves. Sulphur yellow flowers in terminal clusters are produced during spring. Unusual colour in grevilleas. Hardy and easy to grow under most conditions. Sulphurea — sulphur yellow. New South Wales. Evergreen. 2 x 2m.

REVILLEA THELMANNIANA "Spider Net Grevillea." Showy species with soft, finely divided needle leaves and dense heads of red flowers tipped yellow at the branch ends. A most spectacular species requiring hot, dry locations, and light soil. Semi-prostrate form. Western Australia. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1.5m.

REVILLEA TRIDENTIFERA "Pronged Grevillea." Sharp, three pronged, trident leaves and densely packed clusters of small white flowers along arching stems. Tridentifera — referring to the three pronged foliage. Western Australia. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

REVILLEA TRINERVIS. Attractive, spreading form with stiff, narrow, dark green, 2cm leaves, each with three distinct veins. Clusters of red flowers during spring. Open, well drained position in light to medium soil. Trinervis — with three nerves or veins. New South Wales. Queensland. 1 x 2m.

REVILLEA VICTORIAE "Royal Grevillea." Named in honour of Queen Victoria. This is one of the finest species, developing into an upright, compact, good looking shrub, with silvery grey, lanceolate, 10cm leaves, and drooping heads of rusty red flowers in summer. Semi-shade with summer moisture, and light to medium soil. Victoria. New South Wales. Evergreen. 2 x 1m.

REVILLEA WILLIAMSI. Arching branches are covered in winter and spring with red and white flowers. Strong, quick grower ideal for speedy coverage of banks. Reasonably drained, or dry, sunny location. Trim to shape as required. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1.5m.

GRISELINIA



"NZ BROADLEAF" "KAPUKA" "PAPAUMA"

A small genus of trees and shrubs named in honour of the 18th century Italian Botanist Griselini. Two species are native to New Zealand and six to Chile — an example of the close association between New Zealand and South American plants, a considerable number of which exist in both countries, either as identical species, or closely related forms. Cornaceae.

GRISELINIA LITTORALIS. The Kapuka or Papauma, a handsome and hardy tree, grows naturally almost from one end of New Zealand to the other. First observed near the shores of Akaroa in 1840 where it was named littoralis which means shore growing. It forms a tidy, well groomed, densely branched shrub or small tree,

with smooth twigs and branchlets. Leaves are egg shaped, from 3 to 7cm long, smooth, polished and leathery. They are coloured rich, deep green, and slightly waved along the edges. Male and female flowers borne on different trees in October and November, and blackish purple, 6mm fruits in May are of little ornamental significance. Kapuka is grown for the simple beauty of its form, and clean cut foliage, its general good looks and hardiness. It will tolerate rough coastal conditions, but also grows inland and withstands heavy frosts. Grows in any soil type, but responds to feeding with faster growth and lush appearance. Use for backgrounds, screens, lawn specimens, streets or avenues, shelter belts, or interplanted with variegated native shrubs for contrast. A particularly handsome, hardy, evergreen shrub worthy of very extensive planting. Evergreen. 3 x 2m.

GRISELINIA LITTORALIS VARIEGATA "Variegated Kapuka." Valuable hardy form, with leaves similar in shape to Kapuka, but irregularly blotched and margined with pale gold. Growth habit not as vigorous, but the plant can easily be kept quite small by occasional trimming. Good for interplanting with other species either formally or informally, or as an espalier. Can be trimmed to show off its interesting branch outlines, or clipped to form a dense bush. One of the hardest and most versatile variegated shrubs, and quite as easy to grow as *G. littoralis*. Award of Garden Excellence 1969. Evergreen. 2 x 1m.

GRISELINIA LUCIDA "Puka." The native name of Puka can be misleading, as the Maoris seem to apply this name to other broad leaved plants including *Meryta sinclairi*. Lucida means shining in reference to its polished leaves. Found from North Cape to Foveaux Strait either perched high in the forks of forest trees from where it sends down aerial roots to ground level for further support and nourishment. Found also on the coast as a terrestrial plant growing in pockets of soil sheltered by rocks, and varying in size according to the available nourishment. A most impressive plant with oval or rounded, very thick, leathery, glossy, rich deep green leaves from 7 to 18cm long, characterised by unequal sided blades. Female flowers are without petals and inconspicuous. Small, yellowish male flowers are produced in panicles from leaf axils and are quite showy. Very hardy, wind and salt resistant, and grows in sun or shade. Good drainage is essential. Natural versatility suggests that this plant could be one for interesting landscaping effects. As a shrub *G. lucida* is slower growing, smaller, more open and slender than *G. littoralis*. Evergreen. 2 x 1m.

GRISELINIA LUCIDA VARIEGATA. Beautiful variegated form with distinct white markings on the leaves. Both *G. lucida* forms are excellent foliage plants for shady locations, and good for containers. Evergreen. 2 x 1m.

GUNNERA



GUNNERA TINCTORIA. The genus is named in honour of J. E. Gunnerus, 18th century Norwegian bishop and botanist. Tinctoria, a term applied to plants used at some time in dyeing, is the species usually grown in New Zealand. It is often incorrectly called *G. manicata*. They are awesome, Brazilian plants with big, bold, deep green leaves up to 2m across, somewhat kidney shaped, palmately lobed, roughly puckered, conspicuously veined, and supported on thick, light brown stalks studded with small, reddish, prickly hairs. Habit and general appearance is suggestive of mammoth rhubarb. Greenish flowers and fruit clusters like reddish corn cobs are formed near the base of the plant, but if removed early in development will aid the production of large leaves. Given enough space in the right setting, it is a handsome plant and quite a conversation piece. Locate where it will be a summer focal point at the edges of ponds or streams, semi-woodland areas, or dominating a bed of low, fine textured, ground cover plants. Prefers semi-shade, soil rich in organic material, and continual moisture for ultimate development, but will actually grow under most normal garden conditions. Haloragidaceae. Evergreen. 2 x 2m.

HAKEA

"PIN CUSHION FLOWER"



HAKEA LAURINA. The genus is named after Baron von Hake, 18th century German patron of botany. Laurina means resembling laurel. The great feature of this quick growing Australian shrub is the profusion of rosy red flowers in globose heads up to 6cm wide, resembling pin cushions covered with cream coloured stamens or pins during autumn and winter. When the bud covers first little colour is evident, but this gradually deepens, and the

133 pins unfold to display the full beauty of the flowers which are good for picking. Leaves are long oval, from 10 to 15cm long, prominently veined, resembling some forms of eucalyptus. Forms a shapely, erect bush, grows rapidly, and performs without fuss. Good coastal or inland shrub in peaty, acid, well drained soil and full sun. Unsuitable for heavy clay soils. Stake securely. *Protaceae*. Evergreen. 3 x 2m.

HAKEA SERICEA "Silky Hakea." Easily grown shrub with sparse, sharp, needle like leaves and attractive pink flowers with curved stamens, densely set amongst the foliage of each branchlet. These flowers are produced through winter, spring and autumn. Hakeas thrive and are much hardier in dry, impoverished soil rather than in rich, moist conditions. Ideal for boundaries, dry banks, backgrounds fillers etc. *Sericea* — silky. Evergreen. 2 x 1m.

HALESIA

"SNOW DROP TREE" "SILVER BELL"



HALESIA CAROLINA. Delightful small tree native to south eastern U.S.A. Beautiful in early spring when clusters of snow drop white, 12mm bell shaped flowers hang from graceful branches just as its leaves begin to appear. Broad oval leaves, 10cm long are finely toothed, and turn yellow in autumn. Decorative brown seed capsules with four wings hang on through winter. Left unpruned, halesia will form a large, multi-branched shrub, best trained to one single stem when young, and later encouraged to develop spreading branches. Floral display most effective when viewed from beneath. At its best in areas of winter cold in cool, deep soil rich in humus and deeply watered in dry periods. Ideal in association with azaleas and rhododendrons. The genus is named after Rev. Stephen Hales, 17 to 18th century curate of Teddington near London. *Carolina* — of *Carolina*, U.S.A. *Styracaceae*. Deciduous. 6 x 4m.

HALIMIUM

"LISBON SUN ROSE"



HALIMIUM LASIANTHUM. Gay, spreading shrub for rock gardens or shrubby foregrounds in full sun where it will be almost constantly in bloom. Closely related to *cistus*, and sometimes referred to as *Cistus formosus*, it has similar flowers which are like a 4cm single rose, coloured bright yellow with purple eye. **133** Oval leaves 12 to 35mm long are silvery grey covered with greyish down and white hairs. Plant in poor, dry soil in full sun, and prune back late winter. Refer to *cistus* for further cultural details. *Halimium* is from the Greek *halimos* — maritime, *lasianthum* — woolly flowered. *Cistaceae*. Evergreen. 60cm x 1.5m.

HAMAMELIS

"WITCH HAZEL"



Quaint Chinese shrubs popular for their distinctly oriental branching patterns, curious winter blooms and handsome autumn coloured leaves. Angular twigs and branches are quite downy when young, and picturesque, particularly when loaded with knobby buds. The term witch hazel was allegedly given to hamamelis by early American settlers who noticed a close resemblance in the leaves of *H. virginiana* the native species of that area, to the common English hazel which was extensively used for water divining. The resemblance led them to use hamamelis twigs for this purpose, and it is to this supposed magic virtue that the family owes its popular name. Grow witch hazel in deeply dug soil rich in humus, and conditioned with peat moss. Locate in full sun or partial shade, and provide summer moisture. Hardy in all districts. *Hamamelidaceae*.

HAMAMELIS MOLLIS. One of the most highly prized shrubs, absolutely delightful when every bare branch is wreathed from August to October with fragrant, 4cm, golden yellow, spidery flowers before hazel like leaves appear. Leaves are roundish, up to 15cm long, dark green and rough above, grey felted beneath, turning to rich clear yellow in autumn. Keeping in mind that it is winter flowering, and has an open, zig-zag, picturesque habit, avoid overcrowding with other shrubs, so that it can display its great charms. Particularly effective against grey stone, red brick, or dark stained timber. Flowering stems perfect for floral arrangements. *Mollis* — soft. Award of Garden Excellence 1969. Deciduous. 3 x 2m.

HAMAMELIS MOLLIS ARNOLD'S PROMISE. Selected form with extremely large, bright yellow flowers in loose clusters. Deciduous. 4 x 3m.

HAMAMELIS MOLLIS BREVIPETALA. Distinct cadmium orange, fragrant flowers held in a reddish brown calyx. Possibly the best of the deeper colours. *Brevipetala* — short petals. Deciduous. 3 x 2m.

HAMAMELIS MOLLIS FIRECRACKER. Fragrant deep reddish flowers from August to October. Deciduous. 2.5 x 2m.

HAMAMELIS MOLLIS JELINA. Very large, coppery orange fragrant flowers. Deciduous. 3 x 2m.

HARPEPHYLLUM



"KAFFIR PLUM"

HARPEPHYLLUM CAFFRUM. A magnificent South African tree, extremely popular in contemporary landscape settings in warmer climates. Attractive, compound leaves are leathery, dark and shiny, comprising up to 15 narrow, 6cm leaflets formed in tufts at branch ends. These are copper red as they unfold, later turning to dark green. Small white flowers in spring are followed on female trees by edible, dark red fruits, resembling large olives, slightly acid to the taste. In good soil and favourable conditions Kaffir plum rapidly forms a handsome, open headed spreading tree, with straight, smooth bole, making a perfect lawn or shade tree with a well groomed, tropical appearance. Can also be trained as a multi-stemmed specimen developing into a quaint and picturesque tree with age. Warm, well drained location in full sun with protection from frost when young. Genus named from the Greek *harpe* — sickle, and *phyllon* — leaf. *Caffrum* — of South Africa. Evergreen. 7 x 5m.

HEBE



"N.Z. KOROMIKO" "VERONICA"

remarkable genus comprising about 100 species of shrubs and small trees named in honour of the Greek goddess of youth. A large number of them are native to New Zealand, and include many valuable landscaping shrubs, either for beauty of flower, form or foliage. The flowering varieties are easy to grow, thriving in any reasonable soil, and withstanding exposure to wind, salt, sun and light frost. They tolerate drought or moist winter conditions, and can be rated amongst the least troublesome of dwarf flowering shrubs. They do however, respond to periodic pruning and feeding, by producing flowers in greater quantities, and with a more lush appearance. The whipcord varieties generally have scale like leaves not unlike some of the cypress, and are grown more for texture and colour. They are excellent for rock, pebble or scree gardens, working in well with dwarf conifers, and other such plants to create natural alpine effects. They have a preference for open, airy situations in sun or partial shade in free draining, stony or crumbly soil. The whipcords often show a glaucous blue like of Auckland's mid-summer heat, but a strategically placed rock could offer enough protection. Scrophulariaceae.

HEBE ARMSTRONGII WINTER GOLD. One of the whipcord type. *H. armstrongii* is from the mountain districts of South Canterbury and North Otago between altitudes of 750 and 1400m. Forms a rounded, much branched shrub with yellowish green to golden branchlets covered with closely pressed leaf scales giving it the appearance of a conifer. Flowers are rare in cultivation. The winter gold form has golden bronze coloured tips during winter. Tolerant of extreme winter cold, but sometimes unhappy in humid areas, although winter gold appears longer lived than the type. Perfect for rock or pebble gardens or amongst dwarf conifers. Evergreen. 60 x 60cm.

HEBE CARNEA. Apparently not a natural species, but a garden hybrid which arose during the mid 19th century seemingly related to *H. speciosa*. Forms a multi-branched spreading shrub with slender branchlets densely covered with mid green, glabrous, 4 to 8cm, oblong leaves. Rosy purple flower spikes up to 9cm long by 25mm wide are produced during December and January, and often again during mid-winter. Inclined to be frost tender. An excellent flowering shrub for mild areas. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

HEBE CARNEA VARIEGATA. Like *H. carnea* in flower and form, but leaves are variegated grey green with a broad margin of cream and heavily suffused rose pink during autumn and winter. An excellent foliage plant for milder districts. Sometimes offered as *H. carnea* tricolor. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

HEBE CUPRESSIODES. A distinct and remarkable hebe of the whipcord group, forming a symmetrically rounded shrub with numerous thin, crowded, erect branchlets in vivid bright green. Small scale like leaves are few and far between, and the plant has a decided cypress like appearance. Seldom flowers in gardens, but worth growing for its neat, shapely form. If it blooms, the plant appears to be shrouded in a pale blue mist as myriads of tiny flowers open up on the tips of each branch. As the plant ages, an annual light pruning or thinning will help maintain neatness. Water occasionally during dry periods. Ideal for rock or pebble gardens. Found on river flats, terraces and sub-alpine regions of the South Island. *Cupressioides* — like cypress. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

HEBE DIOSMIFOLIA. A delightful, much branched dwarf shrub found naturally in the North Island from North Kaipara to North Cape. Forms a low, spreading bush with close set leaves, 2cm long, dark green above and paler beneath. Flowers in flattened heads are pale lavender, produced freely from mid-August to November. A neat and most attractive dwarf flowering shrub. *Diosmifolia* — leaves like *diosma*. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

HEBE ELLIPTICA. Extremely hardy species found on the western shoreline of both islands from Cape Egmont southwards, growing to within a few metres of highwater mark, and withstanding gales and salt spray. In cultivation it forms a spreading bush with elliptic, 2 to 4cm, somewhat fleshy leaves, dark green and shining. White to pale violet flowers produced from November to March are larger than most hebes. Commences blooming when quite young. Hardy throughout the country, and ideal for exposed coastal gardens or windy places. *Elliptica* — about twice as long as wide with curved sides. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

HEBE FRANCISCANA BLUE GEM. A hybrid between *H. speciosa* and the Falkland Island form of *H. elliptica* which originated during the mid 19th century, and introduced to New Zealand as *Veronica lobellioides*. *H. blue gem* is a handsome multi-branched, spreading shrub with 4 to 8cm oval leaves, dark green and shining. Violet flowers in dense spikes appear from late November to January, and usually again during autumn. An excellent garden shrub withstanding salt laden winds and considerable drought. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

HEBE FRANCISCANA WAIREKA. Leaves broadly margined and overlaid with creamy yellow. A beautiful low growing foliage shrub, maintaining its leaf colour throughout the year. Produces large spikes of violet blue flowers during summer and autumn. Evergreen. 75 x 75cm.

HEBE HARTIL. Hybrid cultivar of unknown parentage, forming a slender, prostrate, spreading shrub with small, 12mm, lanceolate leaves and loose spikes of mauve flowers from early November to December. Useful in rock gardens, or for spilling over walls. Grow in full sun or semi-shade. Evergreen. 10 x 75cm.

HEBE HECTORI DEMISSA. *H. hectori* is a whipcord type abundant in Fiordland and western Otago at altitudes of 1200 to 1800 metres. It has stout, rather erect branches in rich yellowish brown tonings unusual in whipcords. *H. demissa* is a low, spreading plant, usually no more than 25cm high, found in South Island mountainous regions inhabiting moist banks near streams. An excellent plant for moist rock gardens enjoying the shade of large rocks during summer. *Demissa* — weakly pendulous. Evergreen. 25 x 75cm.

HEBE INSPIRATION. A New Zealand hybrid between *H. speciosa* and *H. diosmifolia*. Forms a neat, compact rather spreading shrub with oblong, 3cm, dark green, shining leaves. Petunia purple flowers in rounded clusters appear during November and December, and again in late winter. A most worthwhile dwarf shrub, ideal for beds or borders or pebble gardens. Tolerant of coastal conditions. Evergreen. 75 x 75cm.

HEBE MACEWENII. Forms a somewhat compact shrub with erect growth, dark stems and small, glaucous, 15mm, narrow lanceolate, thickish leaves. Simple lateral flowers are lavender blue to pale violet produced during December. Attractive glaucous foliaged dwarf shrub. Apparently of hybrid origin, and related to *H. pimelioides*. Evergreen. 45 x 45cm.

HEBE MACROCARPA LATISEPALA. Found in the regions of Great and Little Barrier Islands, Whangarei Heads and Coromandel Peninsula. An erect, rather stiffly branched shrub with narrow oblong leaves 8 to 10cm long, dark green with a dull gloss, and slightly fleshy. Rich, deep purple flowers are produced from July to December in dense racemes 10cm long by 25mm wide. An extremely handsome and hardy shrub. *Macrocarpa* — large fruited. *LatisePALA* — wide sepals. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

HEBE OBTUSATA. Semi-prostrate or spreading species occurring on Auckland's west coast between Manukau Heads and Muriwai. Has reddish to purple stems, broadly oblong leaves up to 5cm long, yellowish green, somewhat fleshy and quite glabrous. Pale mauve flowers prominently displayed persist from January throughout winter when frosts are not severe, although the plant is quite hardy in most districts. A useful and charming shrub, ideal for growing over walls or banks, or for ground cover, preferring exposure to the elements rather than coddling. *Obtusata* — blunted. Evergreen. 45 x 75cm.

HEBE ODORA. Naturally an inhabitant of mountain regions of the North, South, Stewart and Auckland Islands, usually in wet areas on river flats and ascending up to 1400 metres. Forms a rounded, ball shaped bush with yellowish green young stems and small, dark green, buxus like leaves, broadly oval, about 2cm long, dark green and very glossy. Conical shaped flower heads are white, and appear for many weeks from mid-October. A neat, symmetrical shrub tolerant of most soils or locations, and very hardy. Light pruning or shearing after flowering preserves shape and encourages better floral displays. *Odora* — fragrant. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

HEBE PARVIFLORA. Found in forest margins on stream sides in both islands. Forms an almost dome shaped bush with slender branches with narrow, lanceolate leaves up to 7cm long by only 6mm wide. Foliage is coloured light green and has a very fresh appearance. Racemes of pale lilac flowers are produced in great profusion near the branch tips from December to February. Prefers a sunny location, and seems best suited to milder coastal regions. Grows in most well drained soils, and tolerant of coastal winds. Excellent screen shrub. Parviflora — small flowered. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

HEBE PIMELIOIDES. From the drier mountain regions in the South Island southwards from Marlborough. A charming species with slender, dark purplish stems, small, oval, glaucous leaves less than 1cm long, and masses of bluish purple flowers in long racemes. Very hardy and good for rock or pebble gardens, beds or borders. Prefers well drained soil in semi-shade and light pruning after flowering to induce compact growth. Pimelioides — like pimelia. Evergreen. 30 x 75cm.

HEBE PINGUIFOLIA. A small prostrate shrublet found in sub-alpine scrub and rocky places in the drier eastern mountain areas of the South Island. Rather stout branches with prominent old leaf scars. Small, oval, thick and glabrous leaves about 1cm long, are glaucous on both sides often with reddish margins. White flowers appear from October to March. A handsome plant for form and foliage, useful in rock or pebble gardens, informal edgings. Perfectly hardy, preferring full sun and dry soil conditions. Pinguifolia — fat leaves. Evergreen. 25 x 75cm.

HEBE RECURVA. Multi-branched low spreading shrub from rocky places along streams and rivers in north west Nelson. Narrow, lanceolate leaves up to 5cm long, glaucous on both sides and glabrous. Flowers are pink in bud opening white, and appear during December and January. Distinguished by its low, compact habit, narrow glaucous leaves and free flowering capabilities. Hardy, preferring good drainage and full sun. Recurva — curved backwards. Evergreen. 60 x 75cm.

HEBE RIGIDULA. Another procumbent shrublet usually inhabiting streambeds and rocky places in the northern Marlborough and Nelson areas. Has a neat growth habit with numerous erect or spreading branchlets, and 2cm, oval leaves, green with a dull gloss above and glaucous beneath. One of the most floriferous hebes, it almost completely hides the foliage behind a mass of foamy white blossom during December and January. A delightful dwarf shrub, quite hardy, preferring semi-shade. Rigidula — rather stiff. Evergreen. 45 x 75cm.

HEBE SPECIOSA. The most beautiful species. Forms a rounded, bushy shrub with 10cm, oval, rather fleshy, leaves, dark green and somewhat glossy. Large racemes of reddish purple or beetroot purple flowers appear for long periods from January to October. Long flowering season, depth of colour and handsome foliage places this hebe in a class of its own. Grows well in sun or shade, and is tolerant of drought and exposure to seaside conditions. Slightly frost tender. Originally found at the southern head of Hokianga Harbour, and occurs as far south as Pelorus Sound, although natural specimens are now rare. Various colour forms sometimes available. Speciosa — showy. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

HEBE SPECIOSA VARIEGATA. Similar to the type, but with foliage heavily variegated grey green, and pale grey green, broadly and irregularly margined and overlaid cream. Little of the basic dark green colour is evident. During the colder months, the younger leaves are heavily suffused with rosy pink. Rather more tender than *H. speciosa*. Sometimes offered as *H. speciosa tricolor*. Evergreen. 75 x 75cm.

HEBE STRICTA. Found in hilly and lowland country northwards from the Manawatu district. A rounded, bushy shrub with elliptic to lanceolate leaves up to 10cm long, deep green and with a dull gloss. White flowers occasionally bluish tinted appear in erect terminal racemes during summer. An excellent medium sized flowering shrub hardy in most areas. Stricta — erect. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1m.

HEBE VENUSTULA. Inhabits sub-alpine growth at elevations of from 750 to 1500 metres in North Island mountain regions. Oval leaves up to 2cm long, bright green and shining above with paler undersides. White or pale violet flowers appear from December to February. Forms a rounded bush which smothers itself in bloom. Grows in sun or shade, and very hardy. Prune lightly after flowering. Venustula — graceful. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

HEBE YOUNGII. A hybrid between *H. elliptica* and *H. pimelioides* named after James Young, a past curator of Christchurch Botanic Gardens. A low growing form with dark purplish stems, and lanceolate, 1cm, mid-green leaves with paler undersides. Violet flowers in 4cm panicles appear during November and December. A distinct cultivar, useful as a rock or pebble garden shrub, or for edging beds or borders. Perfectly hardy and easy to grow. Evergreen. 25 x 50cm.

HEIMERLIODENDRON

"PARA PARA" "BIRD CATCHER TREE"



HEIMERLIODENDRON BRUNNONIANUM. One of the few large leaved New Zealand natives which, by the appearance of their foliage, seem to suggest tropical origin. Its natural area is on the Kermadec and Three Kings Islands, and along the east coast of the North Island down to East Cape. Forms a small tree with smooth, deep green, oval pointed leaves 10 to 30cm long. Greenish flowers in terminal panicles up to 10cm across are followed by five ribbed, 2 to 3cm seed pods which are covered with a sweet gum. This adheres to the wings of small birds, either holding them captive or making them easy to catch. Useful as a bold foliage plant indoors, or semi-shady, warm, outdoor location. Genus named after a Dr Heimerl. Brunnonianum is in honour of the 18 to 19th century botanist Robert Brown. Nyctaginaceae. Evergreen. 4 x 2m.

HEIMERLIODENDRON BRUNNONIANUM VARIEGATUM "Variegated Para Para." Perfectly shaped, broad oval leaves up to 25cm long, suspended on stiff, upright stems are marbled in three tones — two shades of green and warm cream at the edges to light up the whole combination. As the young leaves appear they are tender pink, adding a dramatic touch to the plant. For warm, semi-shady, frost free locations you will not find a more spectacular foliage plant, and they are just fantastic when grown in containers. Moisture and shade will help develop full colour. Use in tropical gardens, patios, courtyards, entryways, woodland gardens, containers for indoors, etc. Evergreen. 3 x 2m.

HETEROMELES



"CHRISTMAS BERRY"

"CALIFORNIAN MAY BUSH"

HETEROMELES ARBUTIFOLIA. Evergreen shrub or small tree native to southern California. Forms a dense, multi-stemmed specimen with thick lanceolate, leathery, glossy, dark green leaves from 5 to 10cm long with bristle pointed teeth. Small white flowers in 15cm terminal panicles during summer are followed by bright red clusters of berries which are relished by birds. Plant in loose soil with good drainage. Extremely drought tolerant, but responds to summer watering. Can be pruned to form a single trunked tree, and will improve berry production if trimmed annually to encourage an abundance of new growths. Good for screens or covering dry banks. Genus named from the Greek heteros — different, and melon — apple. Arbutifolia — with leaves like arbutus. Rosaceae. Evergreen. 3 x 2m.

HIBBERTIA

"GUINEA FLOWER"



HIBBERTIA CUNEIFORMIS. A genus of about 100 species named after George Hibbert, a distinguished patron of botany during the 18th and 19th centuries. Apart from a few from Madagascar, they are native to Australia, mostly shrubby plants. Cuneiformis meaning in the form of a wedge, is an upright shrub from western Australia with 25mm leaves which taper to the stalk. Bright yellow, five petalled, 4cm, open cup shaped flowers are produced freely during spring amongst the crowded uppermost leaves. Plant in sunny, well drained position in light to medium soil. Quite hardy and tolerant of coastal conditions. Dilleniaceae. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

HIBISCUS



derived from hibiskos — Greek name for the marshmallow. Hibiscus is an extensive genus comprising over 150 species of herbs, shrubs and trees, mostly native to the tropics with a few from temperate regions. The colourful tropical hibiscus, so popular in warmer, northern and coastal New Zealand gardens are cultivars of the Chinese species *H. rosa sinensis*. Literally thousands of cultivars and hybrids have been introduced throughout the world, and new colours and types are adding their way into New Zealand gardens every year.

A few of the more vigorous, larger growing varieties are quite tolerant of extremes, but generally hibiscus have a number of basic requirements for successful culture, among the most important being good drainage, full sun, protection from strong wind, shelter from frost, and deep summer watering. As more hibiscus failures can be attributed to wet feet than to frost damage, drainage is most important. If you dug a hole 50cm deep and as wide, and filled it up with water, it should have drained completely in little more than an hour if the drainage is adequate. In areas where this test would fail, and to provide drainage would entail excessive work or expense, plant hibiscus in raised beds or containers. An ideal situation is against masonry walls, particularly where overhanging eaves provide shelter from excessive rain and frost.

Prune hibiscus during late winter, vigorous varieties fairly hard, and others more lightly. Flower production can be increased by occasional pinching during the growth period. Feed monthly with a well balanced fertiliser from September to early March, but allow growth to harden over the winter period. Frequent deep waterings during dry spells will result in healthy bushes and abundant bloom. Control aphids with Pestmaster, and scale with All Purpose Spraying Oil. Hibiscus are amongst the most desirable shrubs. They show up beautifully against modern stained timber walls and fences. Plant them singly or in groups, in patio or pool areas. They highlight mixed borders, and provide colourful screens, and of course, the flowers are perfect for indoors. All tropical hibiscus are evergreen. Malvaceae.

HIBISCUS ADELE MILLER. Hawaiian. Rich dark chrysanthemum with crimson streaked white. Giant single flower. 1 x 1m.

HIBISCUS AGNES GAULT. Fijian. Bright satin rose pink. Large, single flower. The largest flowered Fijian variety. Vigorous upright grower. Rounded foliage. Award of Garden Excellence 1966. 2.5 x 1.5m.

HIBISCUS ANN MILLER. Hawaiian. Light to medium pink, occasionally shaded white. Giant single flower. 1 x 1m.

HIBISCUS APRICOT PARADE. Hawaiian. Bright apricot orange with maroon throat. Medium to large, double. Strong upright growth. 2 x 1.5m.

HIBISCUS APRICOT QUEEN. Fijian. Rich apricot with red throat. Medium, single flower. Distinctive glossy, deep green foliage. Attractive bushy habit. 1.5 x 1.5m.

HIBISCUS AUGIE MILLER. Hawaiian. Bronze to burnt orange with yellow shadings and a prominent maroon central zone. Giant single ruffled flowers. 1 x 1m.

HIBISCUS BOBBY BOOTH. Hawaiian. Intense deep pink to red, darkening in the centre. Giant single bloom with heavy substance. 1 x 1m.

HIBISCUS BURGUNDY BLUSH. Hawaiian. Deep burgundy throat, fading to outer edges. Large single. Very compact growth. Free flowering. 1 x 1m.

HIBISCUS BUTTERFLY WINGS. Fijian. Ivory with a central flush of pink giving "mother of pearl" effect. Medium to large, fully double. Erect grower. 2 x 1.5m.

HIBISCUS CAMEO QUEEN. Fijian. Primrose yellow shading to cream in the centre. Giant single ruffled bloom. Very free flowering, compact, wide spreading bush. 1 x 1.5m.

HIBISCUS CARRIE. Hawaiian. Ivory with pink centre. Medium, single bloom. Delicate colourings. 1 x 1m.

HIBISCUS CHESTER FROW. Hawaiian. Light to medium red splashed white. Medium, single flower. Very free flowering. 1 x 1m.

HIBISCUS CHRISTINE PHILLIPS. Hawaiian. Medium orange with white veinings. Giant single flower. Outstanding colour. Not a profuse bloomer. 1 x 1m.

HIBISCUS COMET. Hawaiian. Rich golden yellow with white eye. Small single, heavily ruffled, spectacular flowers. Strong grower. 1 x 1m.

HIBISCUS CONQUEROR. Fijian. Buff apricot with crimson throat. Medium, single flower. Free blooming. 1.5 x 1m.

HIBISCUS CROMWELL. Hawaiian. White flushed pale pink. The nearest to white in tropical hibiscus. Large, single flower. 1 x 1m.

HIBISCUS CROWN OF BOHEMIA. Fijian. Golden yellow flushed orange with red eye. Medium, double bloom. Free flowering and attractive. 1.5 x 1m.

HIBISCUS DANIELLE. Hawaiian. Light to medium claret. Large, single flowers with crimped petals. 1 x 1m.

HIBISCUS D. J. O'BRIEN. Fijian. Bright orange tangerine with reddish throat. Large, double flowers with ruffled petals. Vigorous and very free flowering. 1.5 x 1.5m.

HIBISCUS ELDORADO. Fijian. Rich golden yellow with reddish throat. Medium, double blooms with ruffled central petals. 1.5 x 1m.

HIBISCUS FIJI FLAME. Fijian. Tangerine scarlet with primrose spotted throat. Medium, single blooms. Apparently everblooming. 2 x 1.5m.

HIBISCUS FIREDANCE. Hawaiian. Orange yellow with scarlet shadings. Large, semi-double blooms. Most striking. 1 x 1m.

HIBISCUS FLAME. Hawaiian. Flame red and orange in vibrant hues. Giant, single, heavy textured blooms. 1 x 1m.

HIBISCUS GOLDEN BELLE. Hawaiian. Pure rich bright golden yellow. Giant, single flowers. Magnificent and irresistible. 1 x 1m.

HIBISCUS HAWAIIAN SUNSET. Hawaiian. Intense rose pink in the centre, shading to golden yellow at the edges. Giant, single bloom frilled and ruffled. 1 x 1m.

HIBISCUS HAYWOOD. Hawaiian. Deep bright pink. Giant, 20cm single blooms. Most prominent colour. 1 x 1m.

HIBISCUS HULA BLUES. Hawaiian. Magenta red with white eye and veinings. Large, single ruffled flower. 1 x 1m.

HIBISCUS ISLAND EMPRESS. Fijian. Deep cerise pink with deeper centre. Medium, semi-double flowers. Blooms most freely. Compact grower. 1.5 x 1m.

HIBISCUS JEAN KAPLON. Hawaiian. Creamy pink to buff with reddish throat. Giant, single heavy textured flowers. 1 x 1m.

HIBISCUS JOHN F. KENNEDY. Hawaiian. Golden brown to apricot with carmine eye. Giant, single with overlapping petals. 1 x 1m.

HIBISCUS KITTY BEEBE. Hawaiian. Smoky lavender mauve enlivened with pink. Giant, single rounded flowers with wide petals. Outstanding. 1 x 1m.

HIBISCUS KUIMALA. Hawaiian. Burnt orange with red centre. Giant, single flower. 1 x 1m.

HIBISCUS LADY FERGUSSON. Hawaiian. Clear yellow with large white eye. Large, single flower. Pleasing clean appearance. 1 x 1m.

HIBISCUS LAMBERTII. Fijian. Rich crimson in bud opening to glowing crimson scarlet. Medium, full double. Somewhat less vigorous but most desirable. 1 x 1m.

HIBISCUS LOLLIPOP. Hawaiian. Bright medium pink. Medium, single flower. Strong upright growth. 1 x 1m.

HIBISCUS MADONNA. Hawaiian. Palest pink, almost white with red eye and veinings. Giant, single flower. Very beautiful. 1 x 1m.

HIBISCUS MARGARET OKONO. Hawaiian. Lavender pink with reddish eye. Giant, 20cm single flowers. 1 x 1m.

HIBISCUS MISS HAWAIIAN. Hawaiian. Vibrant orange. giant, semi-double heavily ruffled flower. 1 x 1m.

HIBISCUS MOLLY CUMMINGS. Hawaiian. Very dark velvet red almost black. Giant, single flowers. Unusual and most charming. 1 x 1m.

HIBISCUS MOTT SMITH. Hawaiian. Glowing bright rose pink. Giant, 20cm single, heavy textured flower. 1.5 x 1.5m.

HIBISCUS MRS HORTON. Fijian. Bright orange red. Large, fully double blooms. Vigorous, free flowering and easy to grow. 1.5 x 1m.

HIBISCUS MYSTIQUE. Hawaiian. brilliant tangerine red. Large, 18cm, semi-double to peony type blooms. Unique flower form and colour. 1 x 1m.

- HIBISCUS NATHAN CHARLES.** Hawaiian. Rich carmine crimson. Giant, single flower with heavily crimped, ruffled and overlapping petals. Outstanding. 1 x 1m.
- HIBISCUS OLD GOLD.** Hawaiian. Rich glowing golden yellow to apricot. Giant, single flowers. Has a glow suggestive of molten brass. 1 x 1m.
- HIBISCUS PALI KING.** Hawaiian. Apricot shaded pink edged yellow ochre. Large, semi-double flower. 1 x 1m.
- HIBISCUS ROOSEVELT HIGH.** Hawaiian. Flaming orange to golden yellow with red shadings. Large, semi-double. Central petals yellow. 1 x 1m.
- HIBISCUS SANDY CHUN.** Hawaiian. Bright yellow with red eye and central veining. Giant, single ruffled blooms. Free flowering and vigorous. 1 x 1m.
- HIBISCUS SAPPHIRE.** Hawaiian. Golden yellow with red eye. Giant, single ruffled blooms. Very striking. 1 x 1m.
- HIBISCUS SCHIZOPETALUS.** East African. Brilliant orange red. Medium, 8cm single flowers with deeply cut and lobed reflexing petals and long style protruding 6cm beyond the flower. Growth habit more open than the usual hibiscus. Branchlets are pendulous and flowers carried gracefully on long slender stems. Schizopetalus — with cut petals. Evergreen. 2.5 x 2m.
- HIBISCUS SIMMONDS RED.** Fijian. Bright tomato red with pink eye. Large, single flower. Strong vigorous grower. 1.5 x 1m.
- HIBISCUS SINENSIS.** Fijian. Bright scarlet. Medium, single flowers. Extremely vigorous, free flowering and hardy. 2.5 x 2m.
- HIBISCUS SUNSHINE.** Hawaiian. Pale orange and red. Medium, double flower. Strong upright grower. 2 x 1.5m.
- HIBISCUS SURFRIDER.** Hawaiian. Rich apricot to orange tonings with red eye. Giant, single blooms with heavy texture. 1 x 1m.
- HIBISCUS SUVA QUEEN.** Fijian. Bright cerise shot with deep rose pink. Large, fully double flowers. Vigorous growers and extremely free flowering. 2.5 x 2m.
- HIBISCUS TANGO.** Hawaiian. Bright iridescent orange to brick red with deeper red eye. Giant single blooms. 1 x 1m.

HIBISCUS SYRIACUS

"ROSE OF SHARON"

Although the name implies that Rose of Sharon is of Syrian origin, it apparently has never been found growing wild there, and is actually thought to be native to China and India. Although lacking the flamboyance of tropical hibiscus, because of its hardiness in cold climates, it is a valuable garden shrub. Vigorous, upright growth with numerous slender stems. Deep green leaves, often three lobed and coarsely toothed, are 7 to 10cm long. Although deciduous, its erect, bare stems have considerable winter charm. Flowers appear throughout summer and autumn in "hollyhock" style, when other shrubs in flower are scarce. They are tolerant of neglect, but benefit from annual pruning during winter. Cut back the previous season's growth to two buds. This will preserve shape, and encourage more and better flowers. Malvaceae.

- HIBISCUS SYRIACUS COELESTIS.** Single, light violet blue flowers with reddish base. Deciduous. 2 x 1.30m.
- HIBISCUS SYRIACUS JEANNE D'ARC.** Semi-double, pure white flowers. Deciduous. 2 x 1.30m.
- HIBISCUS SYRIACUS WOODBRIDGE.** Single, rich rose pink blooms with carmine centre. Deciduous. 2 x 1.30m.

HOHERIA

"NEW ZEALAND LACEBARK" "HOHERE"

It is interesting to note that this splendid New Zealand native belongs to the same family as hibiscus, abutilon and many other old time garden favourites. Hoheria is adapted from the Maori name. The term lacebark refers to the lace like character of the netted, fibrous layer found beneath the outer bark. It has artistic tracery, and is beautifully perforated, and in bygone days has been employed for many

ornamental purposes such as trimming ladies' hats, basketwork, etc. Old time Maoris prepared the bark for use in tapa cloth worn by their chiefs. Because of its great strength it was also used for twine. Lacebarks present few cultural problems growing rapidly in most average garden conditions. If your plant gets ragged, cut it hard back. It will do it good, and the plant will soon re-clothe itself with vigorous, healthy growth. Unfortunately, it is a soil robber, and other plants prefer to keep their distance. Spray occasionally with Malathion or Pestmaster for caterpillars, and with Cuprox to control or prevent a gall disease which sometimes attacks, easily recognised by a lumpy growth which appears on twigs, and may distort some of the foliage. Cut off and burn affected parts, spray with Cuprox and feed the plant with blood and bone. Malvaceae.

- HOHERIA POPULNEA "Lacebark."** An extremely graceful evergreen, with slender branches and broad oval leaves up to 12cm long, fresh light green, prominently veined and sharply toothed. Growth habit, structure and foliage is very much like silver birch. Hoheria provides a magnificent floral display when in late summer through autumn it almost conceals its foliage with great masses of 2cm, beautiful starry, snow white flowers. Appears hardy in most districts, and tolerant of most garden conditions. Excellent for rapid screening, backgrounds, boundaries, groves, etc. Populnea — poplar like. Evergreen. 5 x 3m.

- HOHERIA POPULNEA ALBA VARIEGATA "White Variegated Lacebark."** Foliage of this handsome variety is heavily and irregularly margined creamy white, with young growths often tinged pink.
- 136** Most impressive either as a specimen, or amongst darker foliated evergreens. One of the finest variegated foliage shrubs. Evergreen. 3 x 2m.

- HOHERIA POPULNEA PURPUREA "Purple Lacebark."** Characteristic lacebark foliage somewhat larger and prominently coloured purple blue on the undersides. Particularly effective when leaves are rustling in the breeze. Flower stamens also blue. Evergreen. 3 x 2m.

- HOHERIA POPULNEA VARIEGATA "Golden Variegated Lacebark."** Showy form with slightly larger leaves prominently variegated creamy yellow. Extremely quick grower providing fast coverage for screens, backgrounds, boundaries, etc. Evergreen. 3 x 2m.

HOMOLANTHUS

"BLEEDING HEART TREE"

- HOMOLANTHUS POLYANDRUS.** The genus is named from the Greek homalos — smooth, and anthos — flower. H. polyandrus meaning with many stamens, is from Lord Howe Island. Forms an erect shrub with brown, smooth stems, alternate leaves are broadly ovate, clear glaucous green above, with rich wine purple undersides and stalks. Otherwise with similar characteristics to H. populifolius. Euphorbiaceae. Evergreen. 4 x 2.5m.

- HOMOLANTHUS POPULIFOLIUS.** Populifolius, meaning poplar leaved, is an interesting and attractive small tree known also as Queensland Poplar, although it actually belongs to the euphorbia family. Heart shaped leaves up to 12cm long on slender, red stalks are copper coloured when young, and have fine red margins. Foliage matures to deep green. Although an evergreen, many old leaves turn variegated shades of red before falling. Can be fully deciduous in cold climates. Clusters of purple seed capsules attract attention. Forms a branched, round headed bush. Prefers to avoid the hottest sun, and deep rich soil with adequate summer moisture. Unusual and interesting tree for fast screening. Evergreen. 4 x 3m.



Acacia baileyana "Golden Wattle" 18

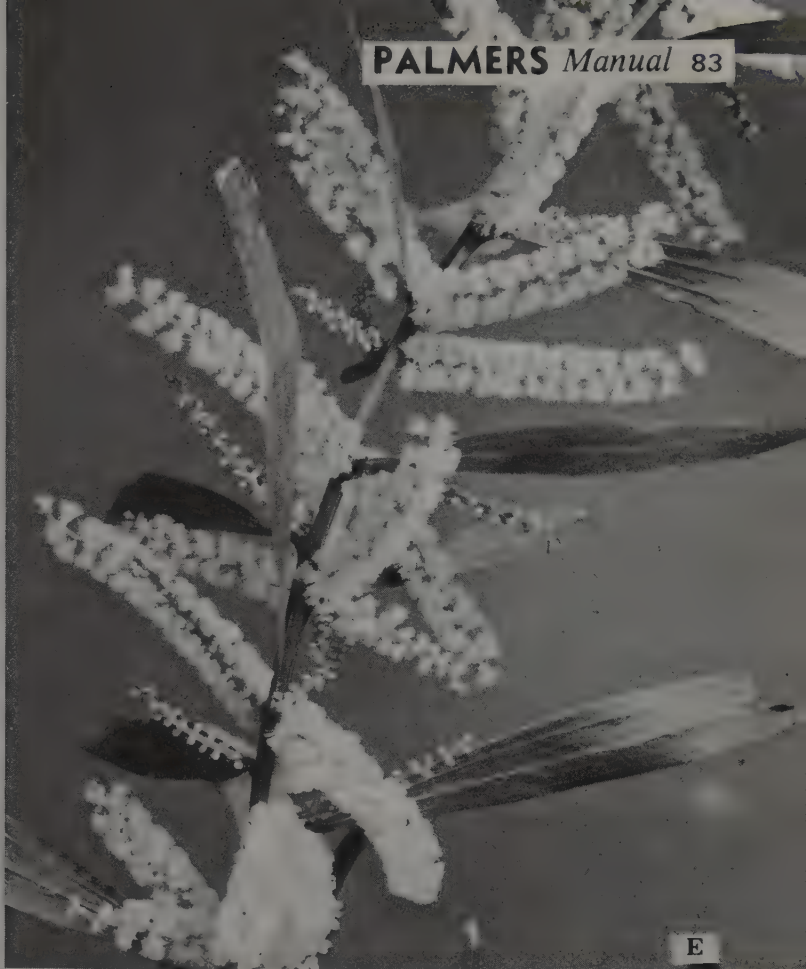


Acacia baileyana "Golden Wattle" 18



- (A) *Acacia podalyriifolia* "Mount Morgan Wattle" 18
- (B) *Acacia pravissima* "Alpine Wattle" 18
- (C) *Acacia baileyana* "Golden Wattle" 18
- (D) *Acacia leprosa* "Cinnamon Wattle" 18
- (E) *Acacia longifolia* "Sydney Golden Wattle" 18
- (F) *Acacia cultriformis* "Knife Leaf Wattle" 18
- (G) *Acacia verticillata* rewa "Rice's Wattle" 18







- (A) *Abelia grandiflora* "Glossy Abelia" 17
- (B) *Abutilon vitifolium* 17
- (C) *Abutilon darwinii* "Chinese Lantern" 17
- (D) *Ackama rosaefolia* "Makamaka" 20
- (E) *Acer palmatum dissectum* "Weeping Maple" 20
- (F) *Adenandra uniflora* "China Flower" 21
- (G) *Adenandra fragrans* "Rose China Flower" 20
- (H) *Asclepias physocarpa* "Swan Plant" 25
- (I) *Actinidia chinensis* "Chinese Gooseberry" 260
- (J) *Aesculus hippocastanum* "Horse Chestnut" 21





F



G



H



F



I



J



(A) *Agave americana marginata* "Century Plant" 21

(B) *Agave americana* "Century Plant" 21

(C) *Agave attenuata* "Century Plant" 21

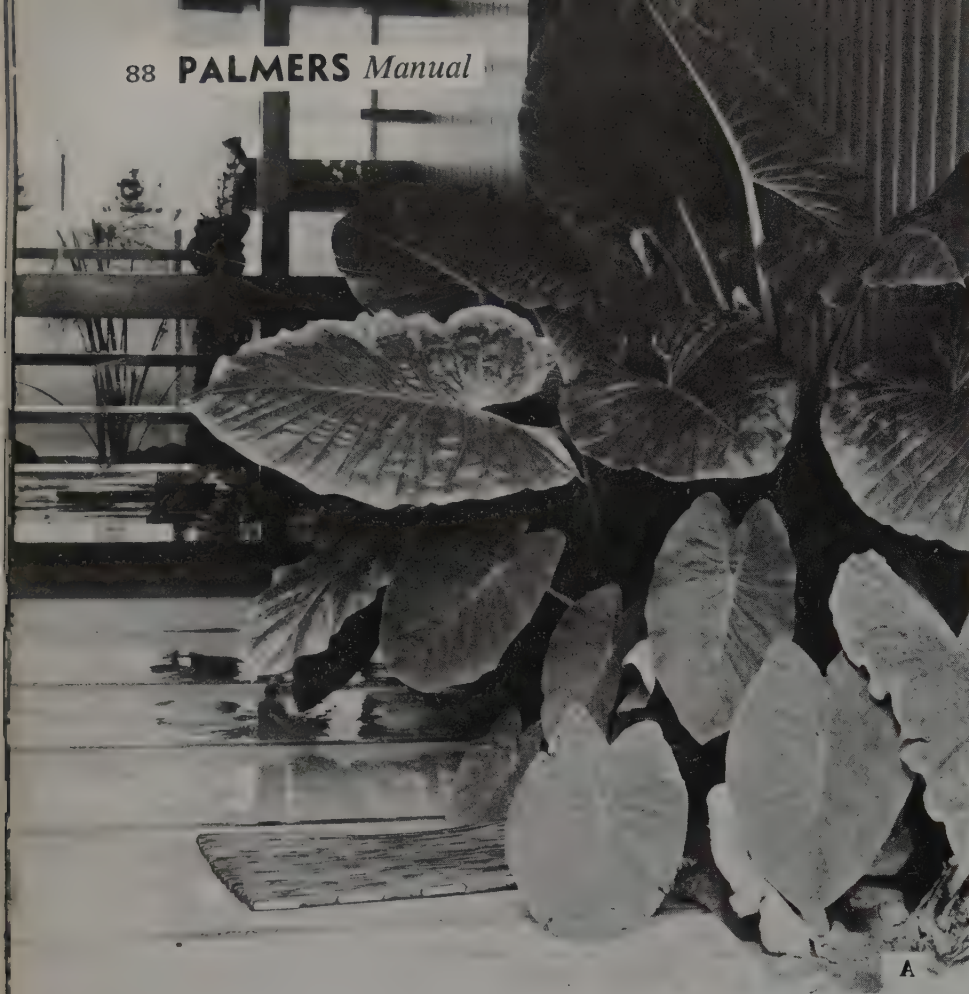
(D) *Agave victoriae-reginae* "Century Plant" 22

(E) *Agonis flexuosa* "Willow Myrtle" 22

(F) *Agonis juniperina* "Juniper Myrtle" 22







- (A) *Alocasia odora*
- (B) *Albizzia julibrissin* "Silk Tree" 22
- (C) *Alberta magna* "Mountain Alberta" 22
- (D) *Arenaria verna caespitosa* 24
- (E) *Araucaria araucana* "Monkey Puzzle" 24
- (F) *Araucaria heterophylla* "Norfolk Island Pine" 24







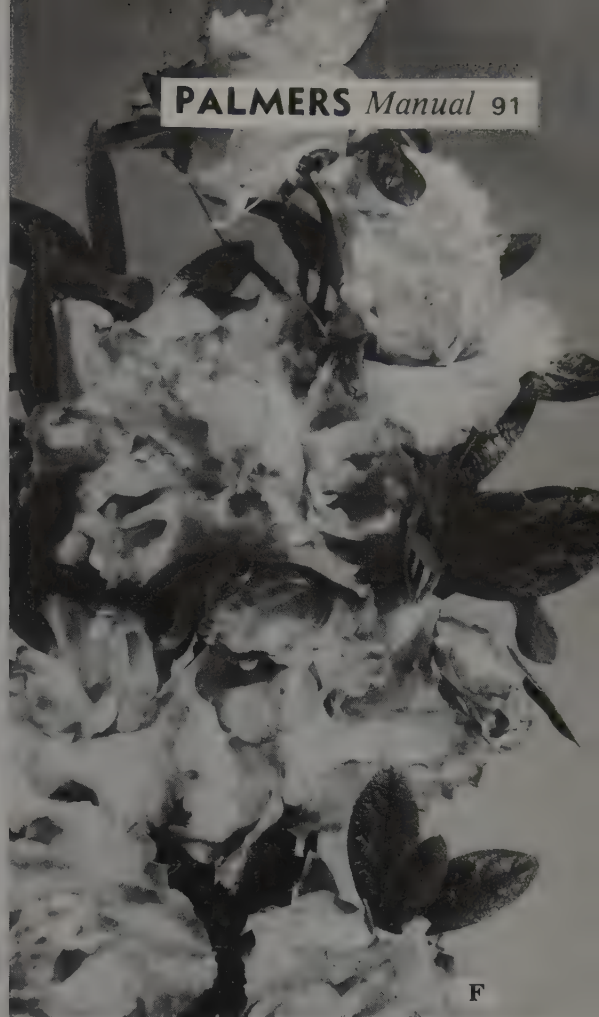


B

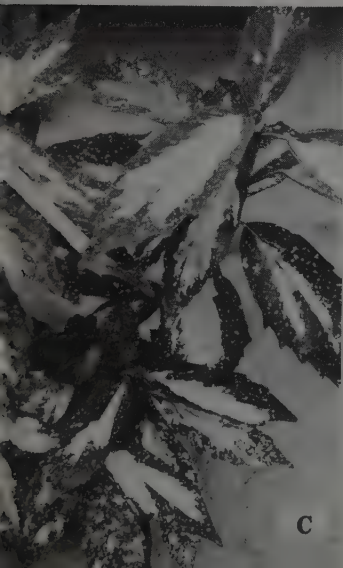
- Arthropodium cirrhatum*
"Reinga Lily" 24
- Disitochia elegans*
"Dutchman's Pipe" 260
- Macuba japonica picturata*
"Japanese Laurel" 25
- Walea indica salmonea* 26
- Walea kurume* 26
- Walea indica* Albert Elizabeth 26
- Walea* Anthony Koster hybrid 27



D



F



C



E



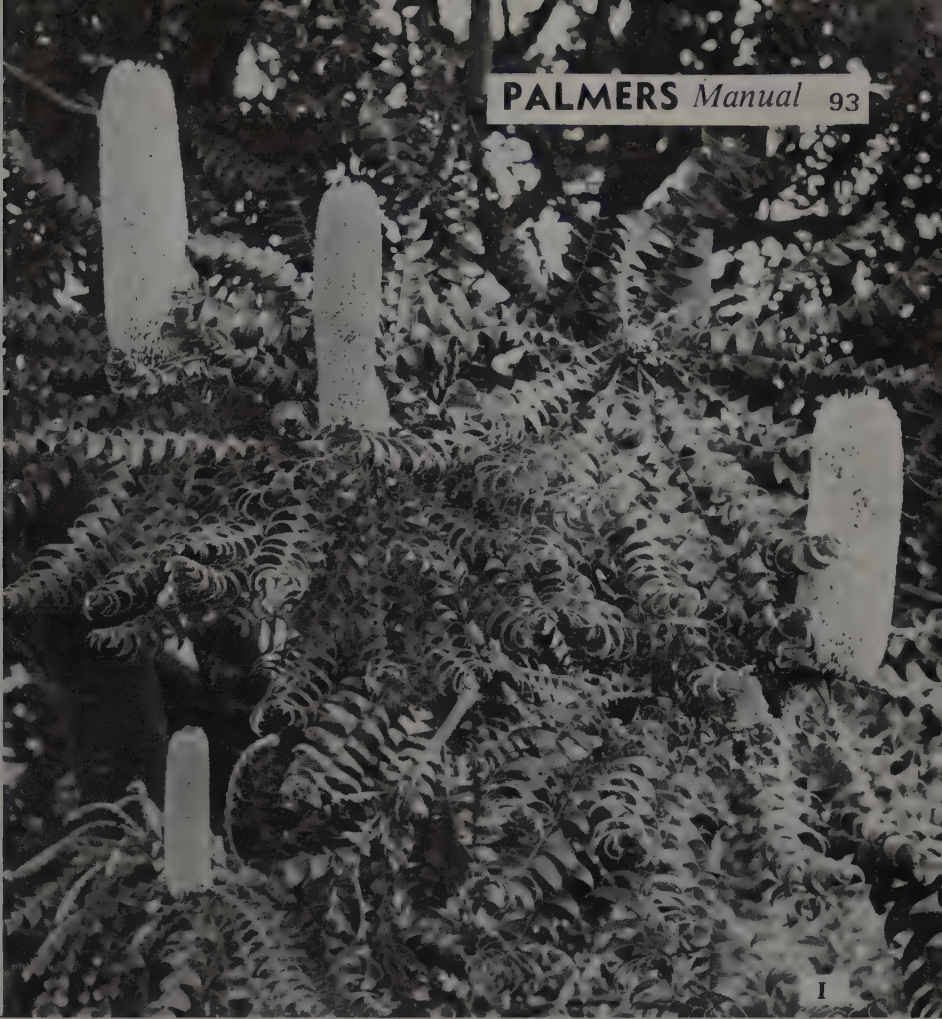
G

- (A) *Arundo donax*, variegata "Variegated Danubian Reed" 25
- (B) *Cordyline australis* "Cabbage Tree" 49
- (C) *Grevillea robusta* "Silky Oak" 74
- (D) *Juniperus media pfitzeriana aurea* "Golden Pfitzer" 196
- (E) *Coprosma repens* variegata "Mirror Plant" 48





H



I



H

Banksia collina "Hill Banksia" 28
Banksia ericaefolia "Heath Banksia" 28
Banksia integrifolia "Coast Banksia" 28
Banksia grandis "Great Coned Banksia" 28



- (A) *Bambusa oldhamii* "Oldham Bamboo" 28
- (B) *Beschorneria yuccoides* "Mexican Wonder Plant" 27
- (C) *Bambusa gracilis* "Fairy Bamboo" 27
- (D) *Backhousia citriodora* "Sweet Verbena Tree" 27
- (E) *Bauera sessiliflora* "River Rose" 29
- (F) *Beaufortia sparsa* "Swamp Brush Myrtle" 29
- (G) *Berberis darwinii* "Darwin Barberry" 29
- (H) *Berzelia lanuginosa* "Button Bush" 30
- (I) *Bougainvillea magnifica* *traillii* 261





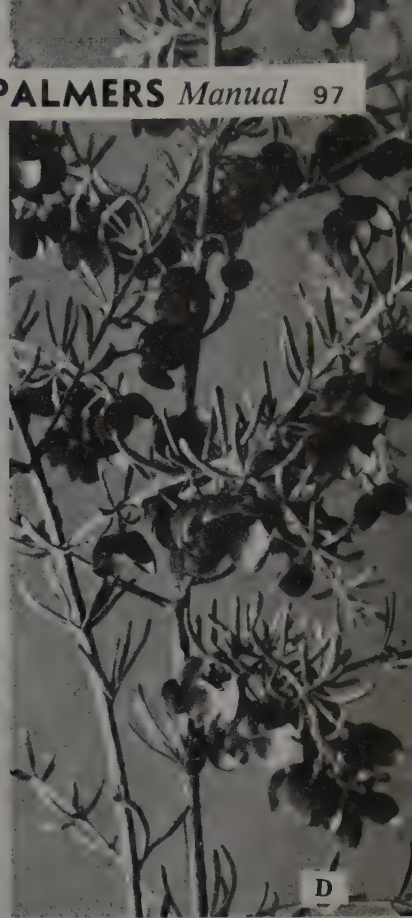


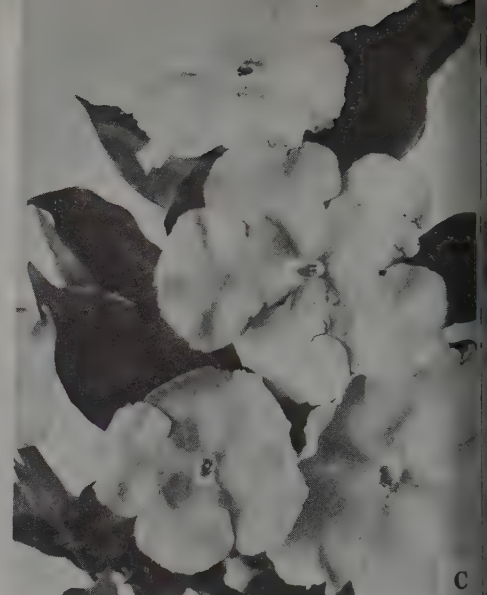
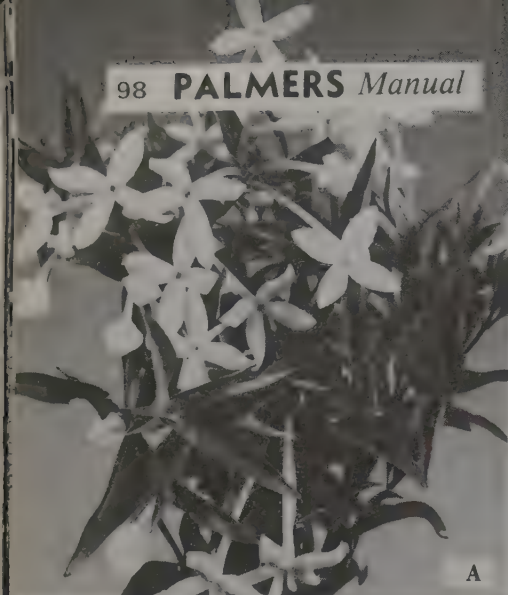
A



- (A) *Betula pendula* "Silver Birch" 30
- (B) *Boronia heterophylla* "Red Boronia" 31
- (C) *Boronia denticulata* "Toothed Boronia" 31
- (D) *Boronia megastigma* "Brown Boronia" 31
- (E) *Brachyglottis repanda purpurea* "Purple Rangiora"
- (F) *Pseudopanax lessonii* hybrid "Houpara" 235
- (G) *Phormium cookianum* "Mountain Flax" 220
- (H) *Hebe carnea variegata* "NZ Koromiko" 77







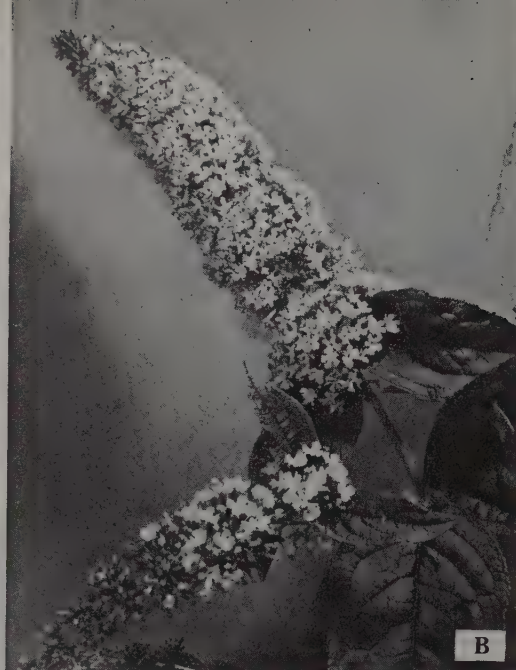
- (A) *Bouvardia humboldtii* "Scented Bouvardia" 31
 (B) *Brunia albiflora* 32
 (C) *Brunfelsia calycina eximea* "Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow" 32
 (D) *Billardiera longiflora* "Purple Apple Berry" 261
 (E) *Brassaia actinophylla* "Queensland Umbrella Tree" 32
 (F) *Miscanthus sinensis zebrinus* 212.







A

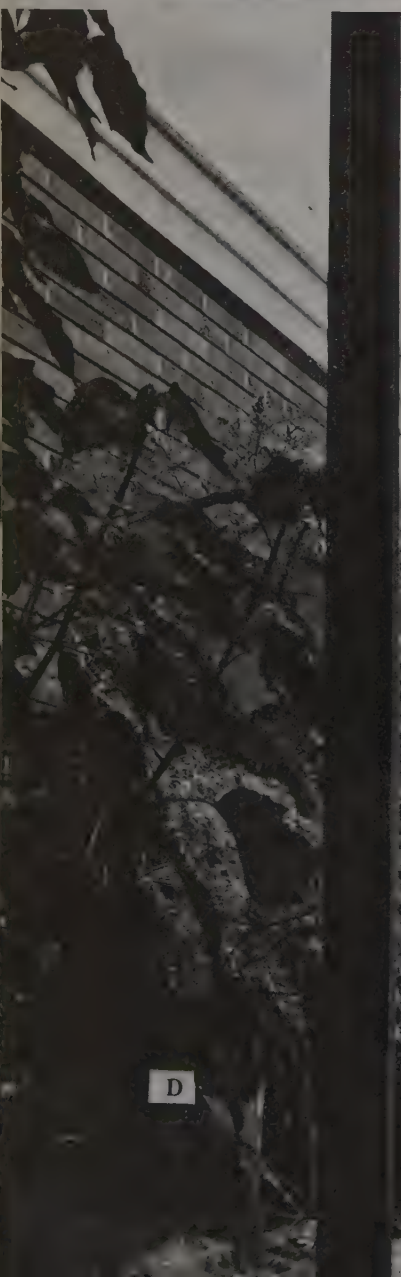


B



C

- (A) *Buddleia salvifolia* "Butterfly Bush" 33
 (B) *Buddleia davidii* "Butterfly Bush" 33
 (C) *Caesalpinia gilliesii* "Bird of Paradise Tree" 33
 (D) *Euphorbia pulcherrima* "Poinsettia" 68
 (E) *Phormium tenax alba variegata* "N.Z. Flax" 220
 (F) *Cordyline australis* "Cabbage Tree" 49



D

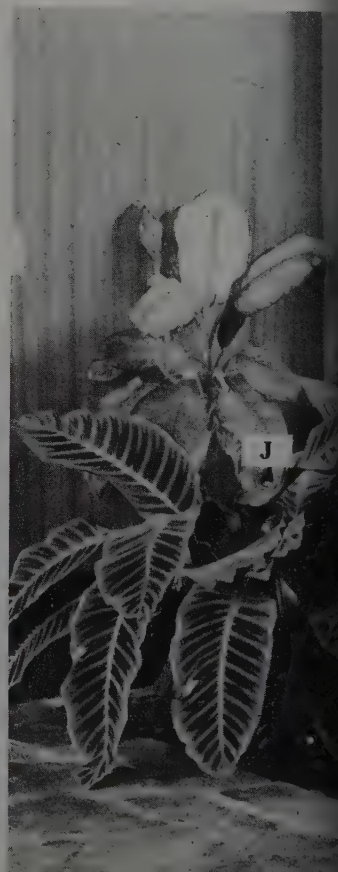


C



F

E



J



G



H



I

- (G) *Callicarpa dichotoma* "Chinese Beauty Berry" 33
 (H) *Calliandra pulcherrima* "Brazilian Flame Bush" 33
 (I) *Calluna vulgaris* H. E. Beale "Heather" 35
 (J) *Dieffenbachia* Rudolph Roehrs
 (K) *Calathea zebrina*
 (L) *Stromanthe sanguinea*
 (M) *Philodendron selloum* 220
 (N) *Calliandra portoricensis* "Snowflake Acacia" 33.

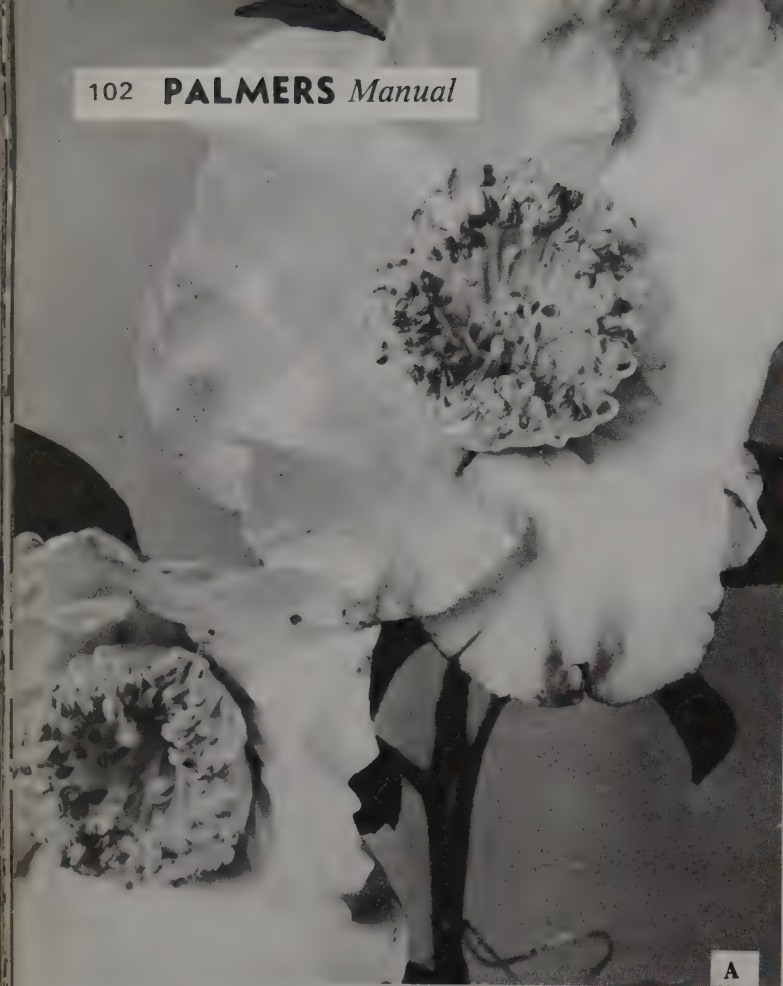


M

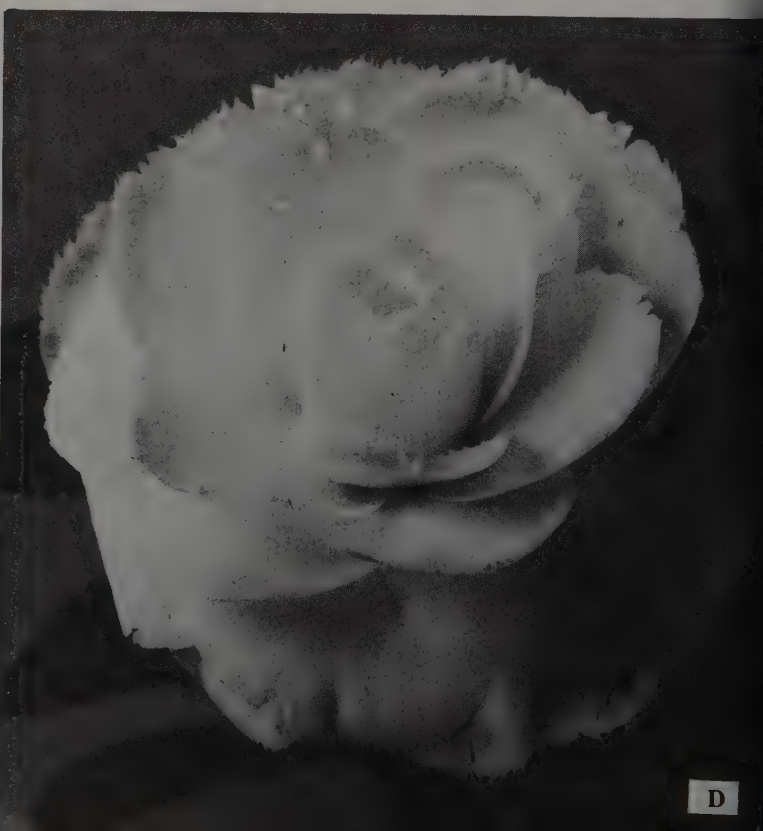
L



N

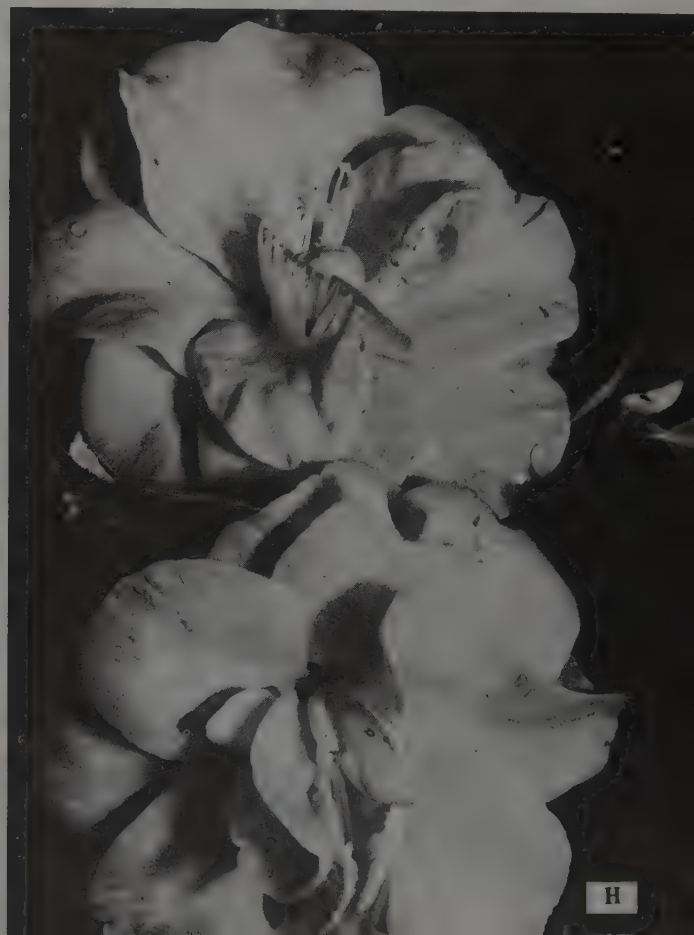


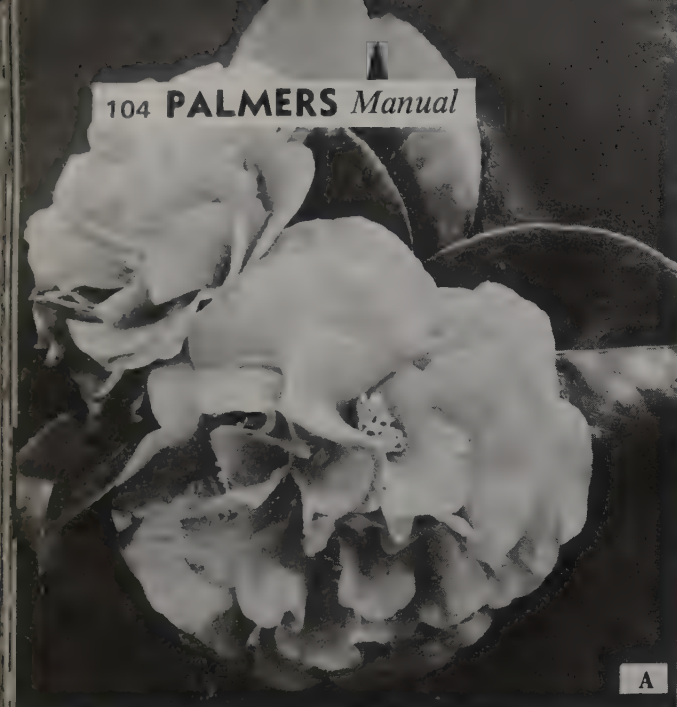
- (A) *Camellia japonica* single form 36
(B) *Camellia japonica* C. M. Wilson
(C) *Camellia japonica* Guilio Nuccio 38
(D) *Camellia japonica* fimbriata 37



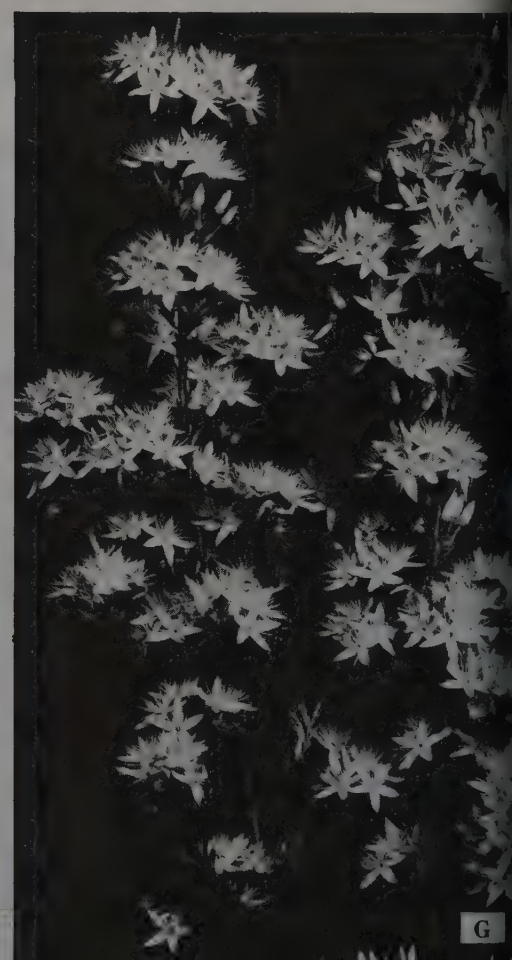
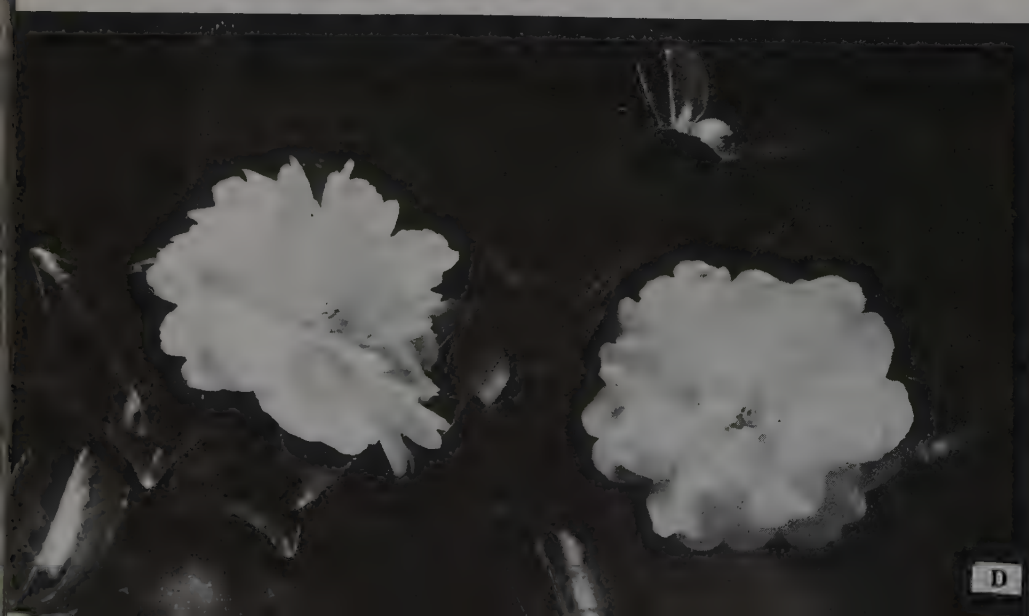


(E) *Camellia reticulata* Purple Gown 39
(F) *Camellia* hybrid Waterlily 39
(G) *Camellia* hybrid Elsie Jury 37
(H) *Camellia japonica* Midnight 38





- (A) *Camellia japonica* Tomorrow's Dawn 39
- (B) *Camellia reticulata* Captain Rawes 37
- (C) *Camellia sasanqua* Plantation Pink 39
- (D) *Camellia sasanqua* Moonlight 38
- (E) *Calocephalus brownii* "Silver Threads" 35



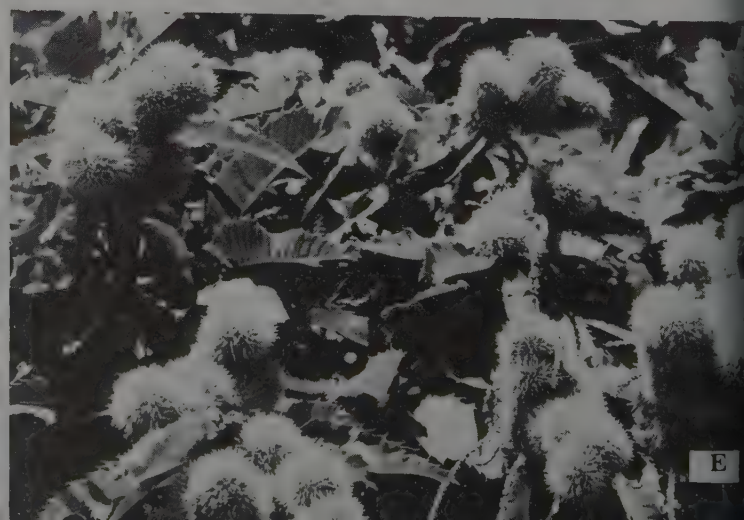


Callistemon citrinus splendens "Crimson Bottlebrush" 34
Calytrix sullivanii "Fringe Myrtle" 35
Campsis grandiflora "Chinese Trumpet Vine" 261
Cantus buxifolia "Sacred Flower of the Incas" 40
Canna hybrid "Indian Shot" 40





- (A) *Cassia corymbosa* John Ball "Buttercup Tree" 41
- (B) *Carex flagellifera* 40
- (C) *Cyperus papyrus* "Egyptian Papyrus" 56
- (D) *Cordyline baueri* 49
- (E) *Castanea sativa* "Spanish Chestnut" 41
- (F) *Casuarina cunninghamiana* "River Sheoke" 41



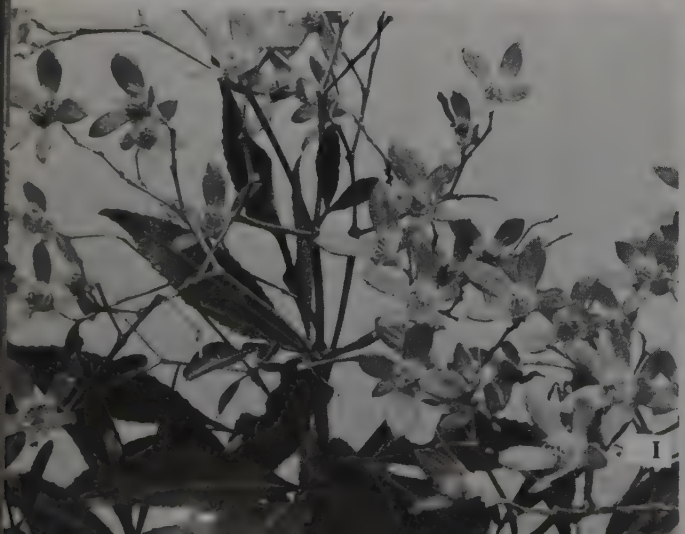
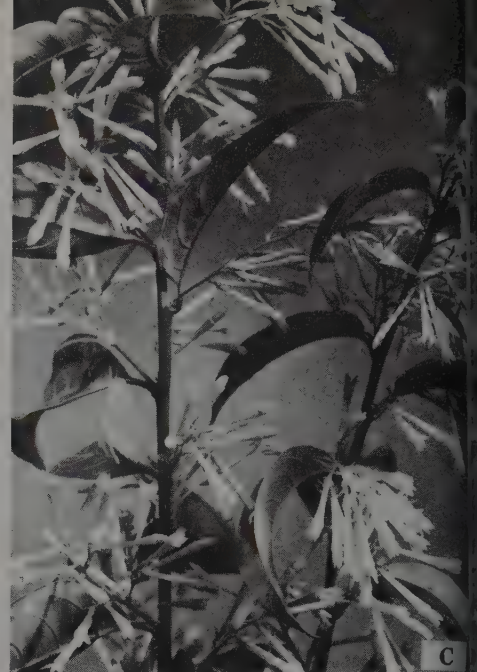


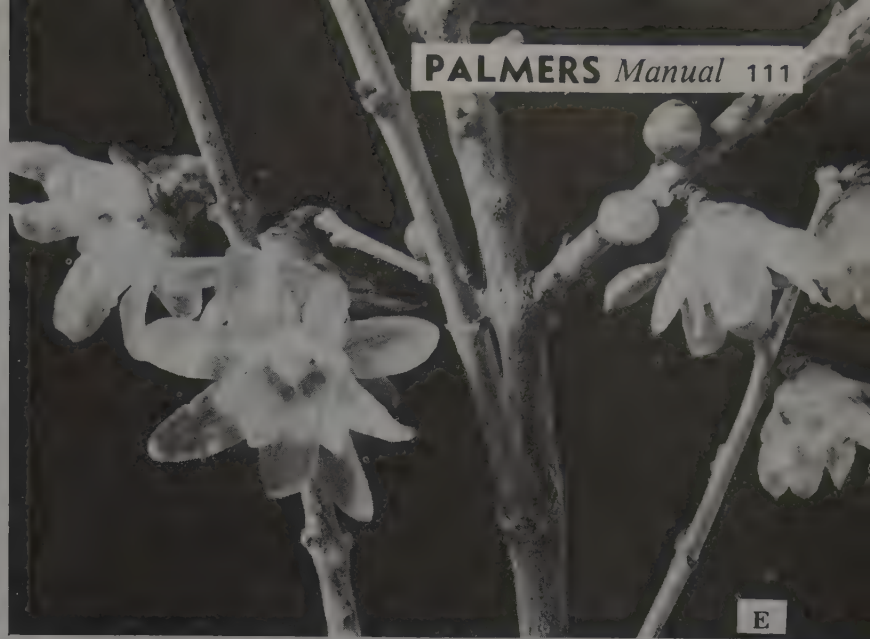


- (A) *Ceanothus papillosus roweanus* "California Lilac" 42
 (B) *Podalyria sericea* "Satin Bush" 227
 (C) *Ceratostigma willmottianum* "Chinese Plumbago" 43
 (D) *Cedrus atlantica glauca* "Blue Atlas Cedar" 43
 (E) *Cedrus deodara* "Indian Cedar" 43
 (F) *Cedrela sinensis* "Chinese Toon" 42





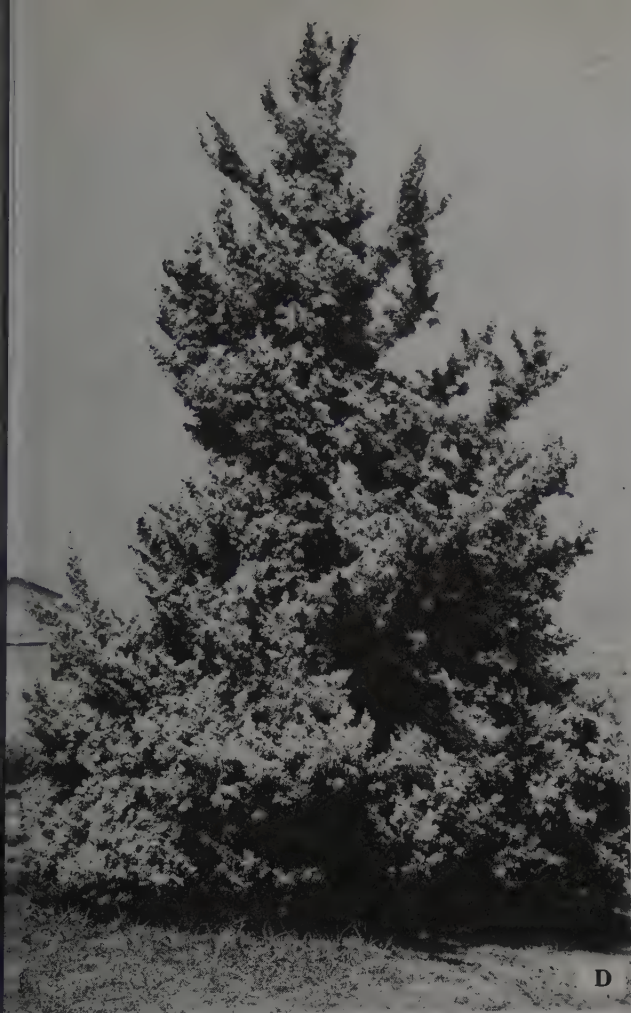




- ☐ *Cestrum aurantiacum* "Orange Cestrum" 44
- ☐ *Cestrum newellii* 44
- ☐ *Cestrum nocturnum* "Night Scented Jessamine" 44
- ☐ *Chianthus puniceus* "Red Kaka Beak" 47
- ☐ *Chimonanthus praecox* "Wintersweet" 45
- ☐ *Chaenomeles Falconet Charlot* "Flowering Quince" 44
- ☐ *Cercis siliquastrum* "Judas Tree" 43
- ☐ *Cistus purpureus* Brilliancy "Orchid Rock Rose" 47
- ☐ *Geratopetalum gummiiferum* "Sydney Christmas Bush" 43
- ☐ *Hoisya ternata* "Mexican Orange Blossom" 46
- ☐ *Merododron ugandense* "Blue Butterfly Bush" 47
- ☐ *Platylathra arborea* "Lily of the Valley tree" 47
- ☐ *Convolvulus mauritanicus* "Ground Morning Glory" 263
- ☐ *Convolvulus cneorum* 48





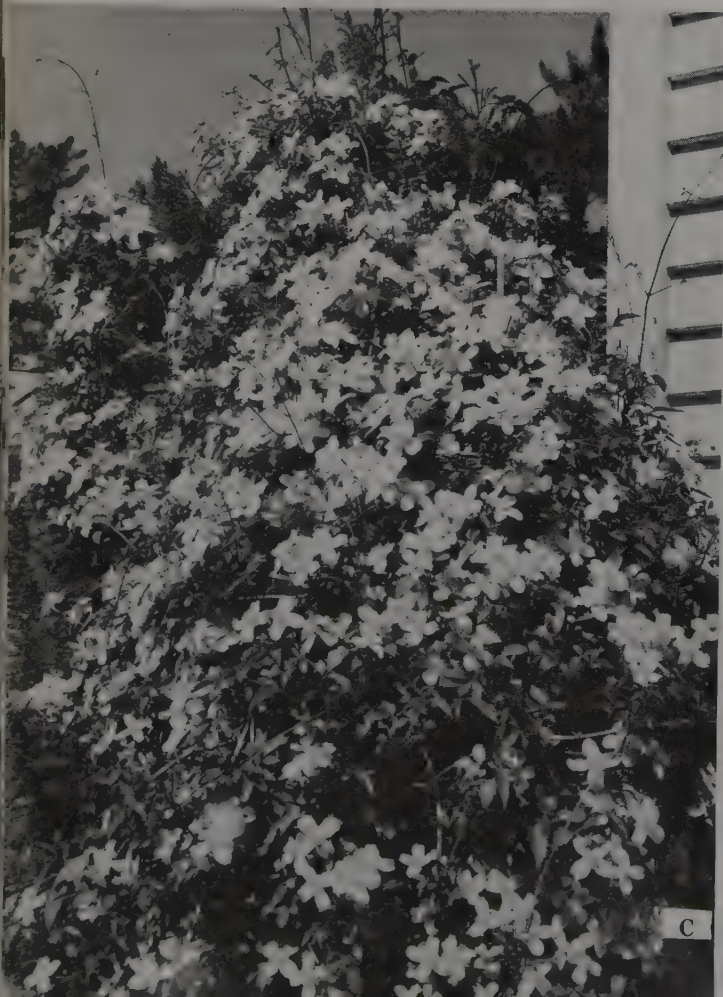


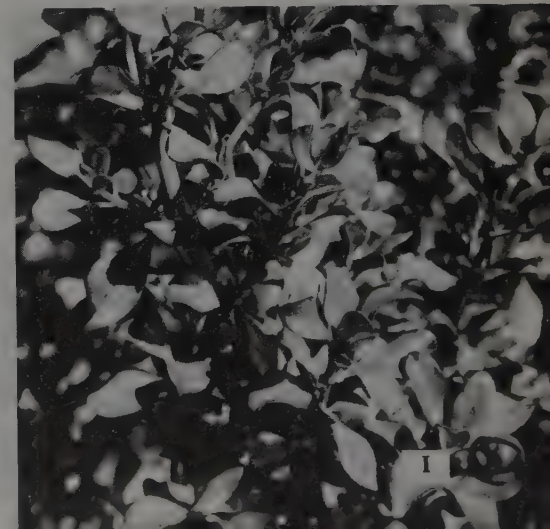
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* Boulevard 45
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* nana aurea "Dwarf Golden Hinoki" 45
- Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* erecta viridis "Upright Lawson" 44
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* tetragona aurea 45
- Chamaecyparis obtusa* cripssii "Golden Hinoki Cypress" 45
- Chamaecyparis pisifera* filifera aurea 45

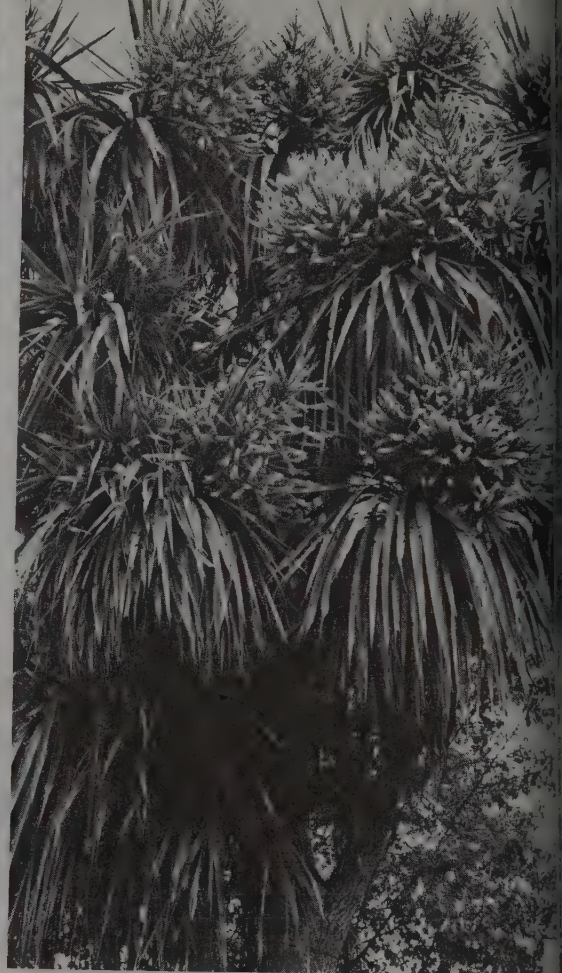
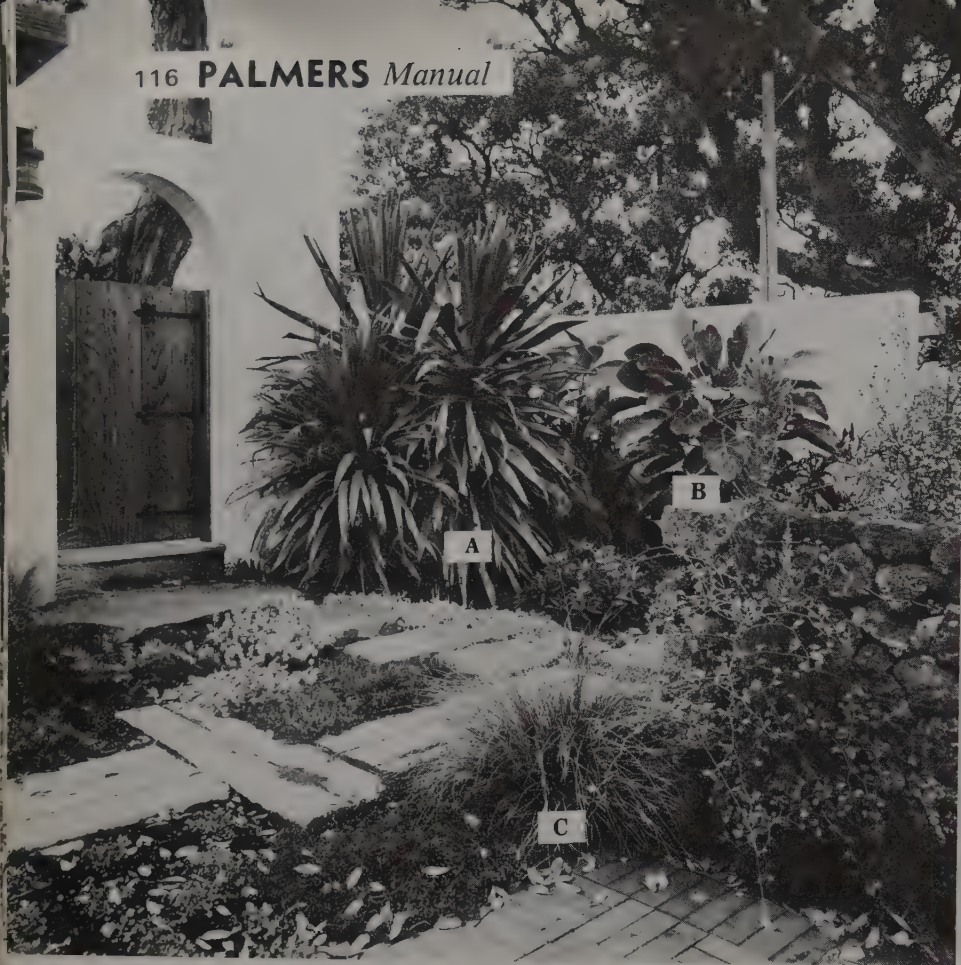




- (A) *Clivia miniata* "Kaffir Lily" 47
- (B) *Coleonema pulchrum* "Pink Diosma" 47
- (C) *Clematis montana rubens* "Pink Anemone Clematis" 262
- (D) *Clematis* Nellie Moser 262
- (E) *Clematis paniculata* "N.Z. Clematis" 262
- (F) *Coprosma repens* Marble King "Mirror Plant" 48
- (G) *Coprosma repens* variegata "Mirror Plant" 48
- (H) *Coprosma robusta williamsii* "Mirror Plant" 49
- (I) *Coprosma* Coppershine "Mirror Plant" 48







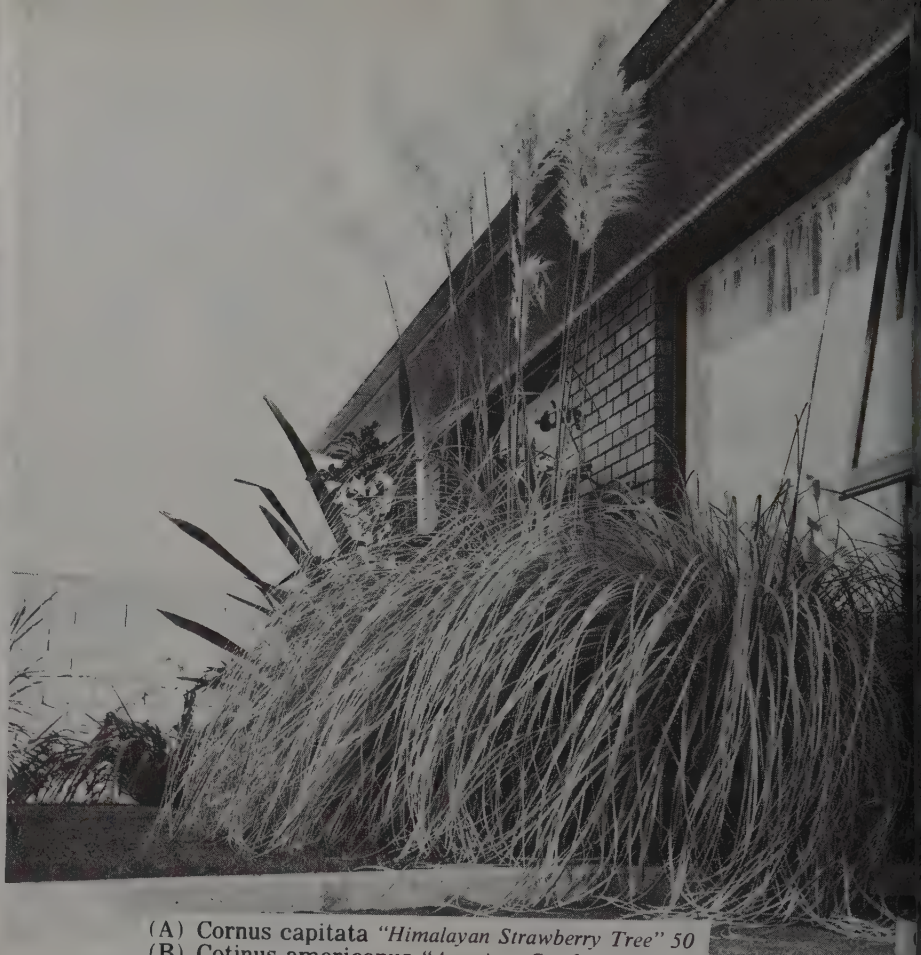
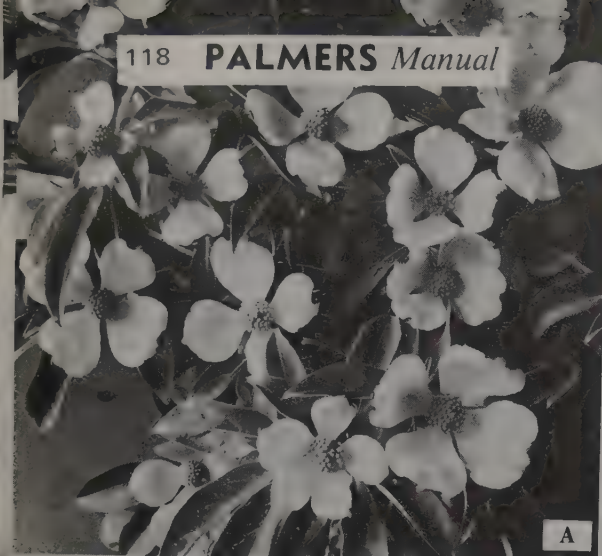


line baueri 49
a sinclairi "N.Z. Puka" 210
flagellifera 40
line australis "Cabbage Tree" 49
um tenax purpureum "Bronze Flax" 220
e attenuata 21
um cookianum tricolor "Tricolour Flax" 220
line stricta "Australian Dracaena" 49
m splendens variegata "Oleander" 214
atifolia
line australis purpurea "Purple Cabbage Tree" 49
alpestris "Pineapple Shrub" 236
ueaster harrovianus "Rockspray" 52



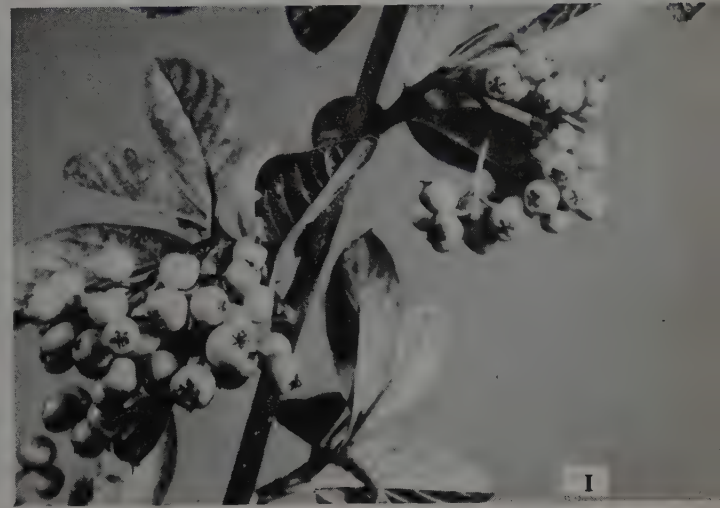
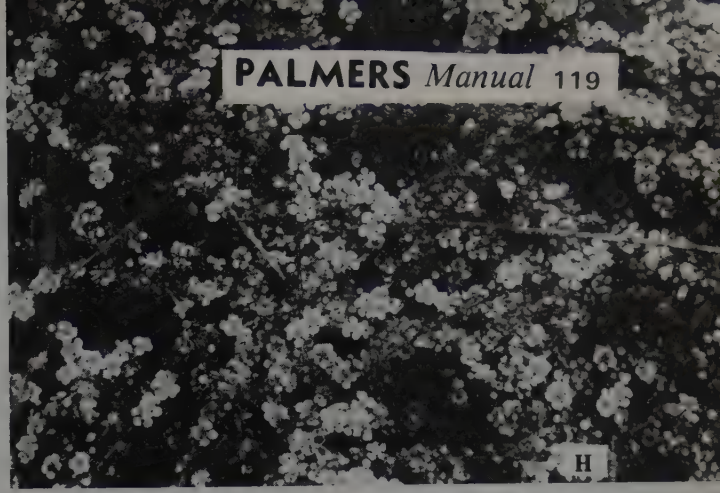
line australis purpurea "Purple Cabbage Tree" 49
alpestris "Pineapple Shrub" 236
ueaster harrovianus "Rockspray" 52

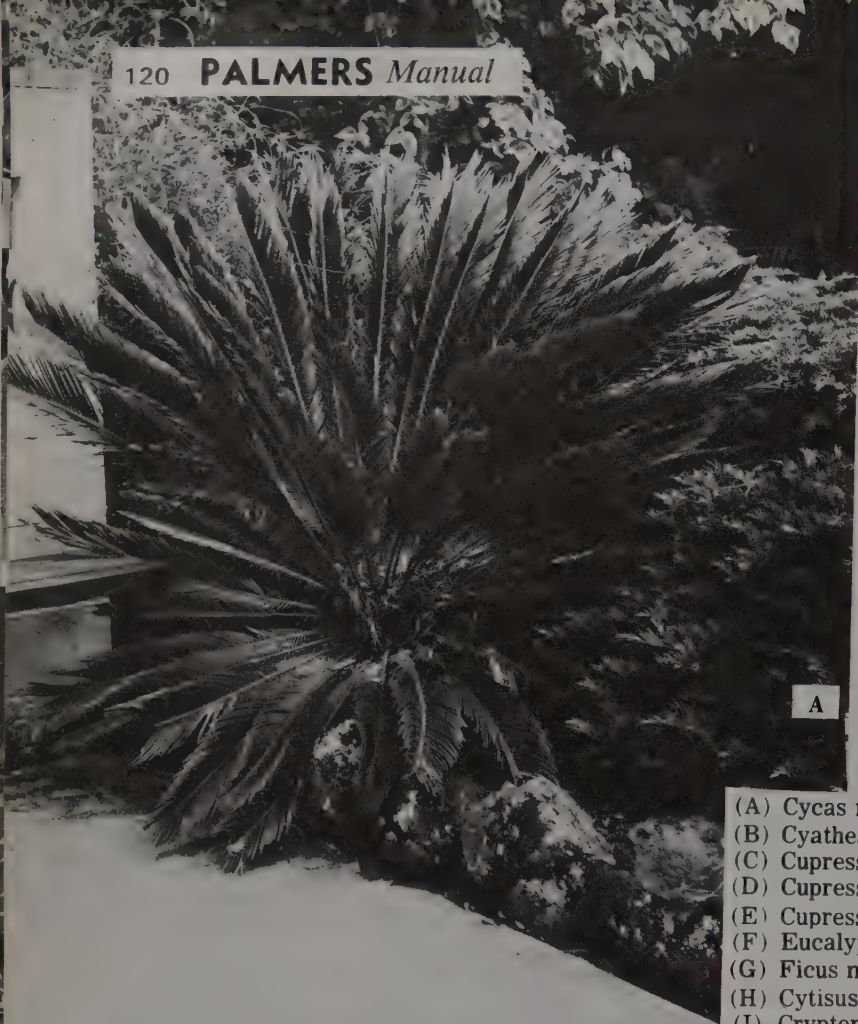




- (A) *Cornus capitata* "Himalayan Strawberry Tree" 50
- (B) *Cotinus americanus* "American Smoke Bush" 51
- (C) *Cortaderia sellowana aureo-lineata* "Gold Band Pampas" 51
- (D) *Corynocarpus laevigatus alba variegatus* "Silver Karaka" 51
- (E) *Hebe diosmifolia* "N.Z. Koromiko" 77
- (F) *Podocarpus totara aurea* "Golden Totara" 228
- (G) *Cotoneaster horizontalis* "Rockspray" 52
- (H) *Cotoneaster conspicuus* "Rockspray" 52
- (I) *Cotoneaster harrovianus* "Rockspray" 52
- (J) *Crotalaria agatifolia* "Canary Bird Flower" 53
- (K) *Cunonia capensis* "Butter Knife Bush" 53







- (A) *Cycas revoluta* "Sago Palm" 55
- (B) *Cyathea medullaris* "Black Punga or Ponga" 55
- (C) *Cupressus sempervirens* Swane's Golden "Swane's Golden Pencil Pine" 54
- (D) *Cupressus sempervirens gracilis* "Fine Leaf Italian Cypress" 54
- (E) *Cupressus macrocarpa horizontalis aurea* "Golden Monterey Cypress" 54
- (F) *Eucalyptus nichollii* "Willow Peppermint" 66
- (G) *Ficus macrophylla* "Moreton Bay Fig" 70
- (H) *Cytisus albus* "White Spanish Broom" 56
- (I) *Cryptomeria japonica* "Japanese Cedar" 53

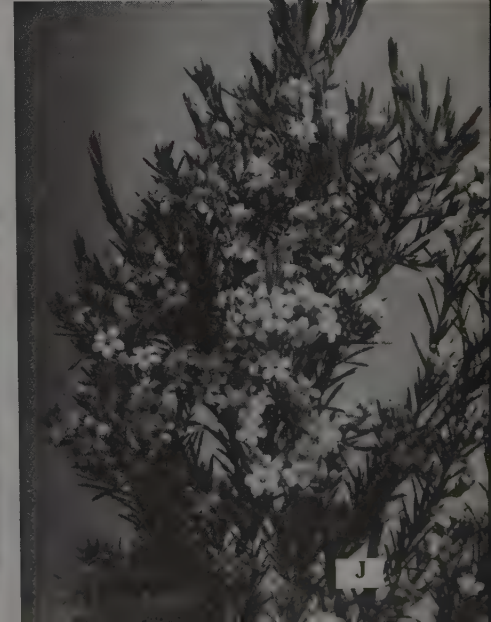
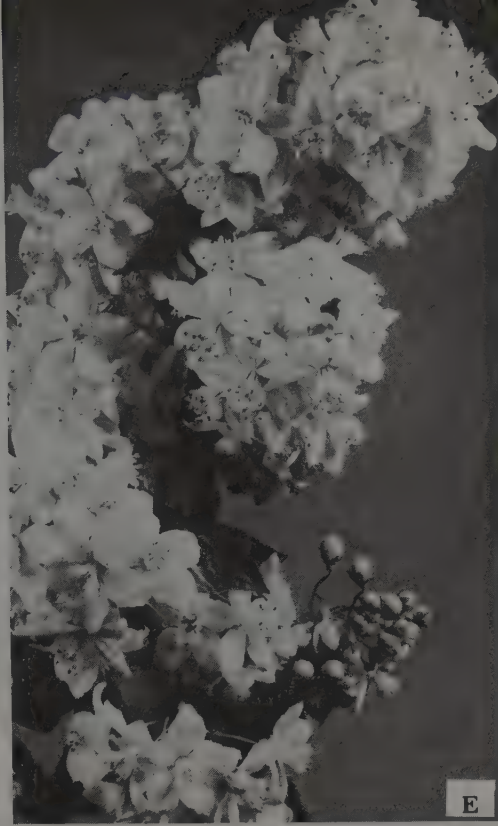






- (A) *Cyperus papyrus* "Egyptian Papyrus" 56
- (B) *Cyperus diffusus* 56
- (C) *Cyperus alternifolius* "Umbrella Grass" 56
- (D) *Daphne odora leucanthe* "Upright Daphne"
- (E) *Deutzia Montrose* "Wedding Bells" 58
- (F) *Deutzia scabra* "Fuzzy Deutzia" 58
- (G) *Daphne odora rubra* "Pink Daphne" 58
- (H) *Daphne burkwoodii* 57
- (I) *Weigela florida* "Apple Blossom" 257
- (J) *Diosma ericoides* "Breath of Heaven" 59







A



D

E



B



C

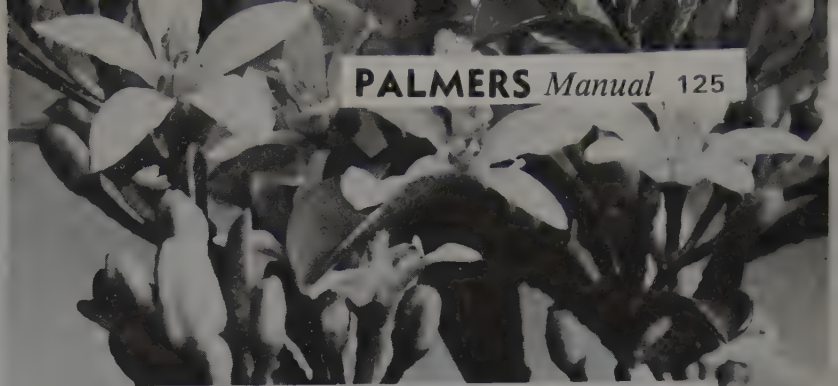
- (A) *Dacrydium cupressinum* "N.Z. Rimu" 57
- (B) *Dryandra formosa* "Showy Dryandra" 60
- (C) *Dryandra praemorsa* 60
- (D) *Ensete maurelii* "Red Ethiopian Banana" 61
- (E) *Aucuba japonica crotonoides* "Croton Leaf Aucuba" 25-
- (F) *Ensete ventricosum* "Ethiopian Banana" 61
- (G) *Edgeworthia papyrifera* "Paper Bush or Yellow Daphne" 60
- (H) *Embothrium coccineum* "Chilean Fire Bush" 61
- (I) *Erica parkeri* "Heath" 62
- (J) *Erica darleyensis* "Heath" 62
- (K) *Erica canaliculata* "Heath" 62
- (L) *Erica hybrida* "Heath" 62
- (M) *Eugenia myrtus smithi* 67



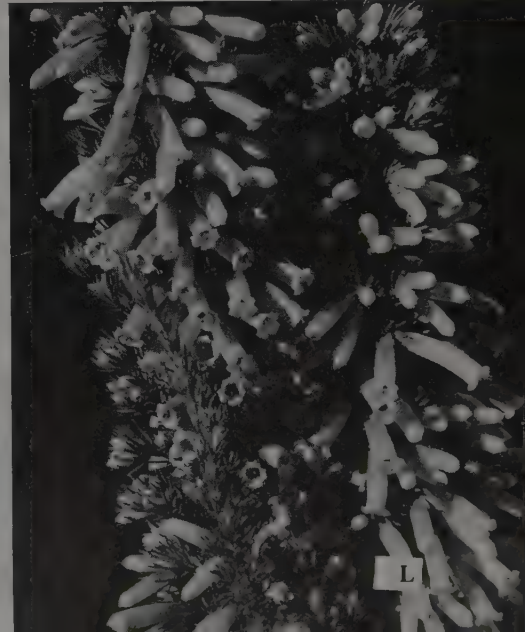
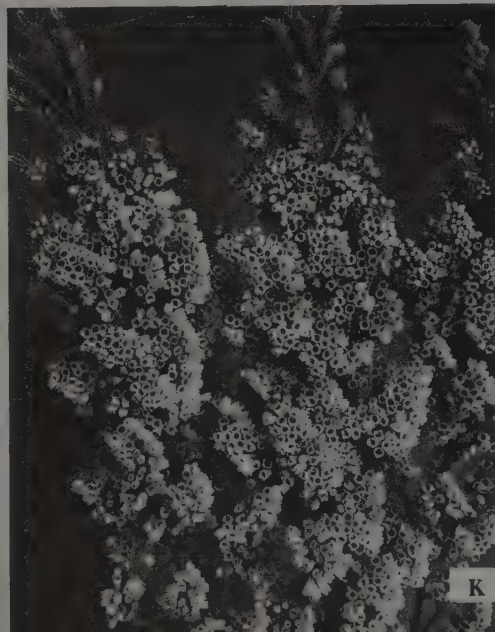
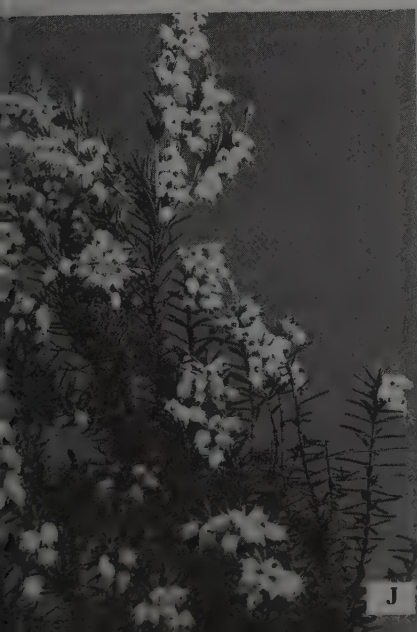
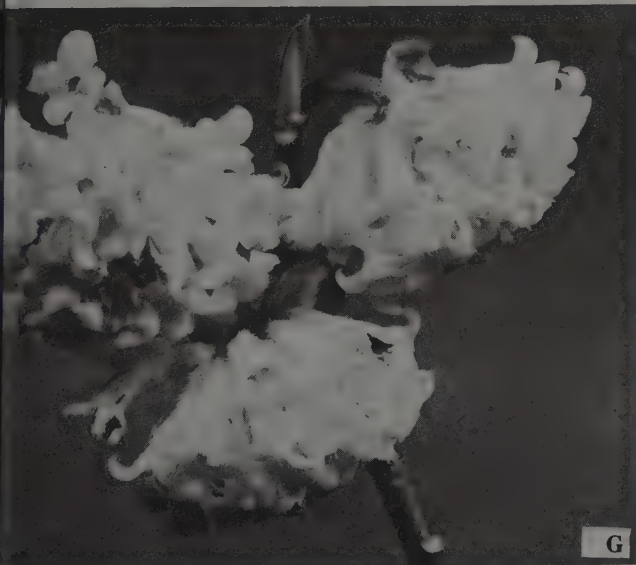
H

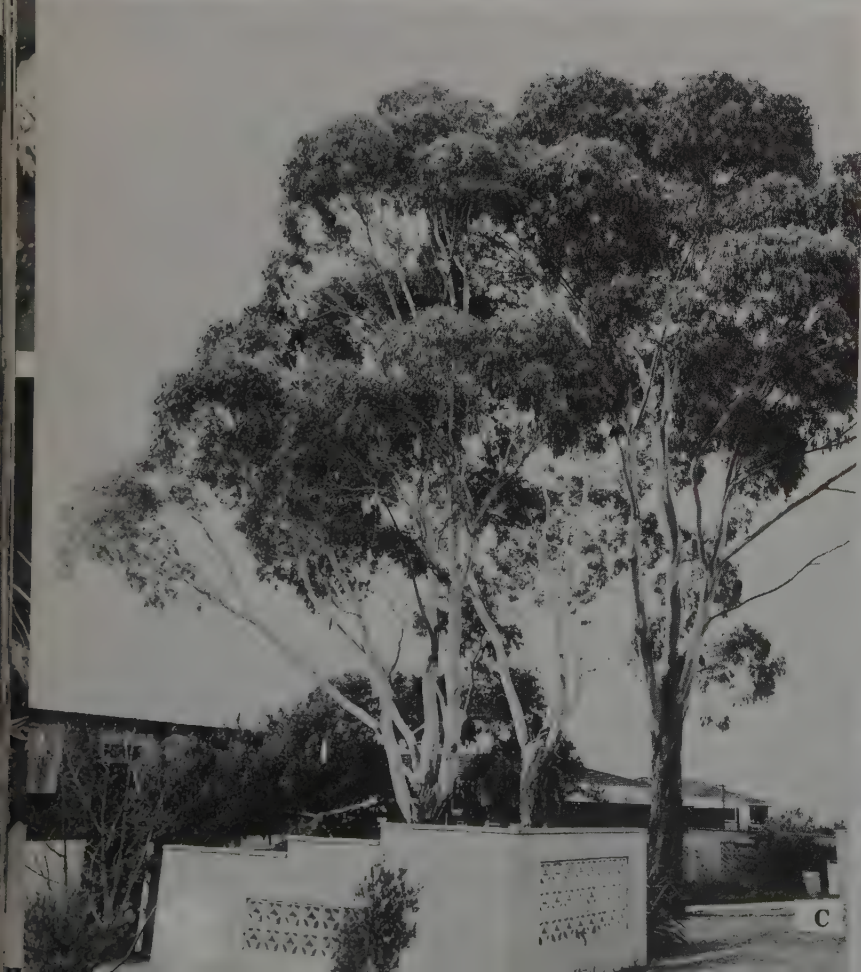


I



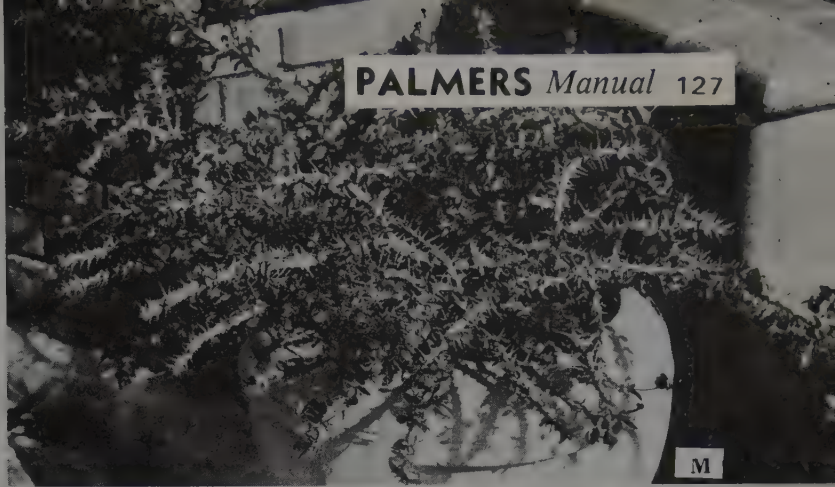
Eriostemon myoporoides Profusion "Wax Flower" 63







G



M

- A) A grove of Eucalyptus "Australian Gums" 64
- B) Eucalyptus cinerea "Silver Dollar Gum" 65
- C) Eucalyptus citriodora "Lemon Scented Gum" 65
- D) Eucalyptus citriodora "Lemon Scented Gum" 65
- E) Eucalyptus calophylla rosea "Marri" 64
- F) Salix matsudana tortuosa "Corkscrew Willow" 244
- G) Eucalyptus ficifolia "Red Flowered Gum" 65
- H) Euonymus europaeus "Spindle Tree" 68
- I) Euonymus japonica aureo-marginatus "Golden Japanese Laurel" 68
- J) Euonymus japonica albo-marginatus 68
- K) Euphorbia pulcherrima "Poinsettia" 68
- L) Euphorbia veneta 68
- M) Euphorbia milii "Crown of Thorns" 68



L



H



I

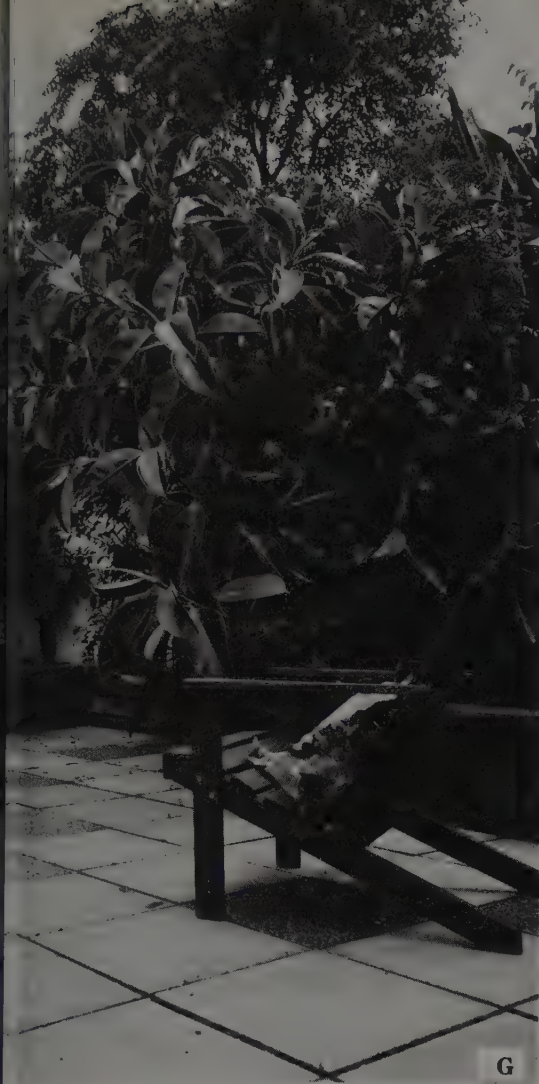


K



J





G



J

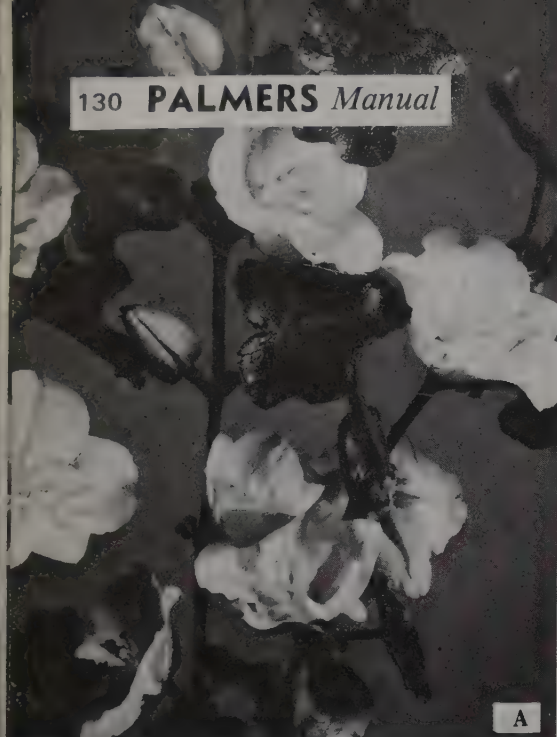
- Exochorda racemosa "Pearl Bush" 69
- Euryops tenuissimus "Paris Daisy" 69
- Feijoa sellowiana "Pineapple Guava" 70
- Felicia angustifolia "Kingfisher Daisy" 70
- Fatsia japonica "Japanese Aralia" 70
- Phormium cookianum tricolor "Tricolour Flax" 220
- Ficus macrophylla "Moreton Bay Fig" 70
- Ficus pumila "Creeping Fig" 263
- Fraxinus excelsior aurea "Golden Ash" 71
- Fraxinus oxycarpa raywoodii "Claret Ash" 71



H



I



- (A) *Fremontia californica* "Flannel Bush" 71
- (B) *Forsythia Beatrix Farrand* "Golden Bells" 71
- (C) *Fuchsia* standard
- (D) *Fuchsia* hanging basket
- (E) *Furcraea selloa marginata* 72
- (F) *Juniperus squamata meyeri* "Meyer Juniper" 196
- (G) *Garrya elliptica* "Catkin Bush" 72
- (H) *Geijera parviflora* "Australian Willow" 72
- (I) *Gunnera tinctoria* 75
- (J) *Gordonia axillaris* 73
- (K) *Genista stenopetala* "Golden Shower Broom" 72
- (L) *Goodia lotifolia* "Shower of Gold" 73
- (M) *Gelsemium sempervirens* "Carolina Jessamine" 263





D



L



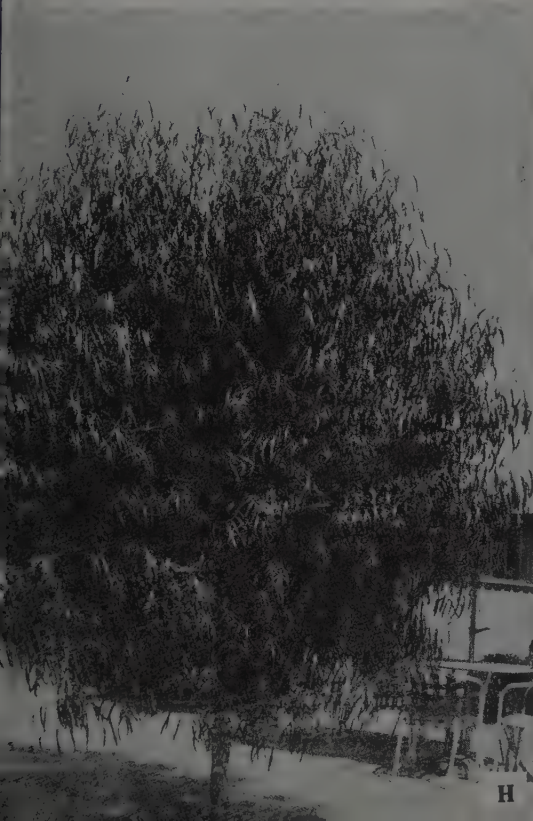
M



J



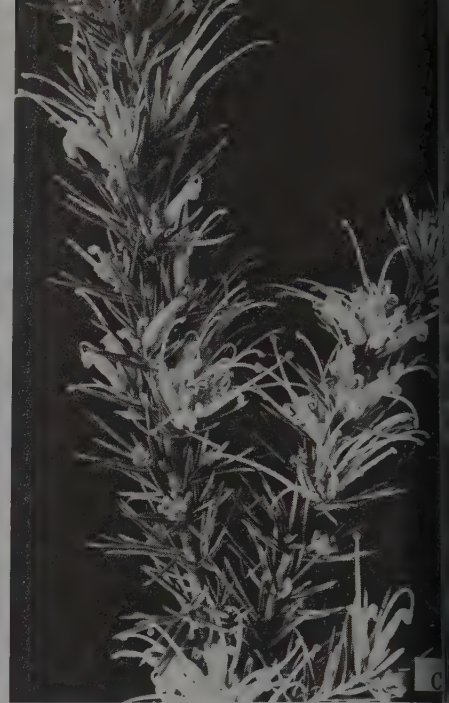
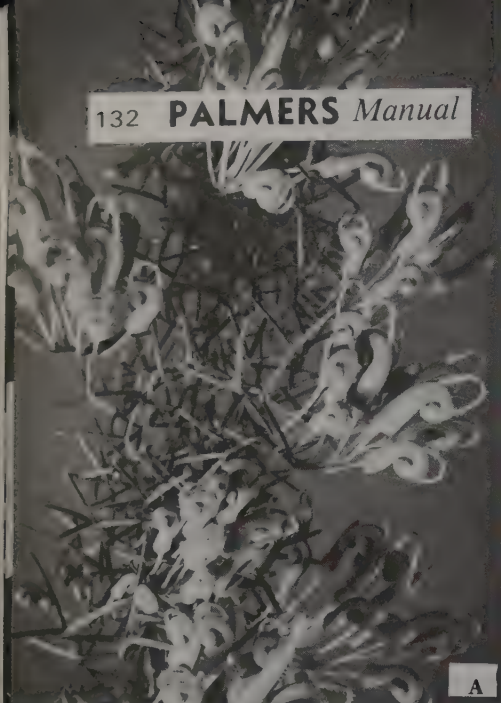
K



H

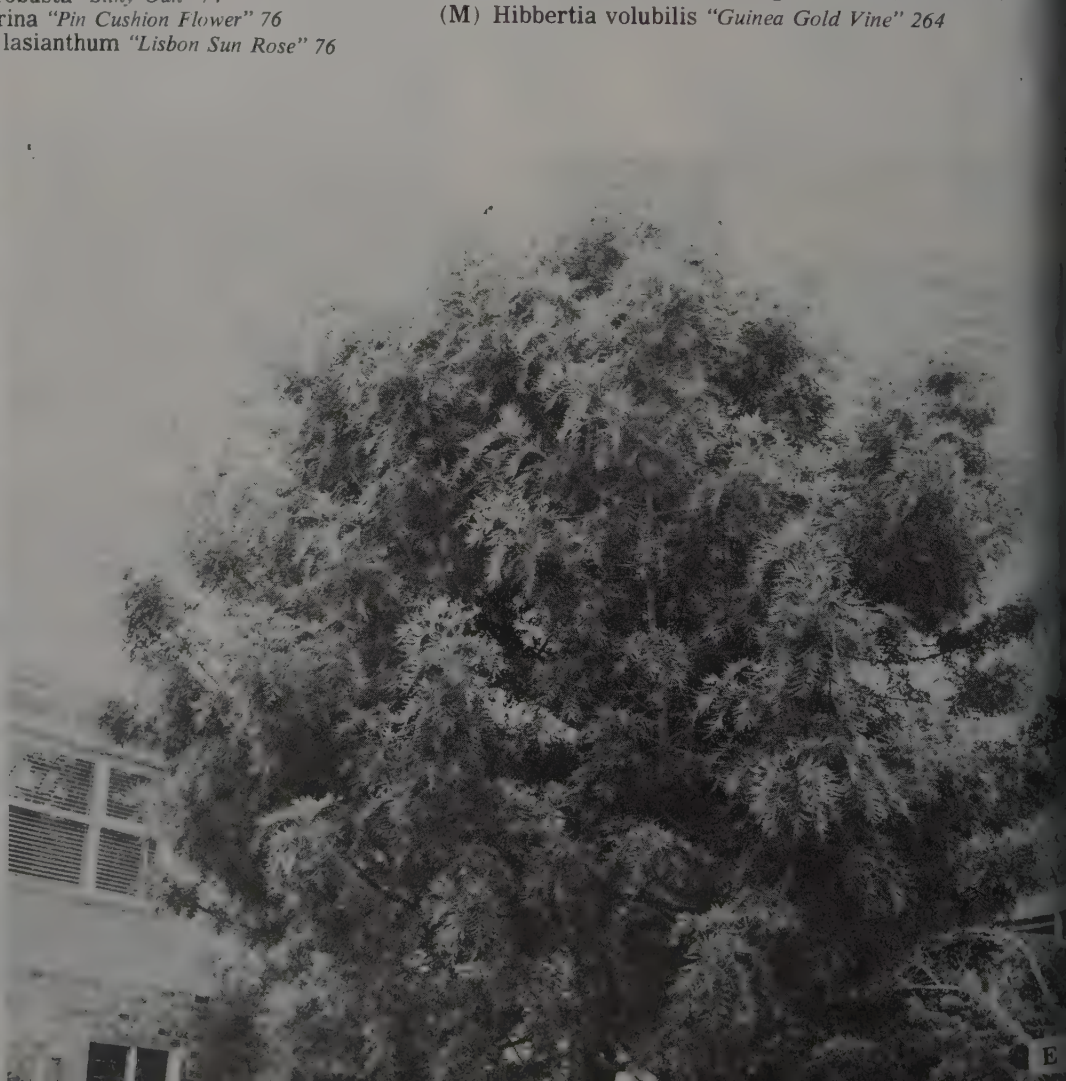


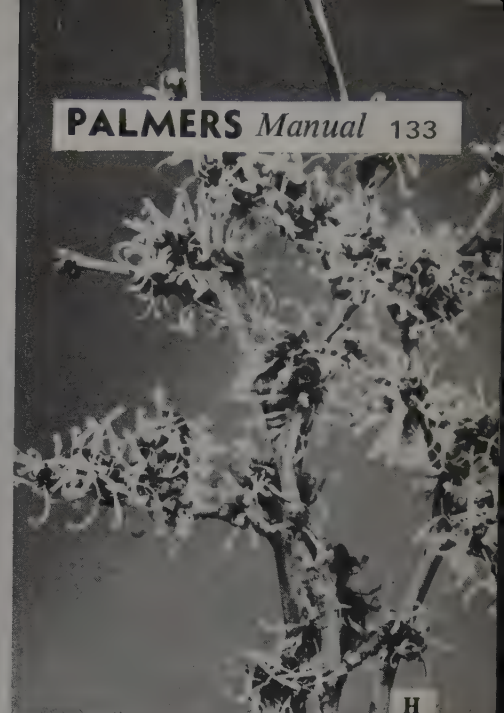
I



- (A) *Grevillea rosmarinifolia* "Rosemary Grevillea" 75
 (B) *Grevillea asplenifolia* "Fernleaf Grevillea" 73
 (C) *Grevillea sulphurea* 75
 (D) *Grevillea glabrata* "Smooth Grevillea" 74
 (E) *Grevillea robusta* "Silky Oak" 74
 (F) *Hakea laurina* "Pin Cushion Flower" 76
 (G) *Halimium lasianthum* "Lisbon Sun Rose" 76

- (H) *Hamamelis mollis* "Witch Hazel" 76
 (I) *Hedera* ground cover "Ivy" 264
 (J) *Tetrapanax papyriferus* "Rice Paper Plant" 252
 (K) *Casuarina cunninghamiana* "River Sheoke" 41
 (L) *Hedera canariensis variegata* "Canary Island Ivy" 264
 (M) *Hibbertia volubilis* "Guinea Gold Vine" 264







- (A) *Hebe speciosa* variegata "N.Z. Koromiko" 78
- (B) *Hebe armstrongii* Winter Gold "N.Z. Koromiko" 77
- (C) *Hebe recurva* "N.Z. Koromiko" 78
- (D) *Metrosideros kermadecensis* variegata "N.Z. Pohutukawa" 211
- (E) *Hebe Inspiration* "N.Z. Koromiko" 77
- (F) *Heimerliodendron brunonianum* variegatum "Variegated Para Para" 78
- (G) *Coprosma repens* variegata "Mirror Plant" 48
- (H) *Hibiscus* Agnes Gault 79
- (I) *Hibiscus* John F. Kennedy 79
- (J) *Hibiscus syriacus* "Rose of Sharon" 80



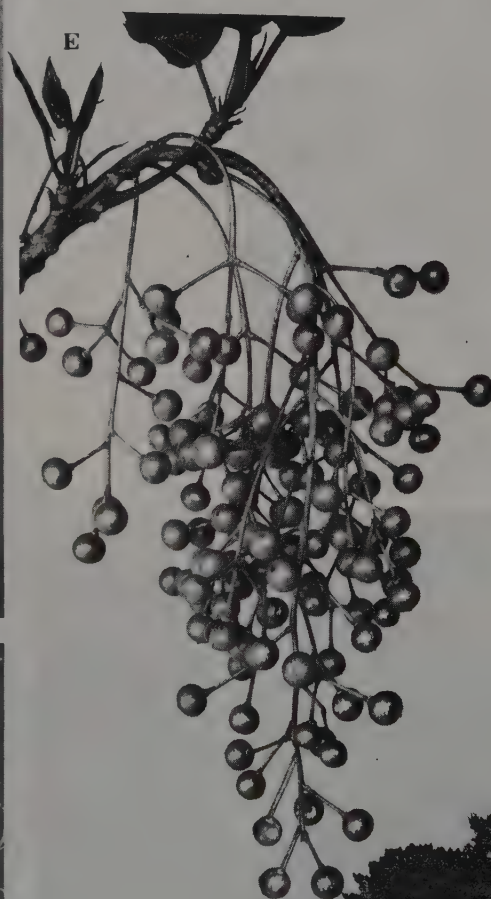
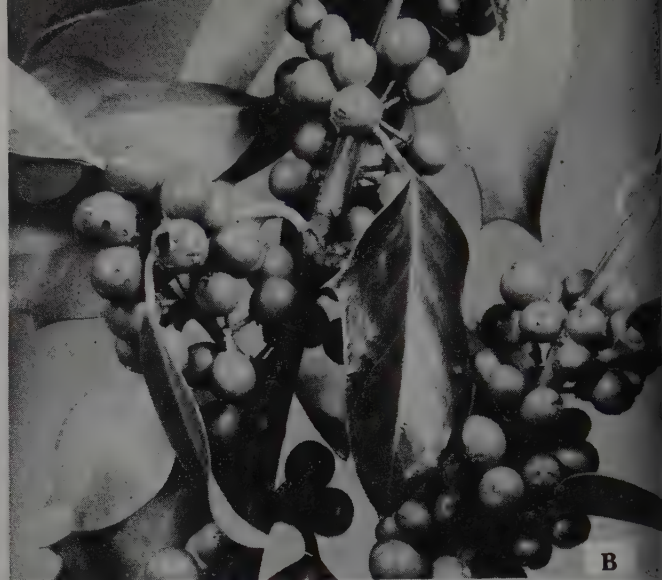




- (A) *Hoheria populnea* "Lacebark" 80
- (B) *Hoheria populnea alba variegata* "White Variegated Lacebark" 80
- (C) *Coprosma kirkii* "Mirror Plant" 48
- (D) *Agathis australis* "N.Z. Kauri" 21
- (E) *Griselinia littoralis* "Kapuka or Papauma" 75
- (F) *Coprosma repens variegata* "Mirror Plant" 48
- (G) *Hosta plantaginea*
- (H) *Hosta undulata*
- (I) *Hydrangea macrophylla*
- (J) *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora* 192
- (K) *Hydrangea quercifolia* "Oak Leaf Hydrangea" 193
- (L) *Hymenosporum flavum* "Australian Frangipani" 193

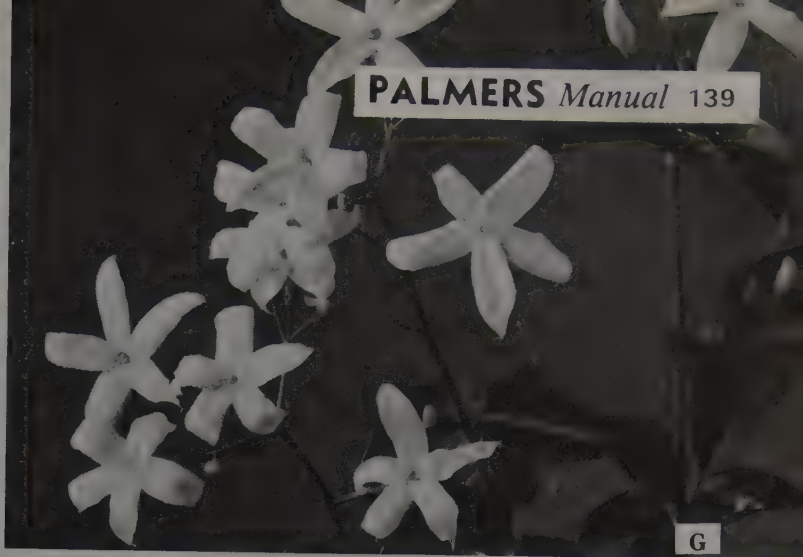


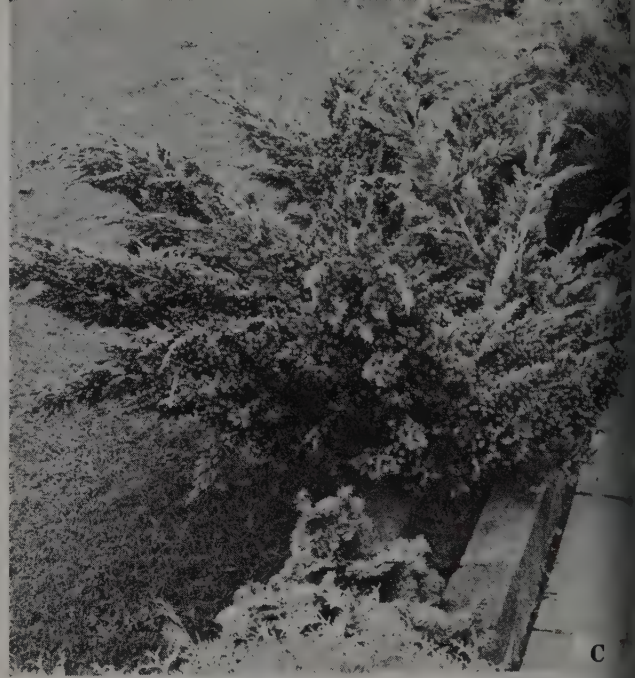




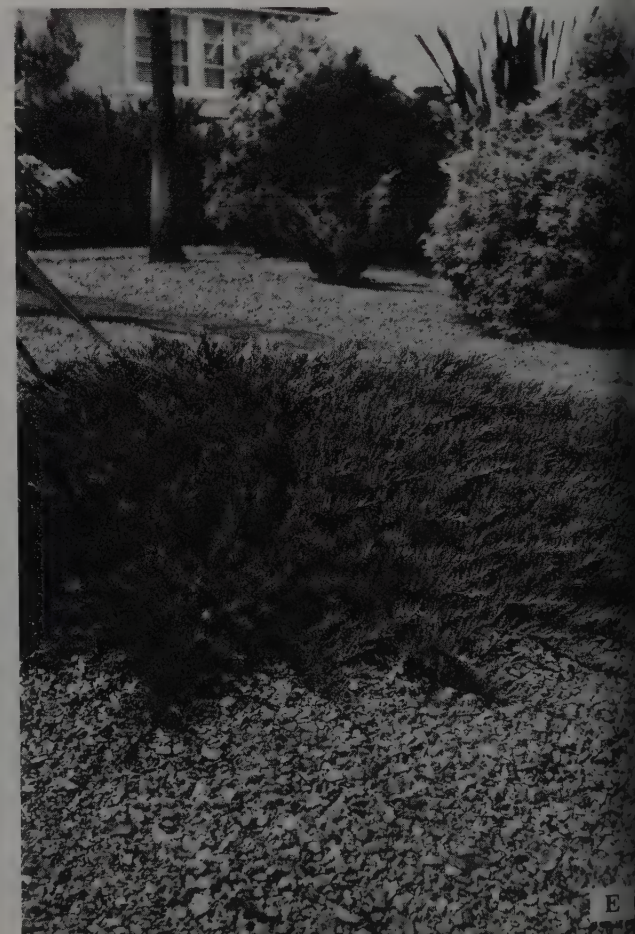
- (A) *Hoya carnosa* "Wax Flower"
 (B) *Ilex aquifolium* "English Holly" 194
 (C) *Hypericum leschenaultii* "St John's Wort" 193
 (D) *Hypocalymma robustum* "Swan River Myrtle" 193
 (E) *Idesia polycarpa* "Wonder Tree" 194
 (F) *Jasminum polyanthum* "Chinese Jasmine" 264
 (G) *Jasminum azoricum* "Azores Jasmine" 264
 (H) *Jacobinia carnea* "Brazilian Plume Flower" 195
 (I) *Jacaranda mimosaeifolia* 194

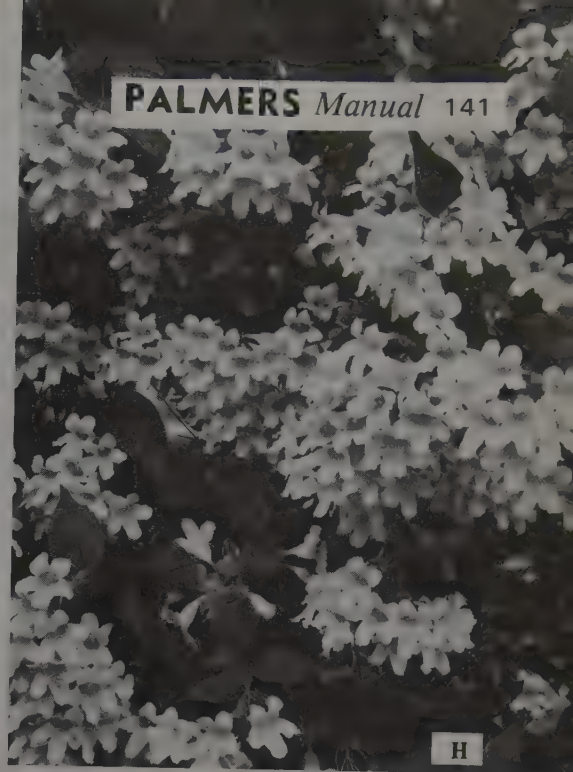


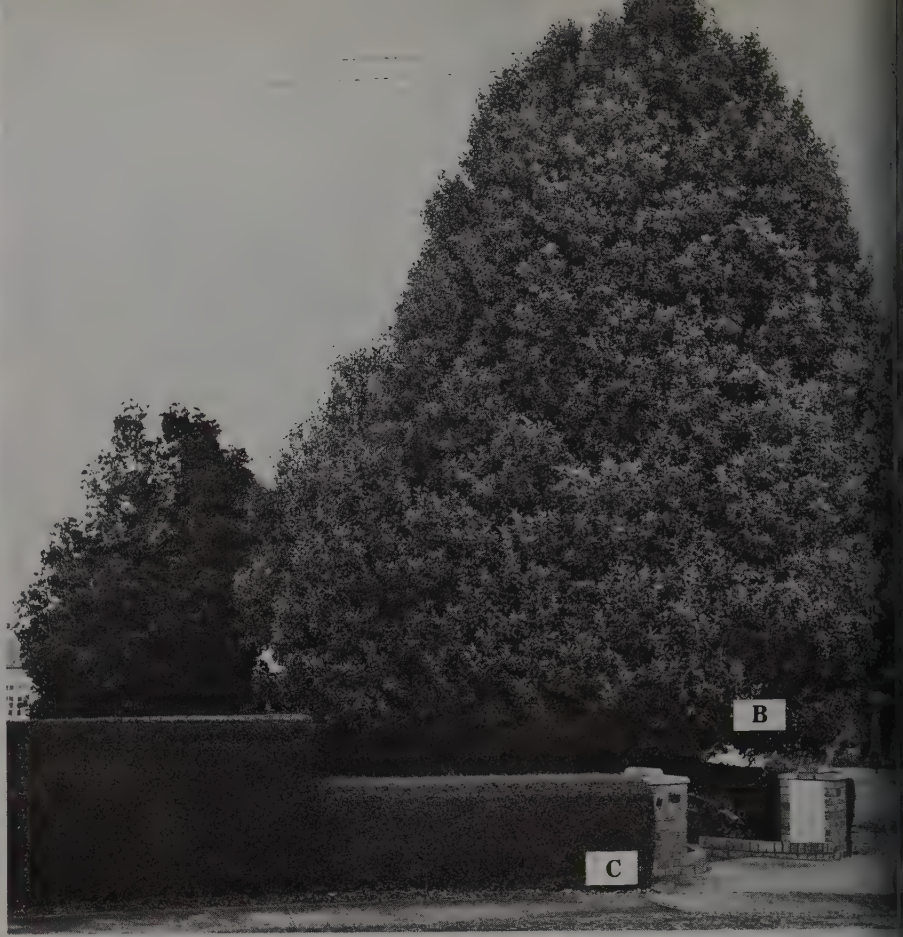




- (A) *Juniperus media pfitzeriana aurea* "Golden Pfitzer" 196
- (B) *Phormium tenax purpureum* "Bronze Flax" 220
- (C) *Juniperus squamata meyeri* "Meyer Juniper" 196
- (D) *Juniperus media blaaui* 196
- (E) *Juniperus sabina tamariscifolia* 196
- (F) *Juniperus chinensis variegata* "Cream Fleck Juniper" 195
- (G) *Kalmia latifolia* "Calico Bush" 197
- (H) *Kolkwitzia amabilis* "Beauty Bush" 197
- (I) *Kunzea parvifolia* 198
- (J) *Kunzea baxteri* 197
- (K) *Lapageria rosea* "Chilean Bell Flower" 265
- (L) *Lagerstroemia indica* "Crepe Myrtle" 198









- Leptospermum vossii* "Golden Chain" 198.
Leptospermum scoparium "Norfolk Island Hibiscus" 198
Leptospermum scoparium "Cape Honeysuckle" 252
Lantana montevidensis "Trailing Lantana" 199
Lantana golconda 199
Leptospermum scoparium martinii "Tea Tree" 200
Leptospermum scoparium Red Damask "Tea Tree" 200
Leptospermum rotundifolium "Round Leaf Tea Tree" 200
Leonotus leonurus "Lion's Tail" 200





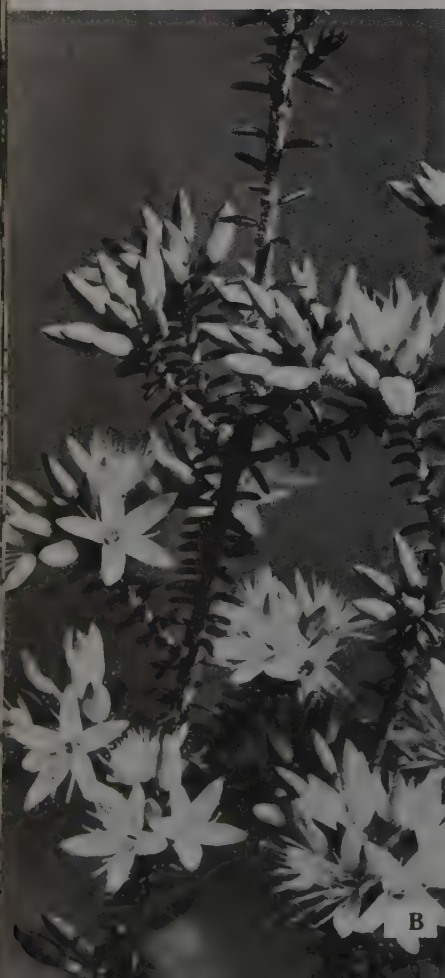
A



C



D



B



E



- (A) *Lathyrus pubescens* "Argentine Pea" 265
- (B) *Lhotskya alpestris* "Snow Myrtle" 202
- (C) *Leucadendron argenteum* "Silver Tree" 201
- (D) *Leucadendron salicifolium* 201
- (E) *Leucadendron tinctum* "Rose Cockade" 201
- (F) *Leucospermum cordifolium bolusii* 202
- (G) *Leucospermum tottum* 202
- (H) *Leucospermum reflexum* 202
- (I) *Leucospermum cordifolium nutans* 202





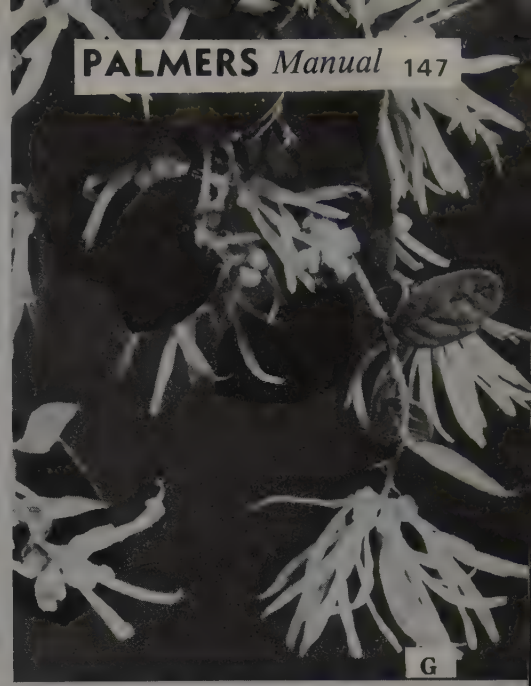
- (A) *Libocedrus plumosa* "Plume Incense Cedar" 203
- (B) *Liriodendron tulipifera aureo-marginatum* 204
- (C) *Liriodendron tulipifera* "Tulip Tree" 204
- (D) *Liquidambar styraciflua* "American Sweet Gum" 203
- (E) *Liquidambar styraciflua* Golden Treasure 204
- (F) *Leucothoe fontanesiana* "Lily of the Valley Shrub" 202
- (G) *Loropetalum chinense* "Fringe Flower" 205
- (H) *Luculia grandifolia* "White Luculia" 205
- (I) *Luculia gratissima* "Pink Luculia" 205
- (J) *Lonicera hildebrandiana* "Giant Burmese Honeysuckle" 265



E



F



G



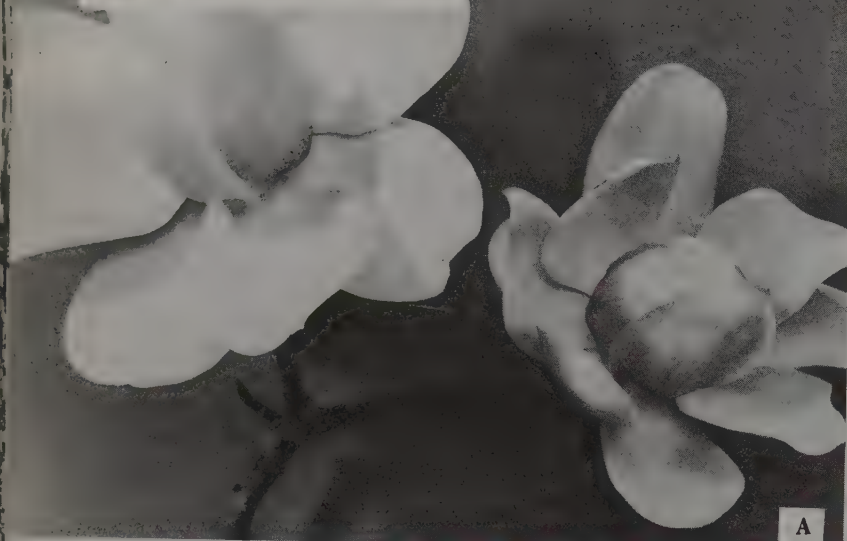
I



H



J



A



E



B

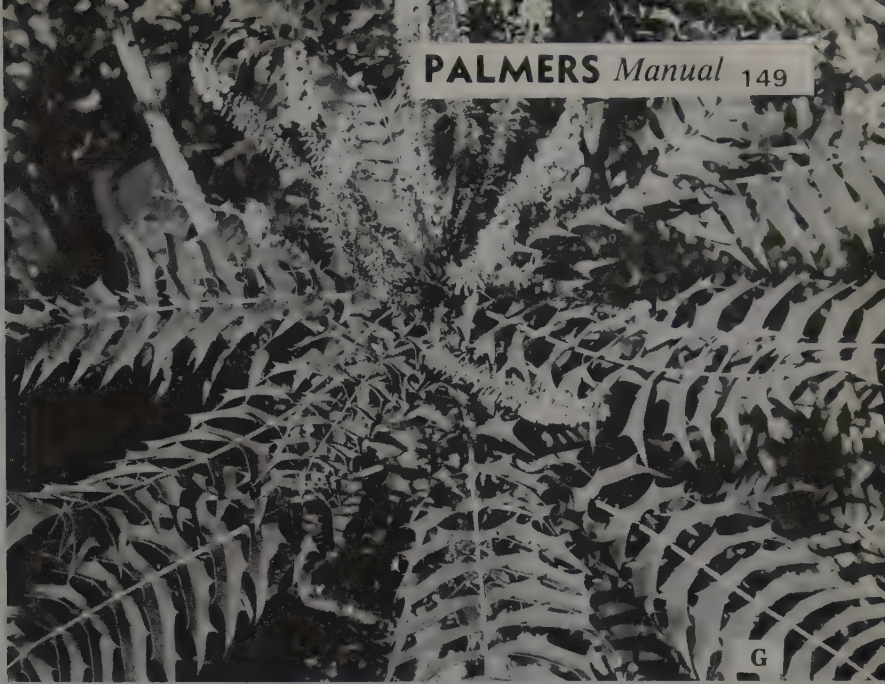


C



D

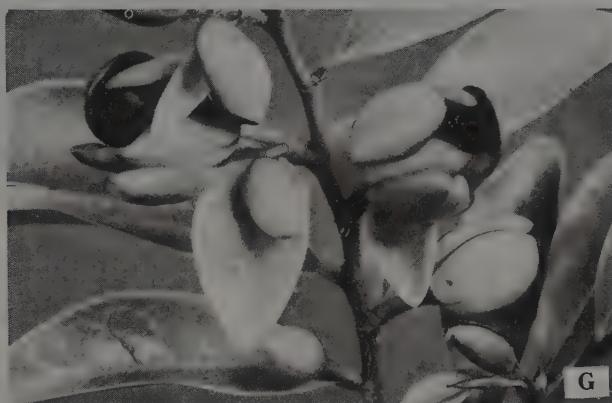
- (A) *Magnolia campbellii* "Pink Tulip Tree" 206
- (B) *Magnolia soulangeana* "Tulip Magnolia" 207
- (C) *Magnolia soulangeana lennei* 207
- (D) *Magnolia liliflora* "Lily Magnolia" 206
- (E) *Magnolia denudata* "Yulan Magnolia" 206
- (F) *Magnolia stellata* "Star Magnolia" 207
- (G) *Mahonia lomariifolia* "Chinese Holly Grape" 208
- (H) *Malus Jack Humm* "Crab Apple" 209
- (I) *Malus Gorgeous* "Crab Apple" 208
- (J) *Manettia bicolor* 265
- (K) *Metasequoia glyptostroboides* "Dawn Redwood" 211

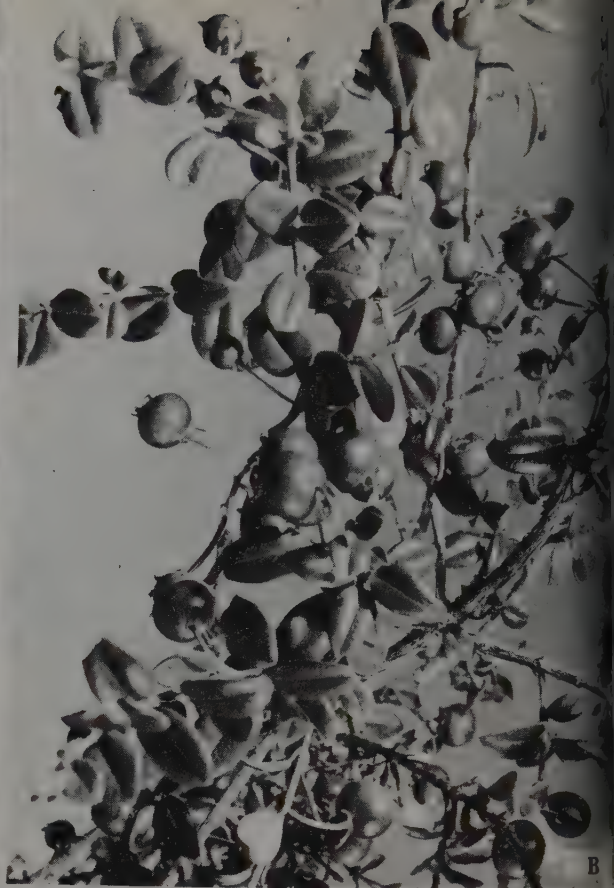




- (A) *Meryta sinclairi* "NZ Puka" 210
- (B) *Coprosma repens* variegata "Mirror Plant" 48
- (C) *Cotoneaster harrovianus* "Rockspray" 52
- (D) *Setcreasea purpurea* "Purple Heart" 247
- (E) *Metrosideros kermadecensis* variegata "Pohutukawa" 211
- (F) *Metrosideros excelsa* "NZ Pohutukawa" 211
- (G) *Michelia figo* "Port Wine Magnolia" 212
- (H) *Michelia doltsopa* 211
- (I) *Melaleuca squarrosa* "Scented Paperbark" 210
- (J) *Melaleuca laterita* "Robin Redbreast Bush" 210

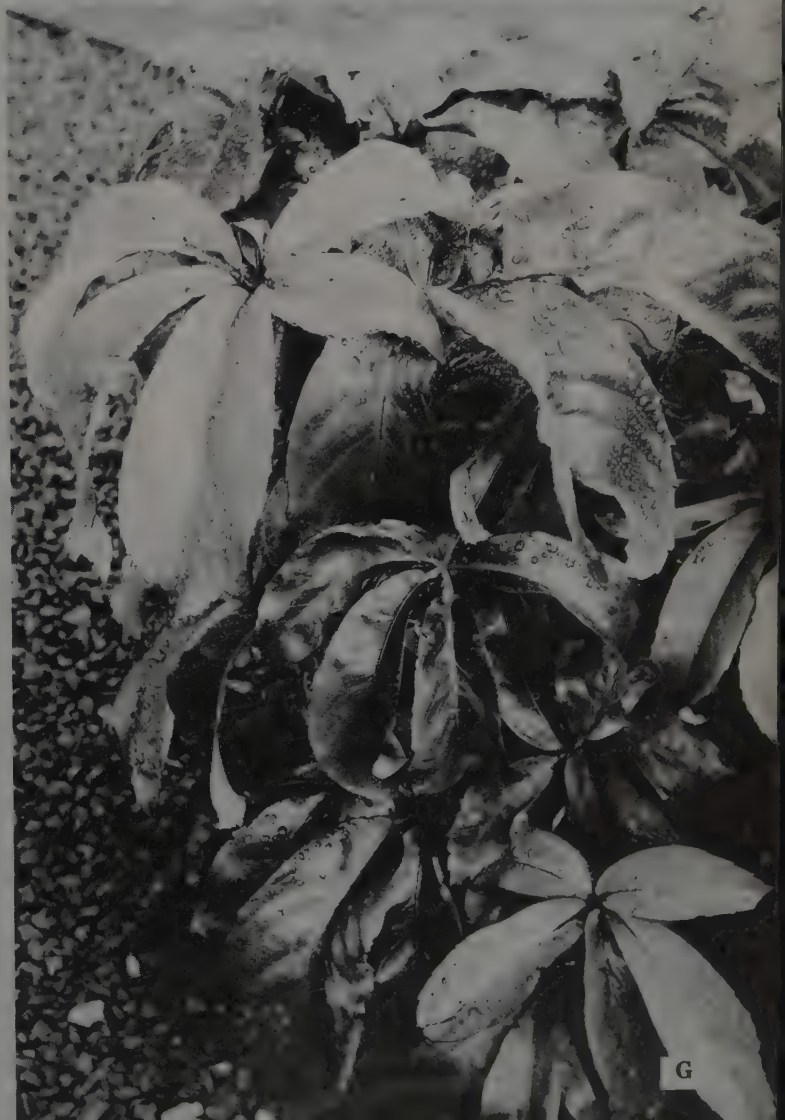


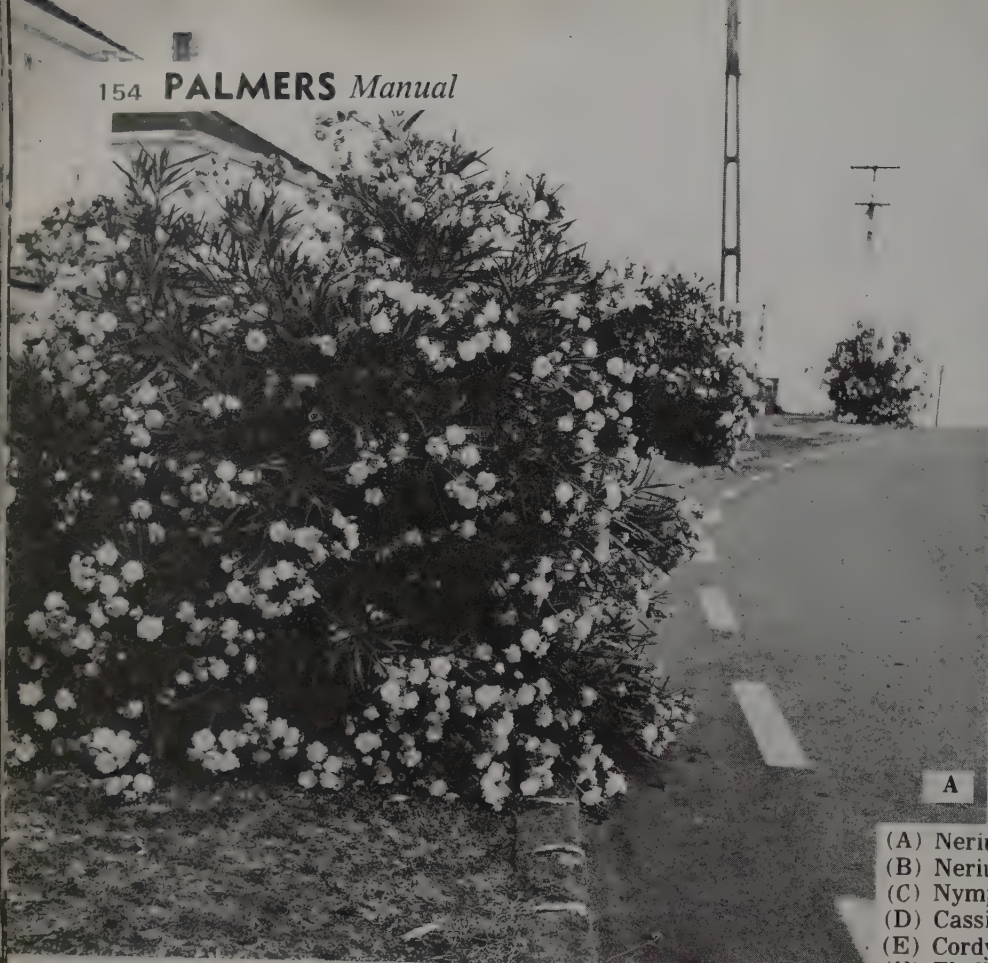






- A) *Monstera deliciosa* "Fruit Salad Plant" 212
- B) *Myrtus ugni* "Cranberry" 213
- C) *Musa paradisiaca seminifera* "Banana" 213
- D) *Bambusa oldhamii* "Oldham Bamboo" 28
- E) *Cordyline australis* "Cabbage Tree" 49
- F) *Agave attenuata* "Century Plant" 21
- G) *Neopanax laetum* "Five Finger" 214
- H) *Casuarina cunninghamiana* "River Sheoke" 41
- I) *Hedera* ground cover "Ivy" 264
- J) *Nandina domestica pygmaea* "Dwarf Heavenly Bamboo" 214





A



B

- (A) *Nerium* Mrs F. Roeding "Oleander" 214
- (B) *Nerium punctatum* "Oleander" 214
- (C) *Nymphaea* "Waterlily" 215
- (D) *Cassia corymbosa* John Ball "Buttercup Tree" 41
- (E) *Cordyline australis* "Cabbage Tree" 49
- (F) *Phyllostachys nigra* "Black Bamboo" 221
- (G) *Oldenbergia arbuscula* 216
- (H) *Ochna serrulata* "Fun Shrub" 216
- (I) *Orphium frutescens* "Sticky Flower" 217
- (J) *Pandorea jasminoides rosea superba* "Bower Vine" 266
- (K) *Phaenocoma prolifera* "Pink Everlasting Flower" 219
- (L) *Phaseolus caracalla* "Snail Flower" 266

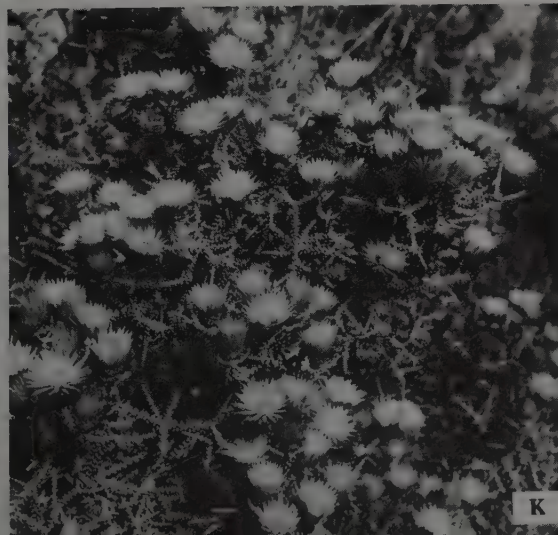


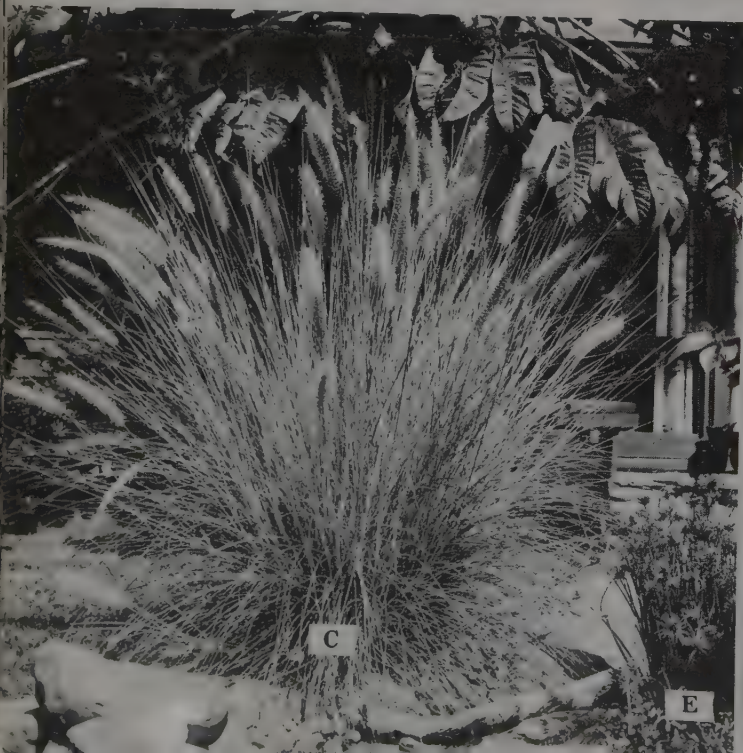
B



F

C





- (A) *Passiflora* Eynsford Gem "Passionflower" 266
- (B) *Passiflora* antioquiensis "Red Banana Passion" 266
- (C) *Pennisetum* rupellii "Fountain Grass" 218
- (D) *Festuca* ovina glauca "Blue Fescue" 70
- (E) *Cyperus* haspan "Dwarf Papyrus" 56
- (F) *Persoonia* pinifolia "Australian Geebung" 219
- (G) *Phebalium* squameum "Satin Wood" 219
- (H) *Philadelphus* coronarius "Sweet Mock Orange" 219
- (I) *Paulownia* tomentosa "Empress Tree" 218
- (J) *Phyllis* pubescens "Flannel Flower" 221
- (K) *Pieris* japonica "Lily of the Valley Shrub" 223
- (L) *Plumbago* auriculata "Cape Plumbago" 226
- (M) *Pimelia* ferruginea "Rosy Rice Flower" 223
- (N) *Phoenix* canariensis "Canary Island Date Palm" 220





G



H



I



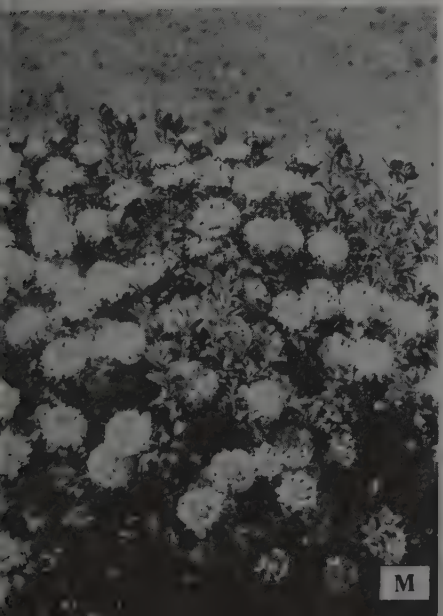
J



K



L



M

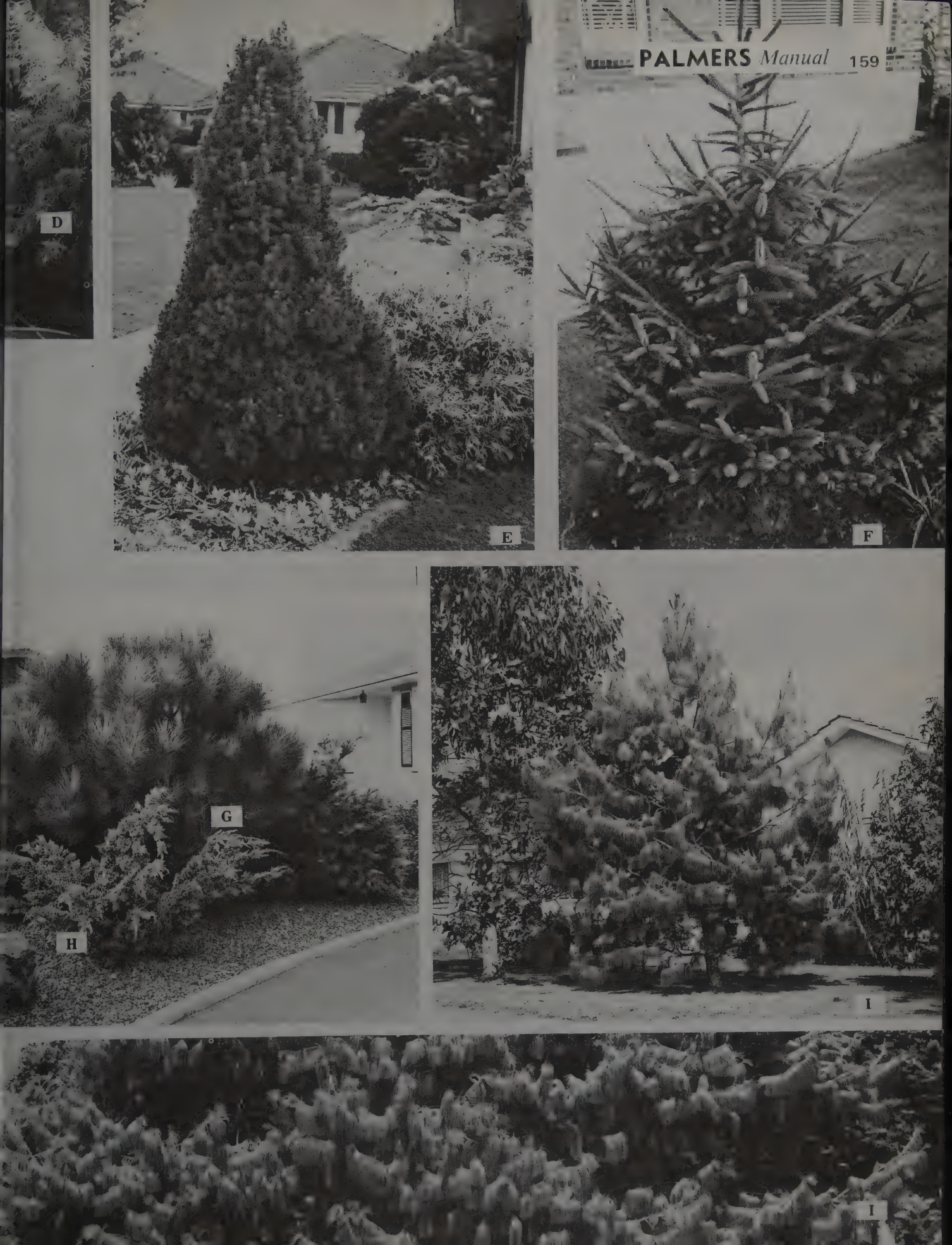


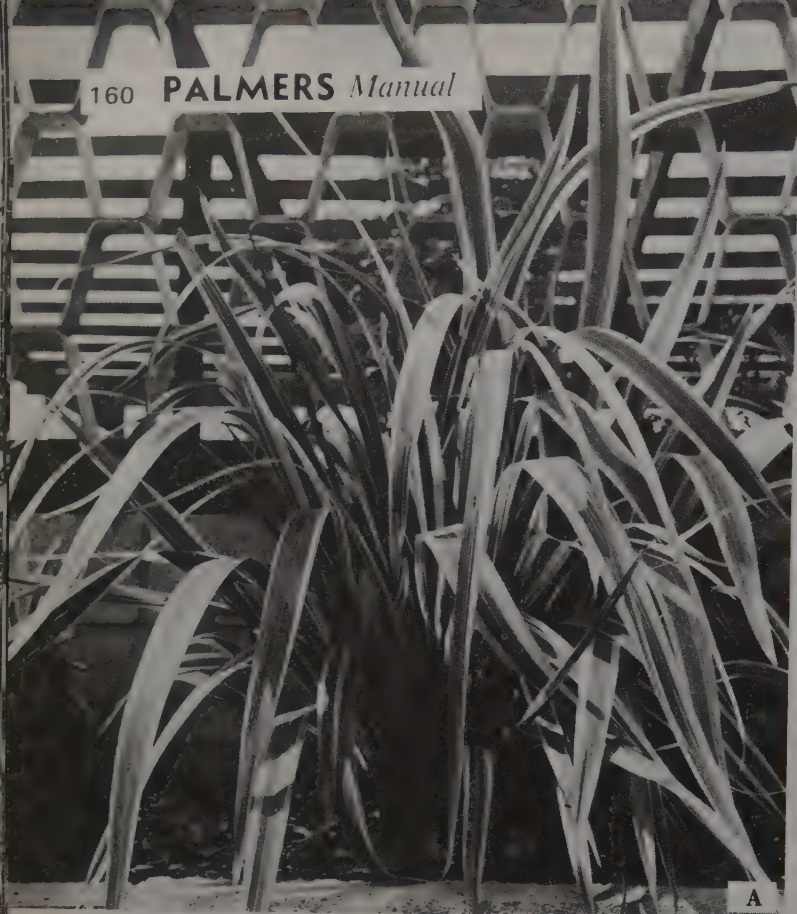
N

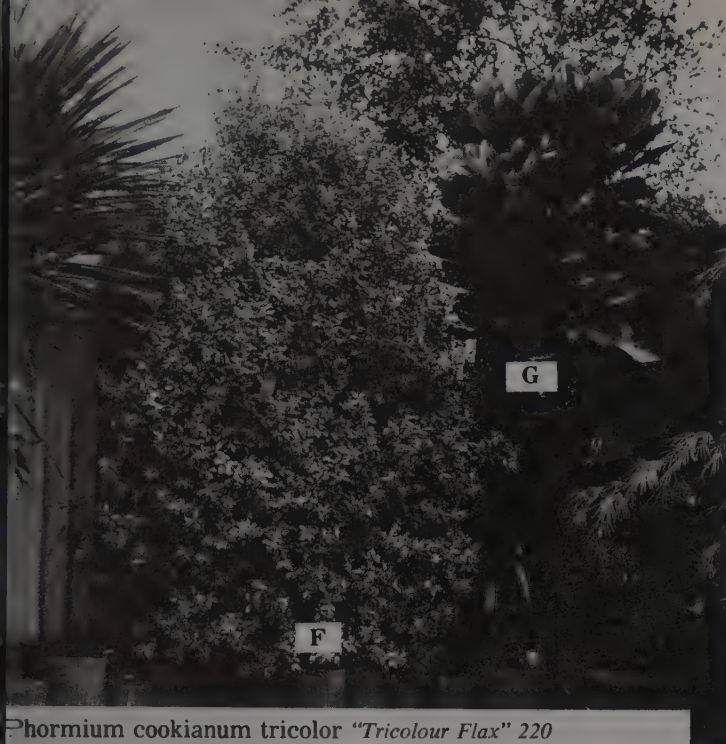


- (A) *Philodendron selloum* 220
- (B) *Melia azedarach* "Bead Tree" 210
- (C) *Philodendron bipinnatifidum* 220
- (D) *Agonis flexuosa variegata* "Variegated Willow Myrtle" 22
- (E) *Picea glauca albertiana conica* "Dwarf Alberta Spruce" 222
- (F) *Picea abies* "Common or Norway Spruce" 222
- (G) *Pinus pinea* "Italian Stone Pine" 224
- (H) *Juniperus squamata meyeri* "Meyer Juniper" 196
- (I) *Pinus patula* "Jelecote Pine" 224



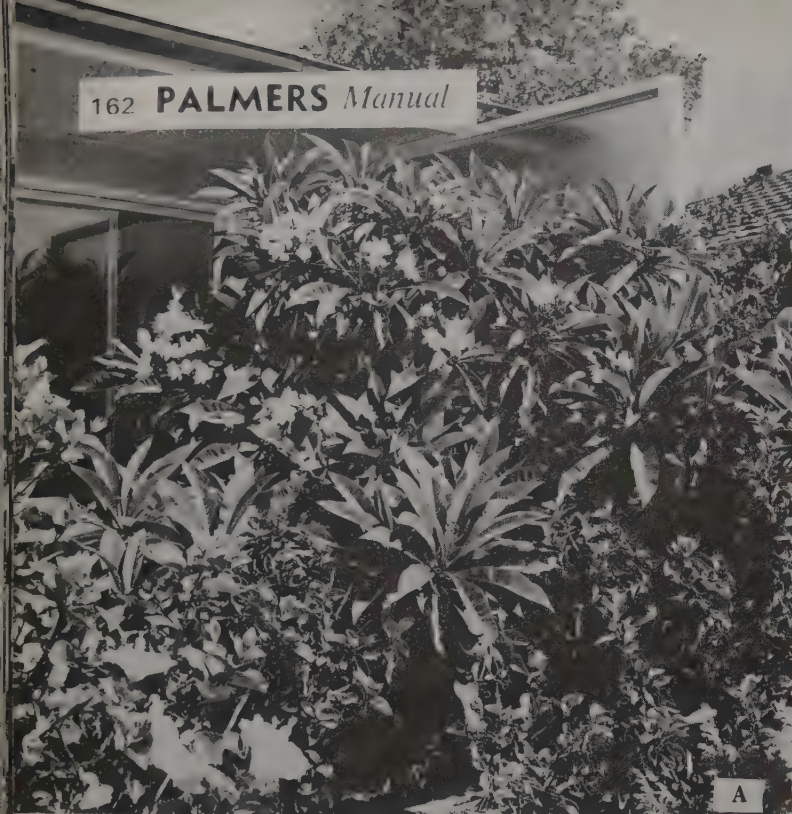






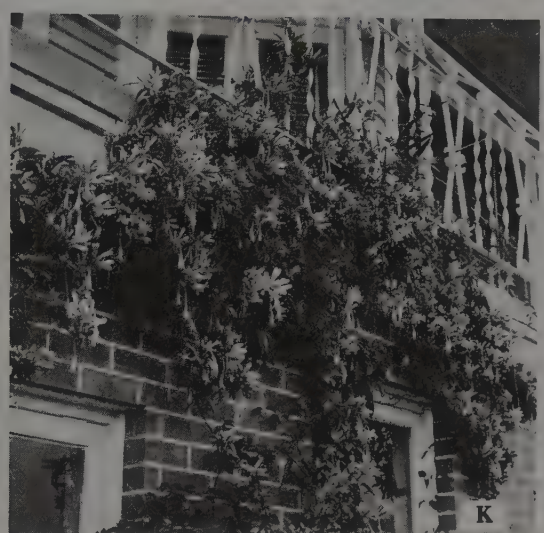
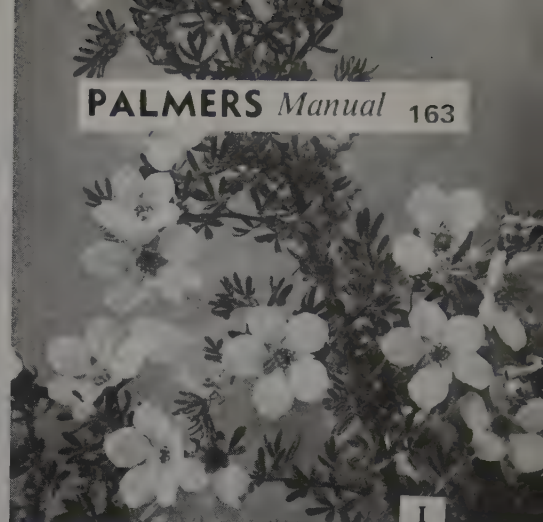
- Phormium cookianum tricolor "Tricolour Flax" 220
- Phormium tenax purpureum "Bronze Flax" 220
- Thuja occidentalis Rheingold 253
- Phoenix canariensis "Canary Island Date Palm" 220
- Phormium tenax Radiance "NZ Flax" 220
- Pittosporum tenuifolium variegatum 226
- Meryta sinclairi "NZ Puka" 210
- Cordyline australis "Cabbage Tree" 49
- Pittosporum tenuifolium rotundifolium variegatum 225
- Pittosporum tenuifolium James Stirling 225
- Prunus subhirtella pendula "Weeping Rosebud Cherry" 233
- Pittosporum eugenioides variegata "Variegated lemonwood" 225
- Casuarina cunninghamiana "River Sheoke" 41
- Phormium tenax rubrum "Dwarf Red Flax" 220

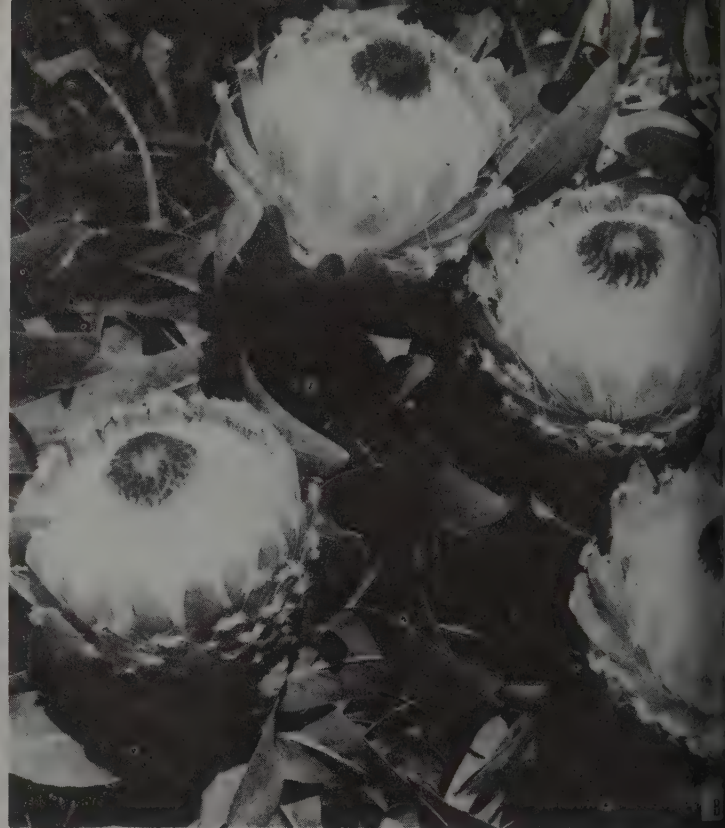




- (A) *Plumeria rubra* "Frangipani" 226
- (B) *Podranea ricasoliana* "Port St Johns Creeper" 266
- (C) *Pomaderris kumeraho* "Kumeraho" 228
- (D) *Populus nigra italica* "Lombardy Poplar" 229
- (E) *Populus yunnanensis* "Chinese Poplar" 229
- (F) *Teucrium fruticans* "Silver Germander" 252
- (G) *Podalyria calyptata* "Sweet Pea Bush" 227
- (H) *Polygala myrtifolia grandiflora* 228
- (I) *Potentilla fruticosa* "Cinquefoil" 229
- (J) *Prostanthera ovalifolia* "Oval Leaf Mint Bush" 230
- (K) *Pyrostegia venusta* "Flame Vine" 267



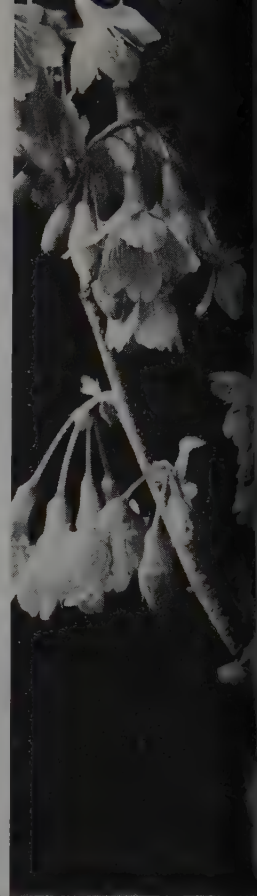
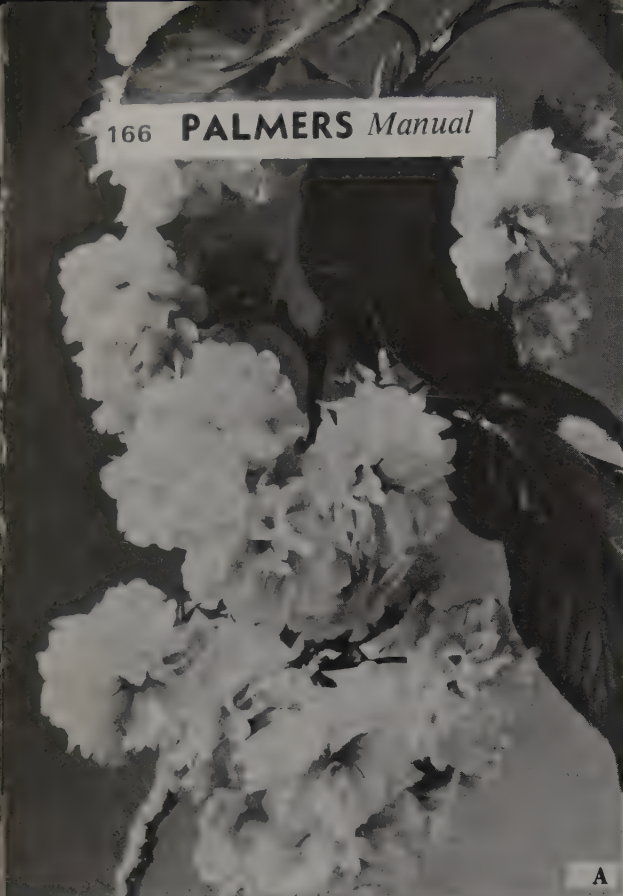




- (A) *Protea cynaroides* "King Protea" 231
- (B) *Protea barbigera* "Queen Protea" 230
- (C) *Protea longiflora* "Long Bud Protea" 231
- (D) *Protea macrocephala* "Apple Green Protea" 231
- (E) *Protea scholymocephala* "Small Green Protea" 232
- (F) *Protea repens* "Sugar Bush" 232
- (G) *Protea neriifolia* 231







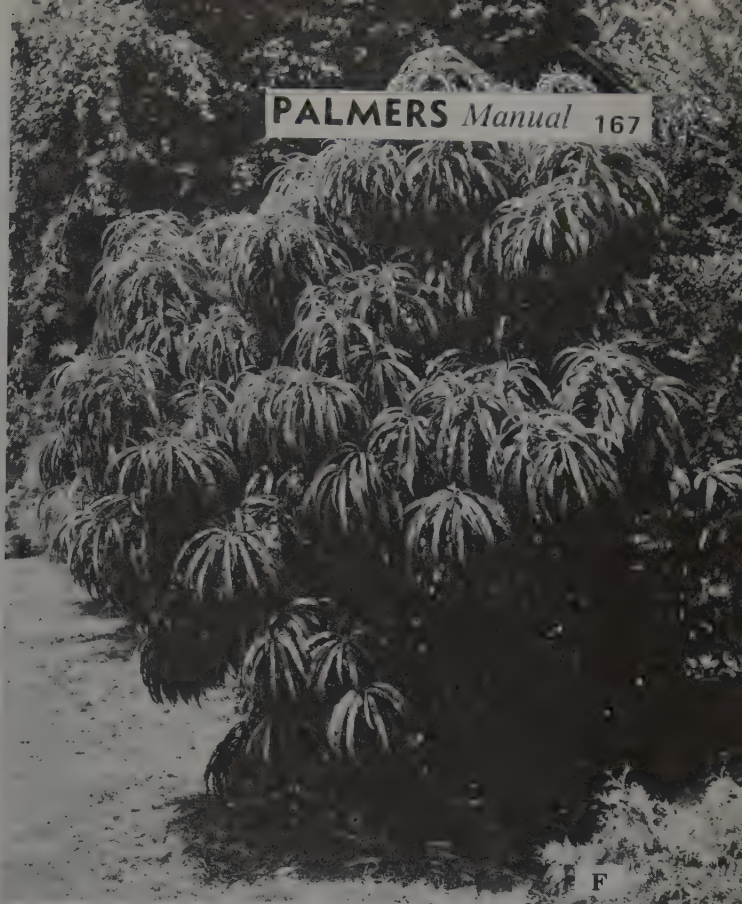
- (A) *Prunus Shimidsu Sakura* "Flowering Cherry" 233
- (B) *Prunus yedoensis purpendens* "Weeping Flowering Cherry" 233
- (C) *Prunus glandulosa albi plena* "White Bush Almond" 232
- (D) *Prunus campanulata* "Taiwan Cherry" 233
- (E) *Prunus persica Iceberg* "Flowering Peach" 234
- (F) *Prunus persica* handsome summer foliage "Flowering Peach" 234
- (G) *Pseudopanax lessonii* hybrid "Houpara" 235
- (H) *Pseudopanax crassifolium* "Lancewood" 234





D

E



PALMERS *Manual* 167

F



G

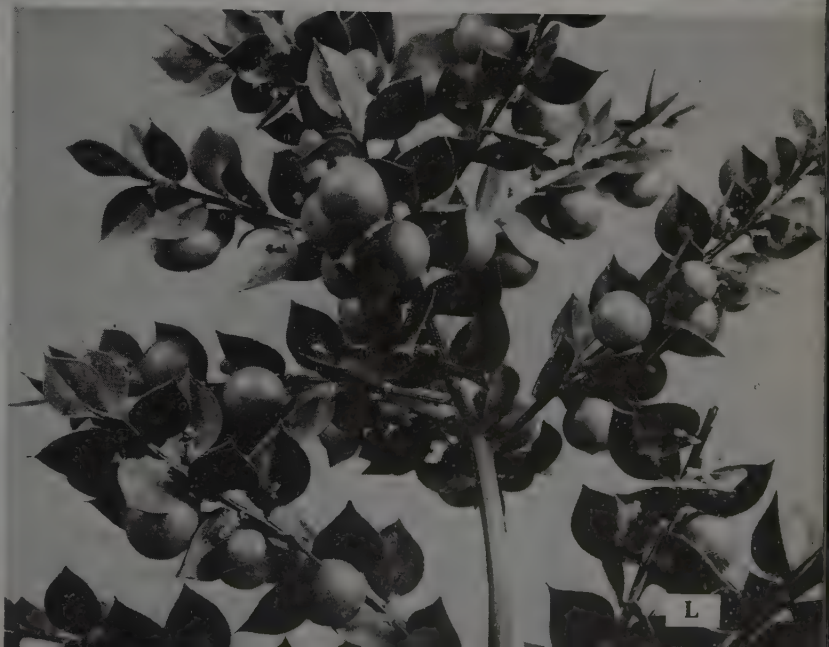
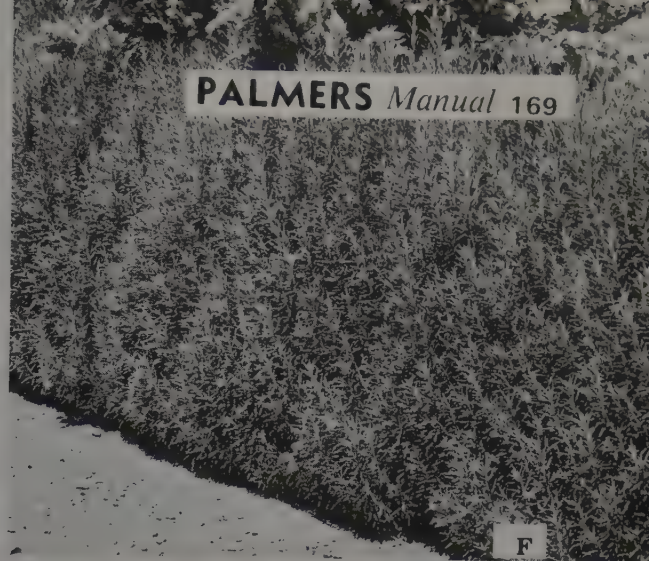


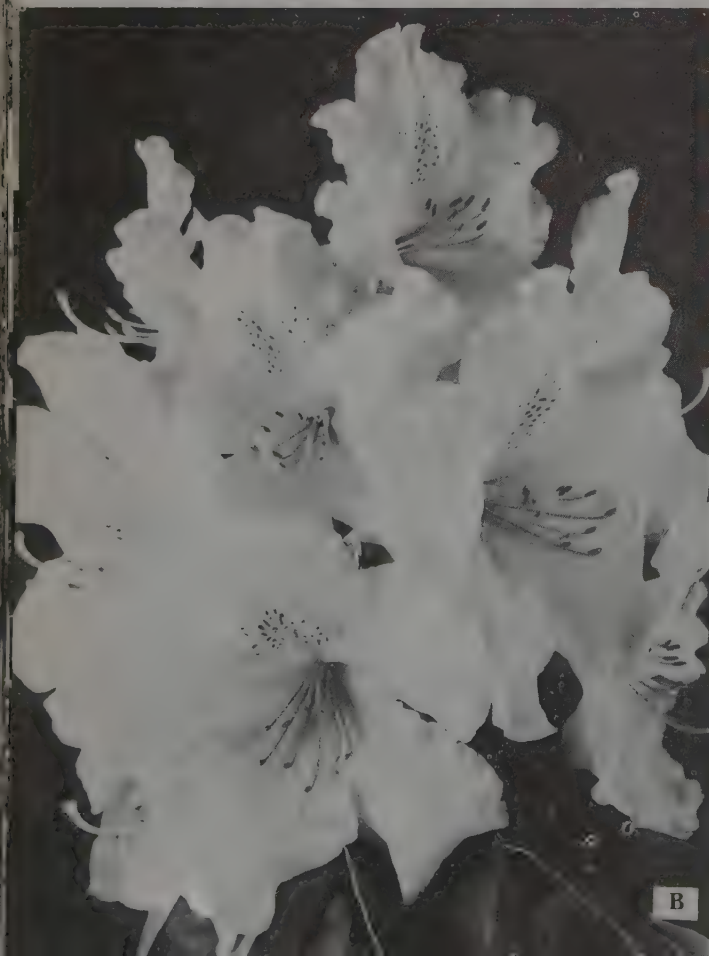
H



- (A) *Puya alpestris* "Pineapple Shrub" 236
- (B) *Rosmarinus lavandulaceus* "Creeping Rosemary" 243
- (C) *Phormium tenax purpureum* "Bronze Flax" 220
- (D) *Choisya ternata* "Mexican Orange Blossom" 46
- (E) *Lantana montevidensis* "Trailing Lantana" 199
- (F) *Rosmarinus officinalis* "Common Rosemary" 243
- (G) *Reinwardtia indica* "Yellow Flax" 238
- (H) *Ribes sanguineum* King Edward VII "Flowering Currant" 241
- (I) *Romneya tricocalyx* "Californian Tree Poppy" 242
- (J) *Restio tetraphyllus* "Plume Rush" 238
- (K) *Rondeletia amoena* "Mexican Viburnum" 243
- (L) *Ruscus aculeatus* "Butcher's Broom" 243





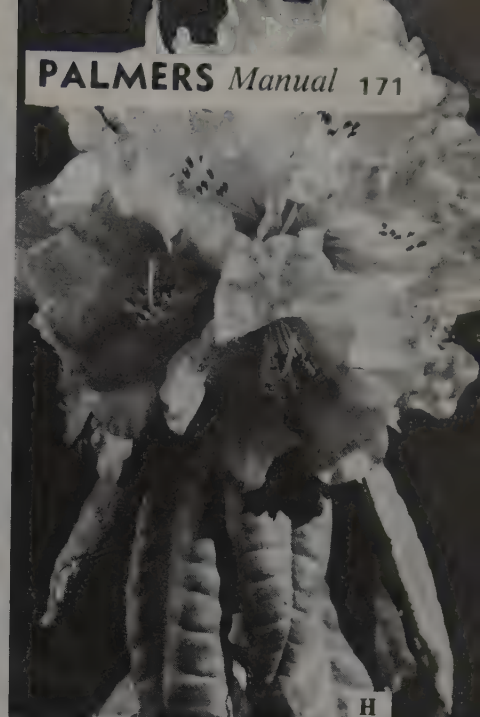




F

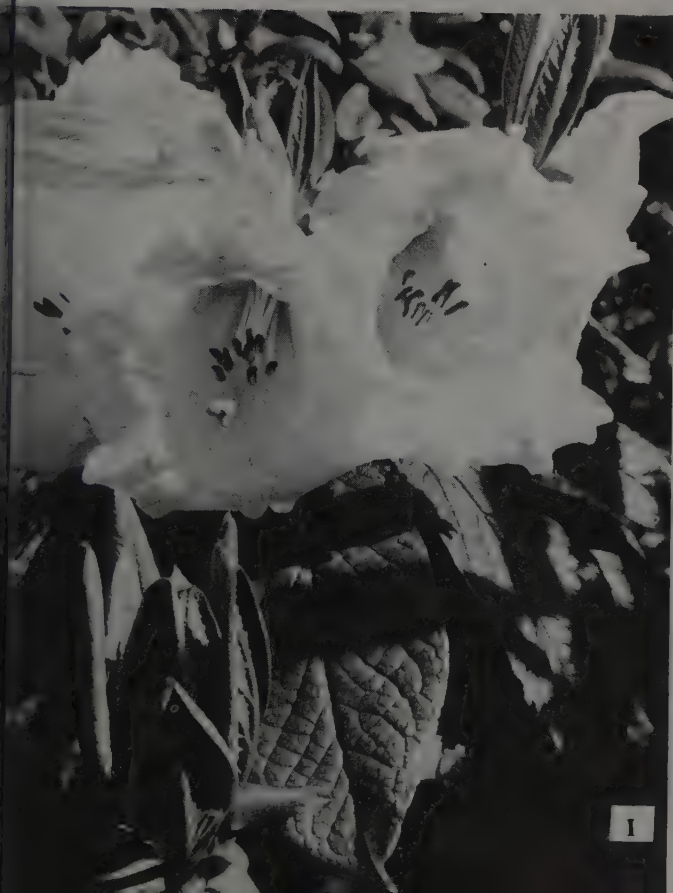


G



H

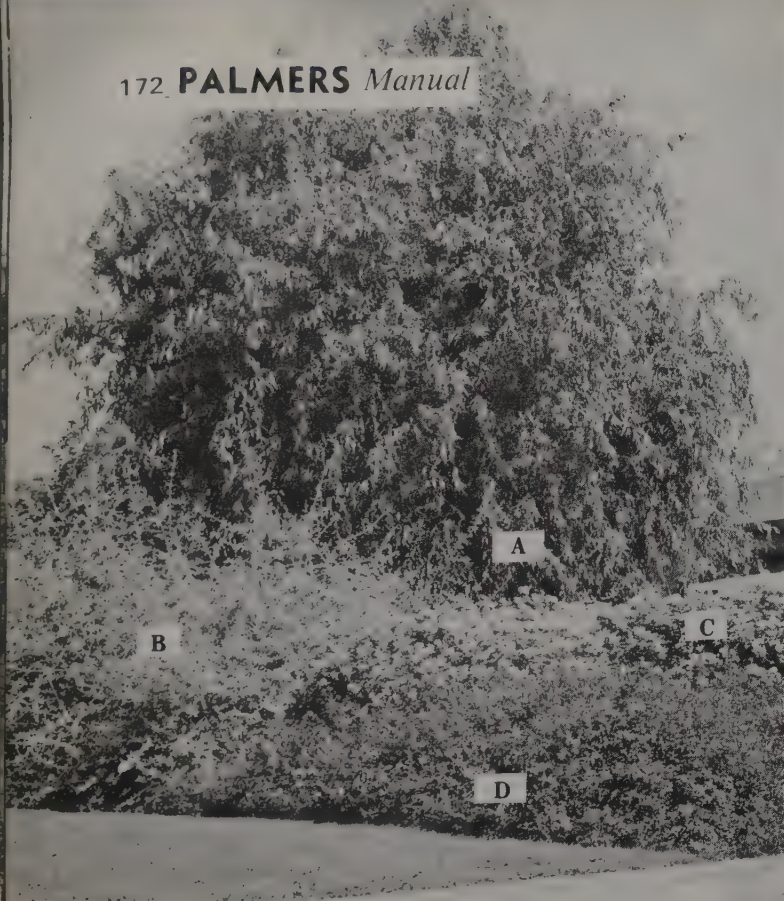
- (A) *Rhododendron* Blue Peter 239
- (B) *Rhododendron* Pink Pearl 241
- (C) *Rhododendron* chrysomanicum 239
- (D) *Rhododendron* fragrantissimum 239
- (E) *Rhododendron* Winsome 241
- (F) *Rhododendron* Sappho 241
- (G) *Rhododendron* Ivory's Scarlet 240
- (H) *Rhododendron* Cornubia 239
- (I) *Rhododendron* grande 239
- (J) *Rhododendron* yakusimanum 241

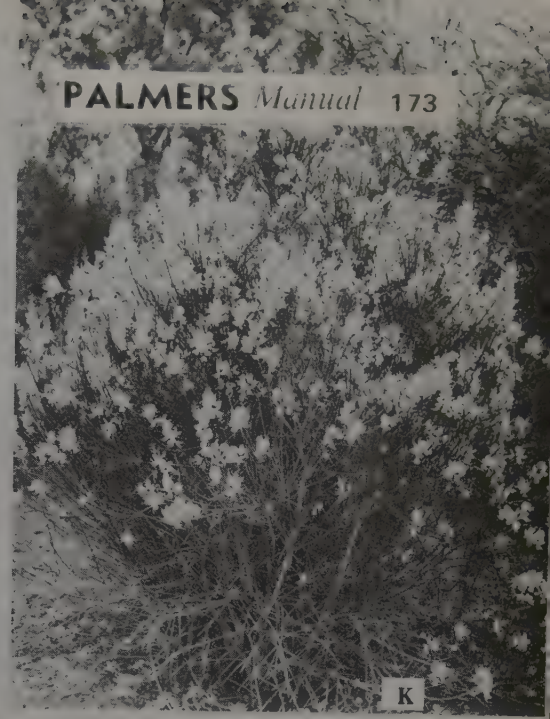
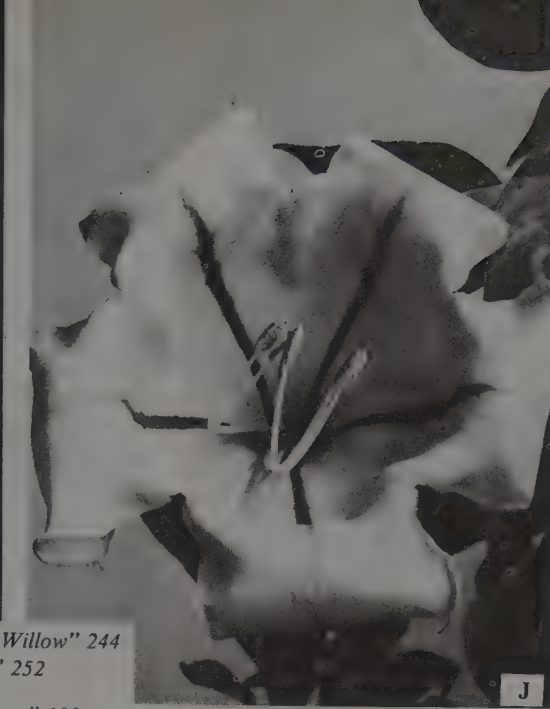


I

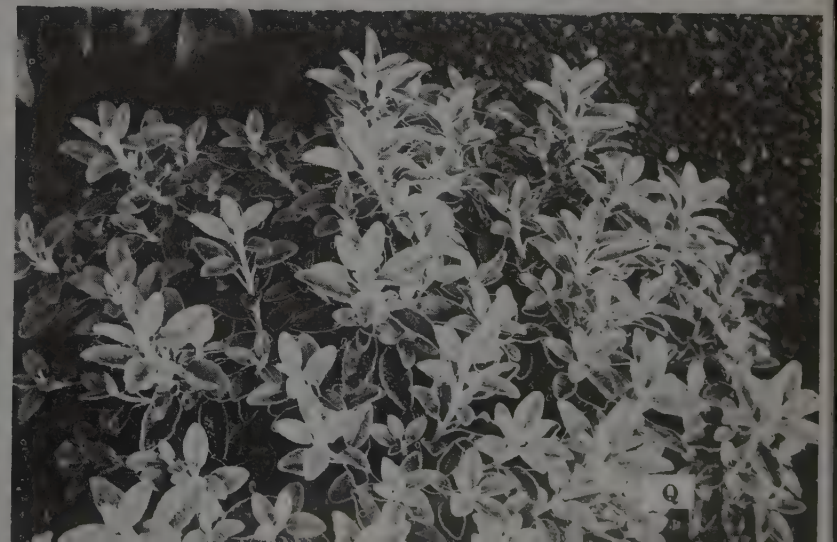
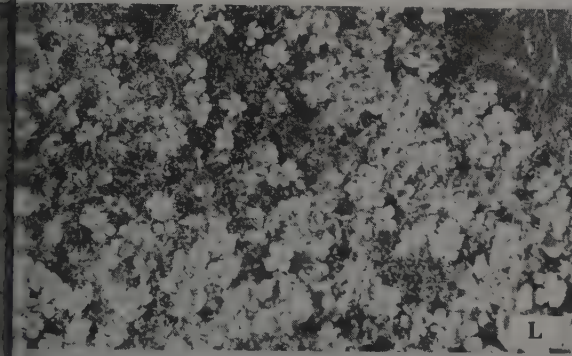


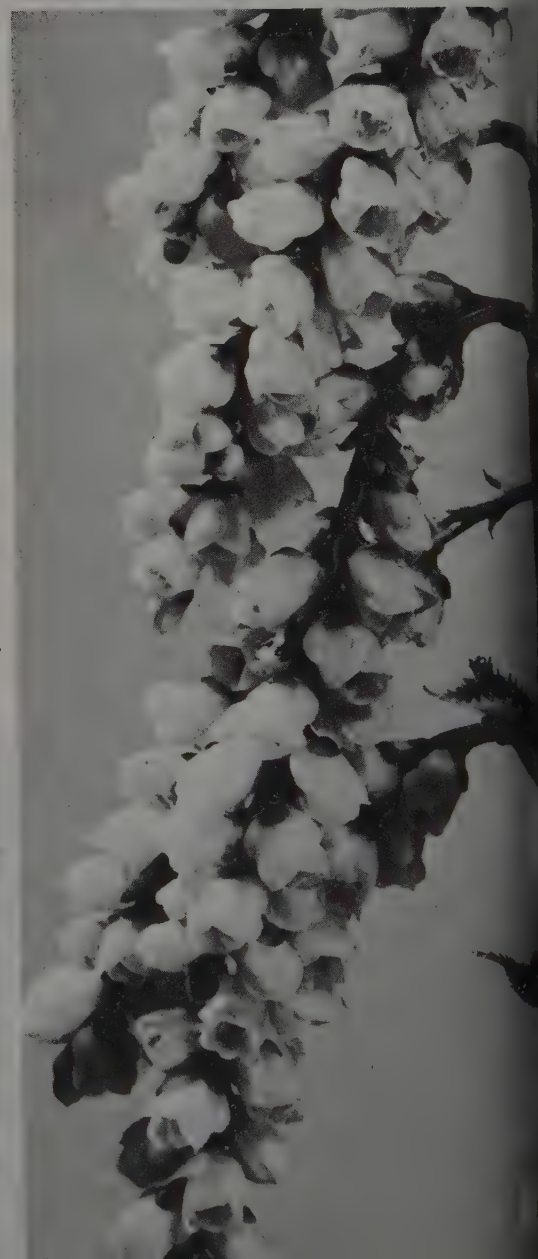
J





- ...matsudana tortuosa* "Corkscrew Willow" 244
- ...rium fruticans* "Silver Germander" 252
- ...na aurea* 199
- ...na montevidensis* "Trailing Lantana" 199
- ...vitellina pendula* "Golden Weeping Willow" 244
- ...matsudana tortuosa* "Corkscrew Willow" 244
- ...purpurea* "Purple Pussy Willow" 244
- ...humboldtiana* 244
- ...um wendlandii* "Potato Vine" 267
- ...tra maxima* "Golden Chalice" 267
- ...um junceum* "Spanish Broom" 248
- ...centron elegans* "Spanish Shawl" 246
- ...asea purpurea* "Purple Heart" 247
- ...a sinclairi* "N.Z. Puka" 210
- ...aster harrovianus* "Rockspray" 52
- ...ina chamaecyparissus* "Lavender Cotton" 245
- ...io greyi* 247







F



G

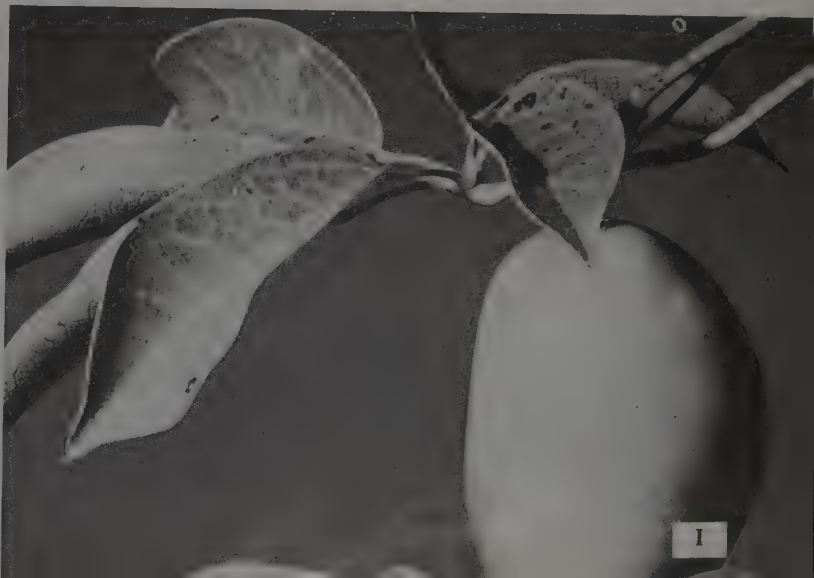
- Spiraea Van Houttei "Bridal Wreath" 249
- Spiraea bumalda Anthony Waterer "Dwarf Red Spirea" 248
- Tenocarpus sinuatus "Firewheel Tree" 249
- Treptosolen jamesonii 250
- Tachyurus praecox "Early Spiketail" 249
- Strelitzia nicholai "Blue and White Strelitzia" 249
- Strelitzia reginae "Bird of Paradise" 249
- Stephanotis floribunda "Madagascar Jasmine" 267
- Stauntonia hexaphylla "Japanese Staunton Vine" 267
- Stewartia pseudocamellia "Japanese Stewartia" 249



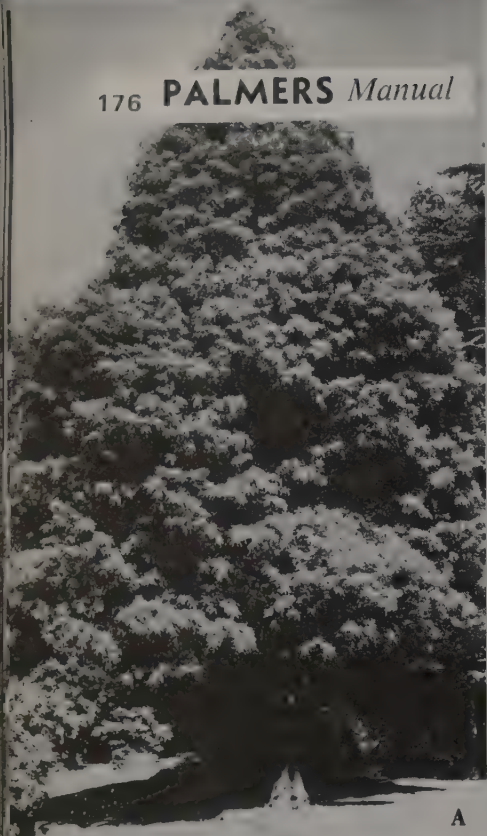
H



J



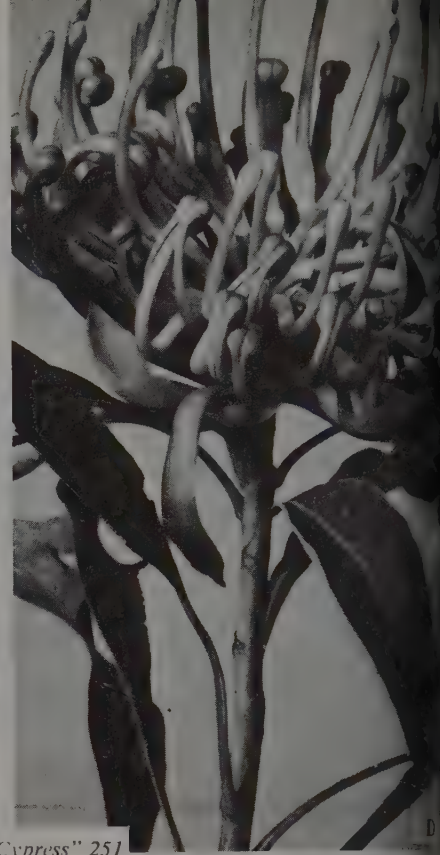
I



A



C



D

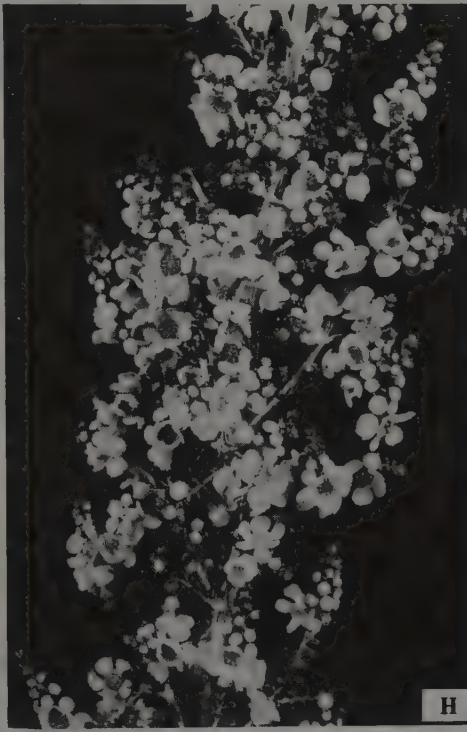
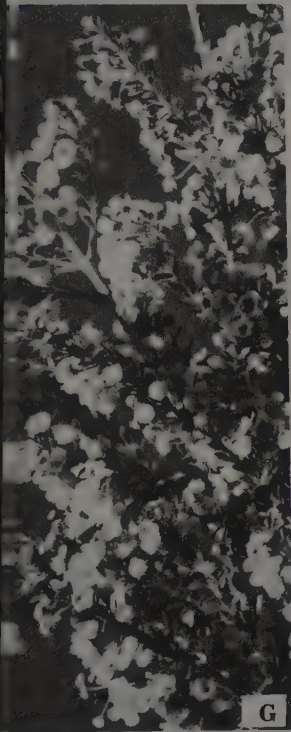


B



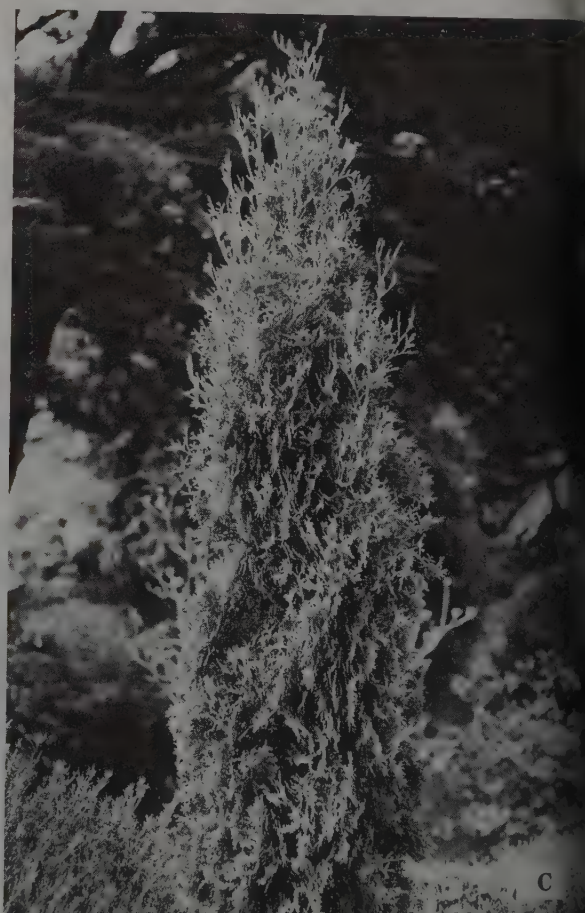
E

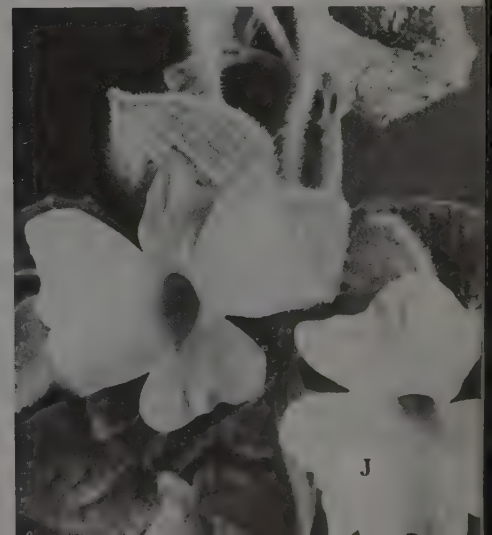
- (A) *Taxodium distichum* "Swamp Cypress" 251
- (B) *Taxus baccata fastigiata* "Irish Yew" 251
- (C) *Tecomanthe speciosa* 267
- (D) *Telopea oreades* "Victorian Waratah" 252
- (E) *Telopea speciosissima* "N.S.W. Waratah" 252
- (F) *Teucrium fruticans* "Silver Germander" 252
- (G) *Thryptomene saxicola rosea* "Rock Heath Myrtle" 253
- (H) *Thryptomene baeckeacea* "Heath Myrtle" 253
- (I) *Thryptomene calycina* "Grampians Heath Myrtle" 253
- (J) *Tetrapanax papyriferus* "Rice Paper Plant" 252
- (K) *Tetrapanax papyriferus* "Rice Paper Plant" 252
- (L) *Cyperus alternifolius* "Umbrella Grass" 56
- (M) *Pennisetum rupellii* "Fountain Grass" 218

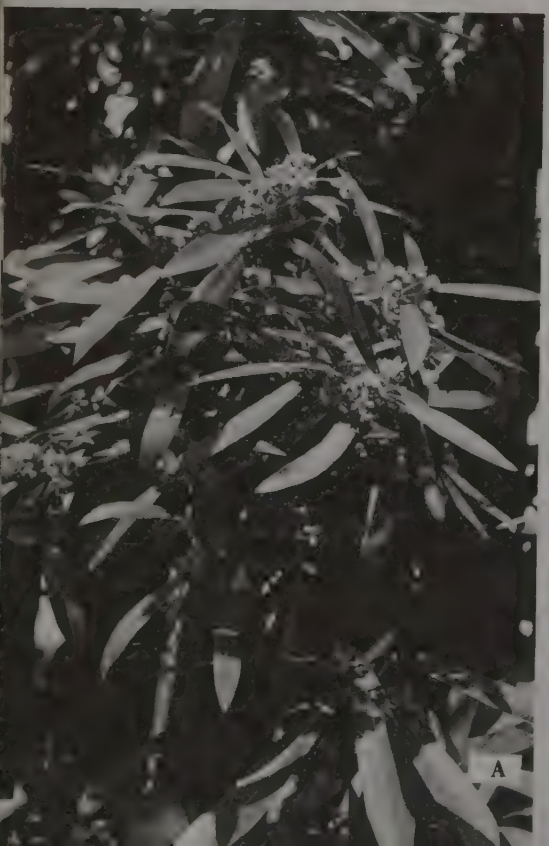




- (A) *Thuja occidentalis* Rheingold 253
- (B) *Callitris cupressiformis* "Dune Cypress Pine" 34
- (C) *Thuja occidentalis* pyramidalis "Pyramid Arborvitae" 253
- (D) *Griselinia littoralis* variegata "Variegated Kapuka" 75
- (E) *Thuja orientalis* beverleyensis "Golden Column Arborvitae" 253
- (F) *Thunbergia alata* "Black Eyed Susan Vine" 268
- (G) *Trachycarpus fortunei* "Windmill Palm" 254
- (H) *Tibouchina organensis* "Princess Flower" 254
- (I) *Tibouchina urvilliana* edwardsii "Lasiandra" 254
- (J) *Thunbergia gibsonii* "Golden Glory Vine" 268



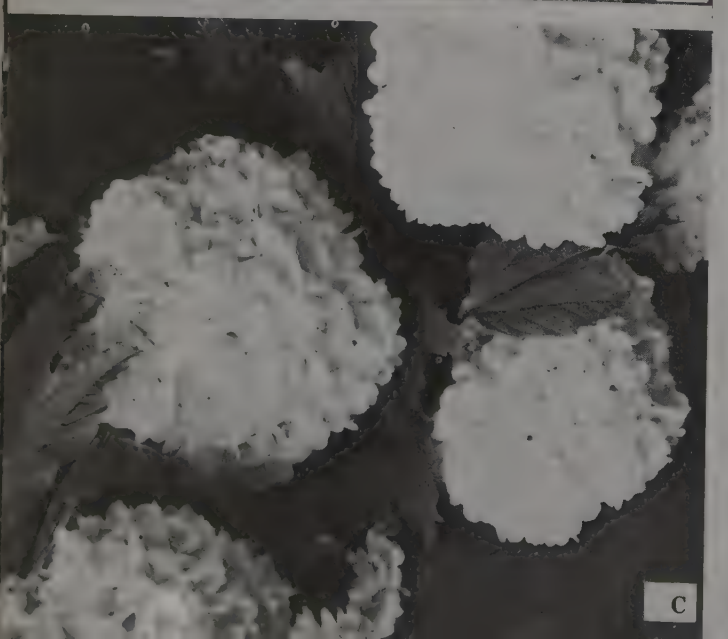
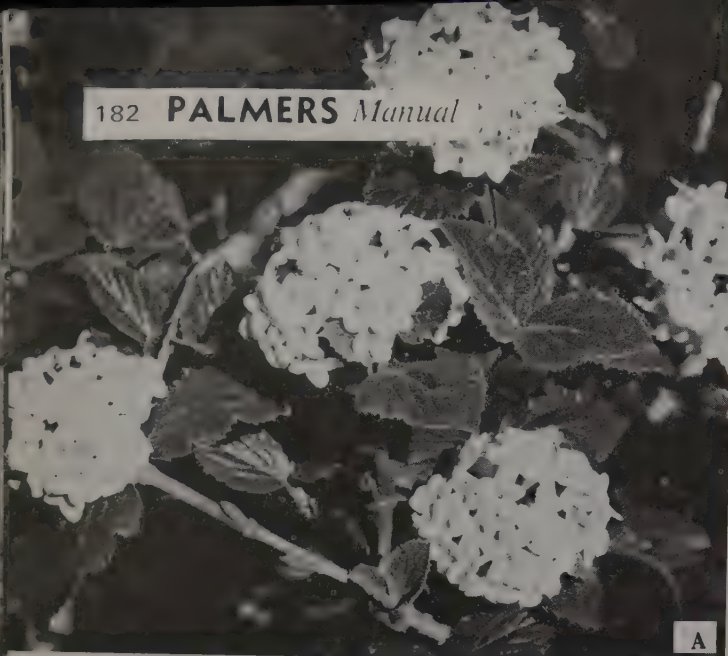




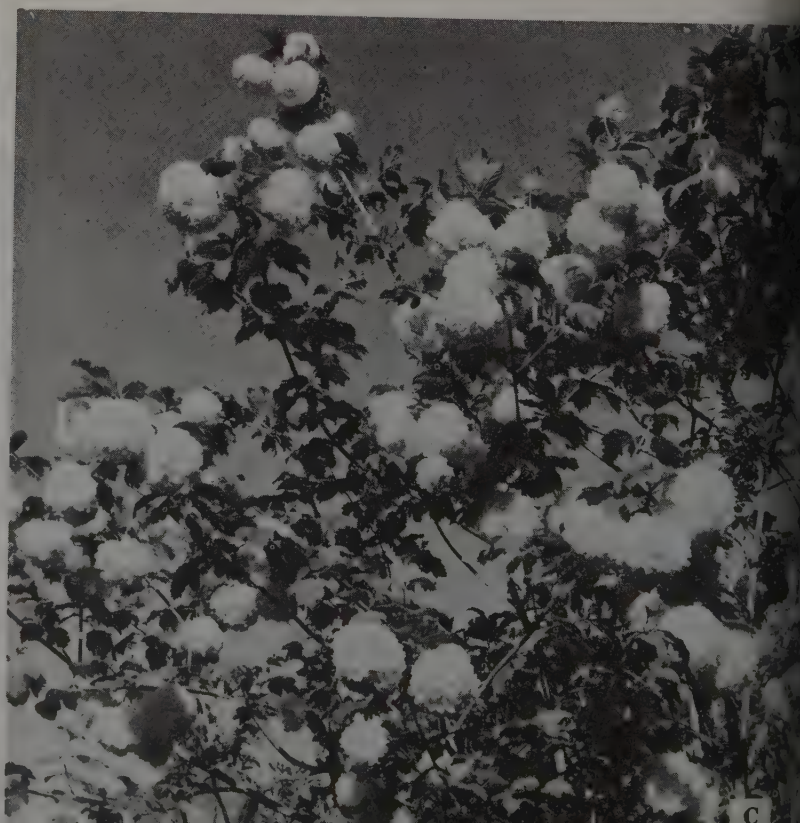


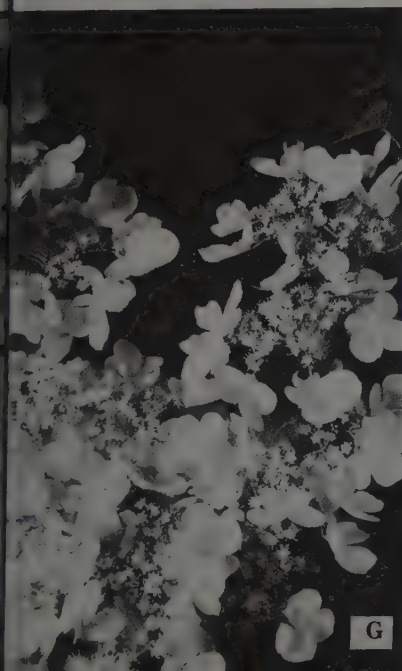
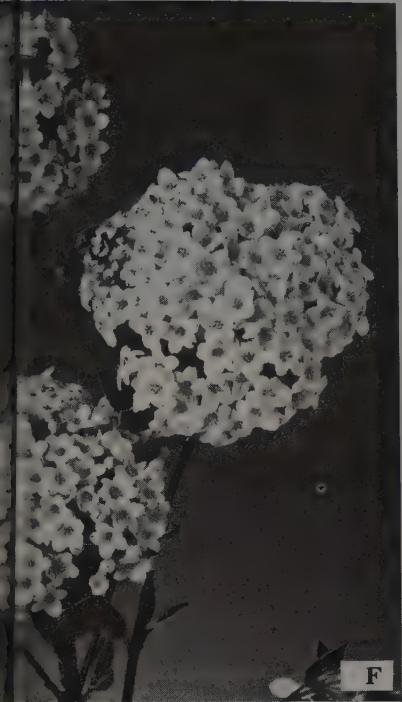
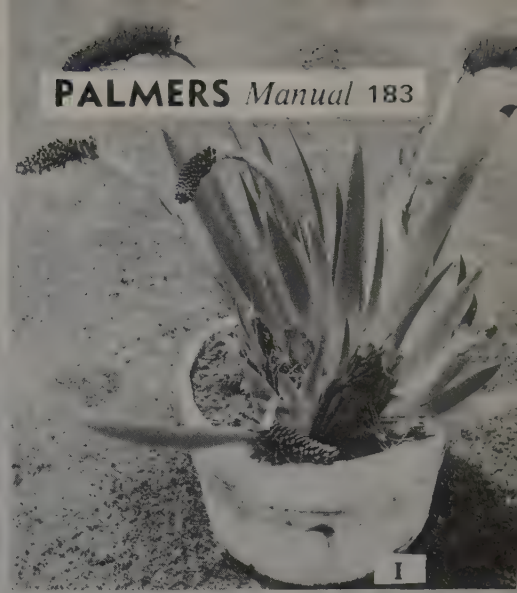
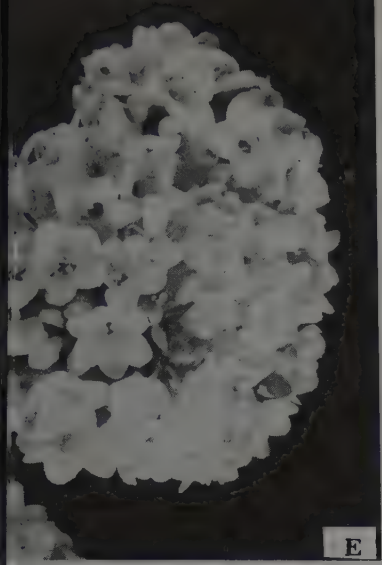
Tristania laurina "Kanooka or Water Gum" 254
Ulmus procera Louis van Houtte "Elm" 255
Ulmus glabra pendula "Weeping or Camperdown Elm" 255
Nandina domestica pygmaea "Dwarf Heavenly Bamboo" 214
Juniperus squamata meyeri "Meyer Juniper" 196
Tristania conferta "Queensland Box" 254
Virgilia capensis "Keurboom" 256





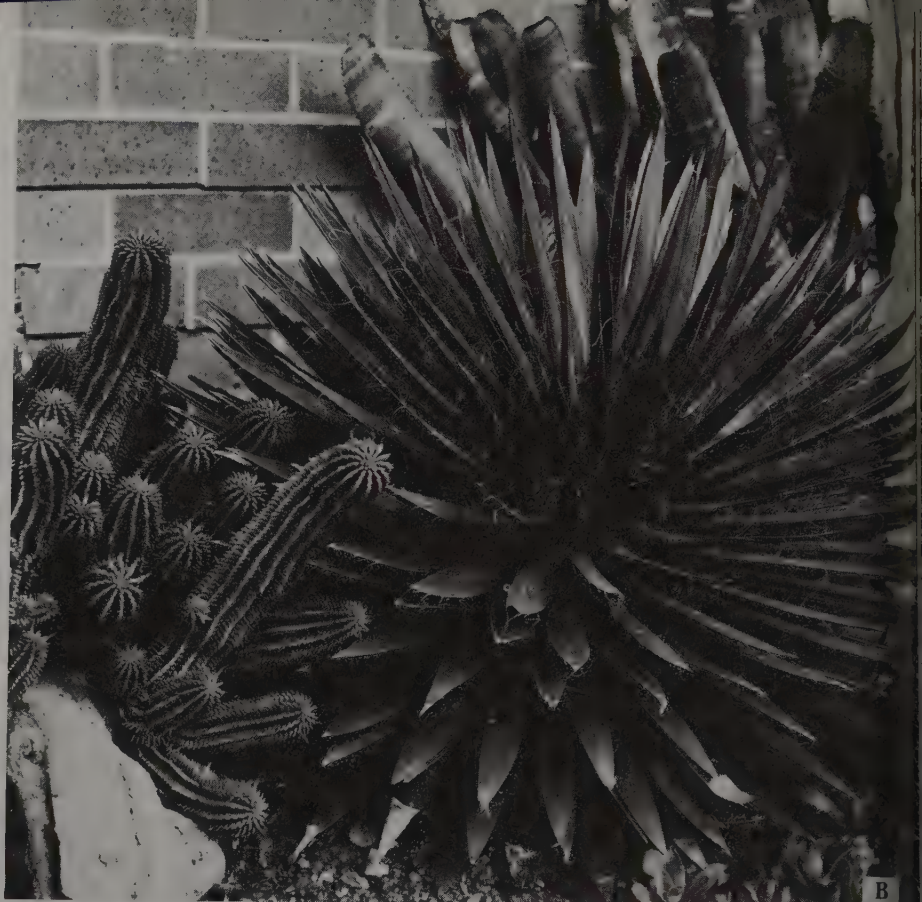
- (A) *Viburnum carlesii* "Korean Viburnum" 255
- (B) *Viburnum rhytidophyllum* *aldenhamensis* "Leather Leaf Viburnum" 256
- (C) *Viburnum opulus* *sterile* "Snowball Tree" 256
- (D) *Viburnum japonicum* "Japanese Viburnum" 256
- (E) *Viburnum carlcephalum* "Fragrant Snowball" 255
- (F) *Viburnum burkwoodii* 255
- (G) *Viburnum plicatum* *tomentosum* 256
- (H) *Weinmannia racemosa* "N.Z. Kamahi" 257
- (I) *Xeronema callistemon* "Poor Knights Lily" 258
- (J) *Vitex lucens* "N.Z. Puriri" 257
- (K) *Vitex agnus-castus* "Chaste Tree" 257
- (L) *Weigela florida* *variegata* "Apple Blossom" 257
- (M) *Phormium tenax* *purpureum* "Bronze Flax" 220
- (N) *Teucrium fruticans* "Silver Germander" 252







A

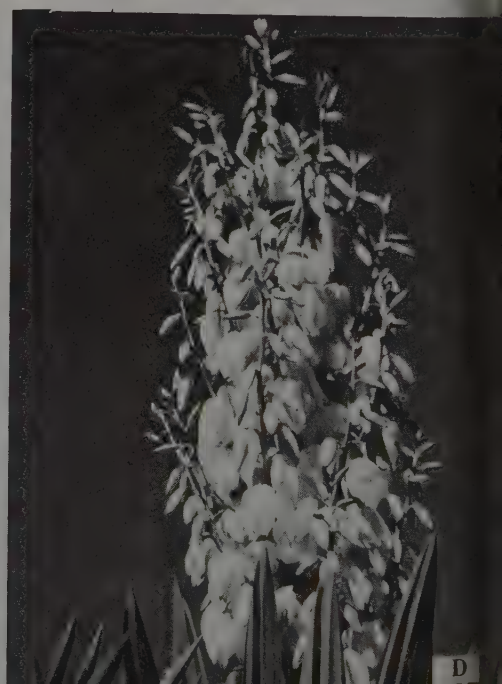


B

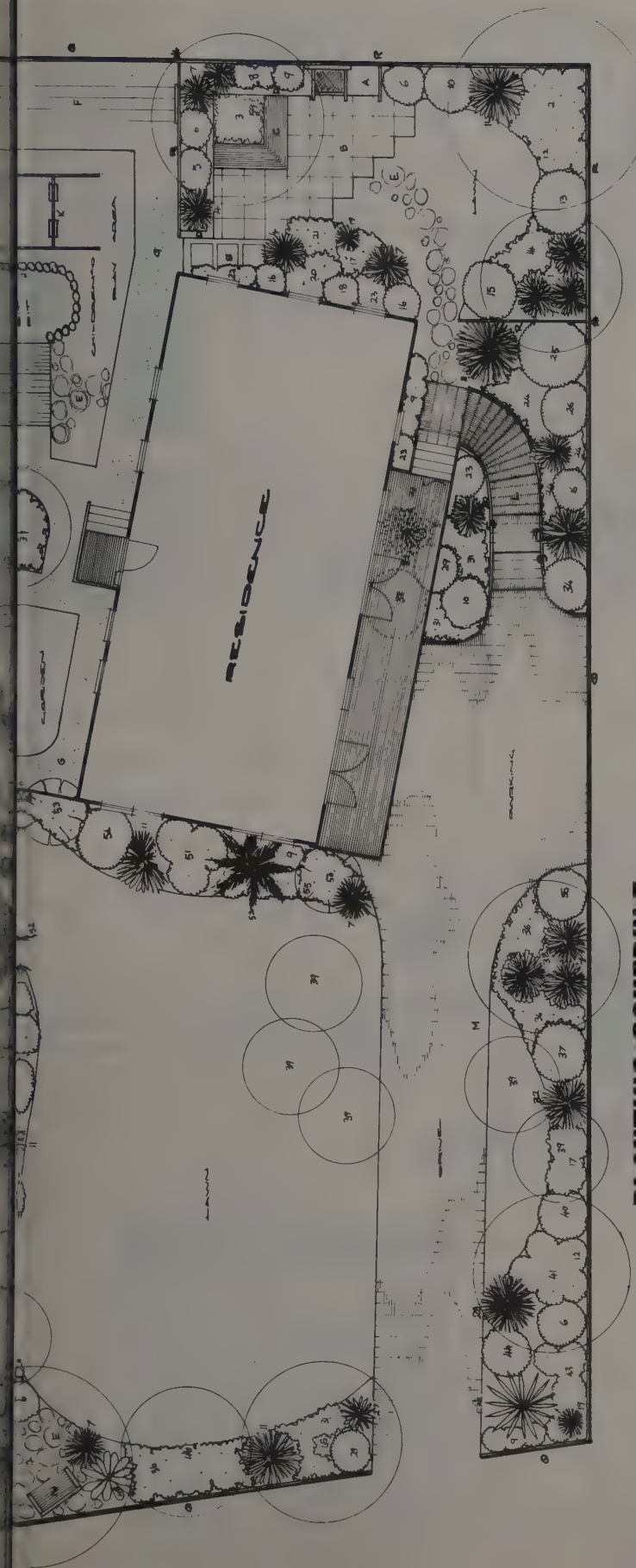


C

- (A) *Wistaria floribunda* "Japanese Wistaria" 268
- (B) *Agave filifera* 22
- (C) *Yucca glauca* 258
- (D) *Yucca aloifolia* "Spanish Bayonet" 258



D



GARDEN DESIGN No. 1

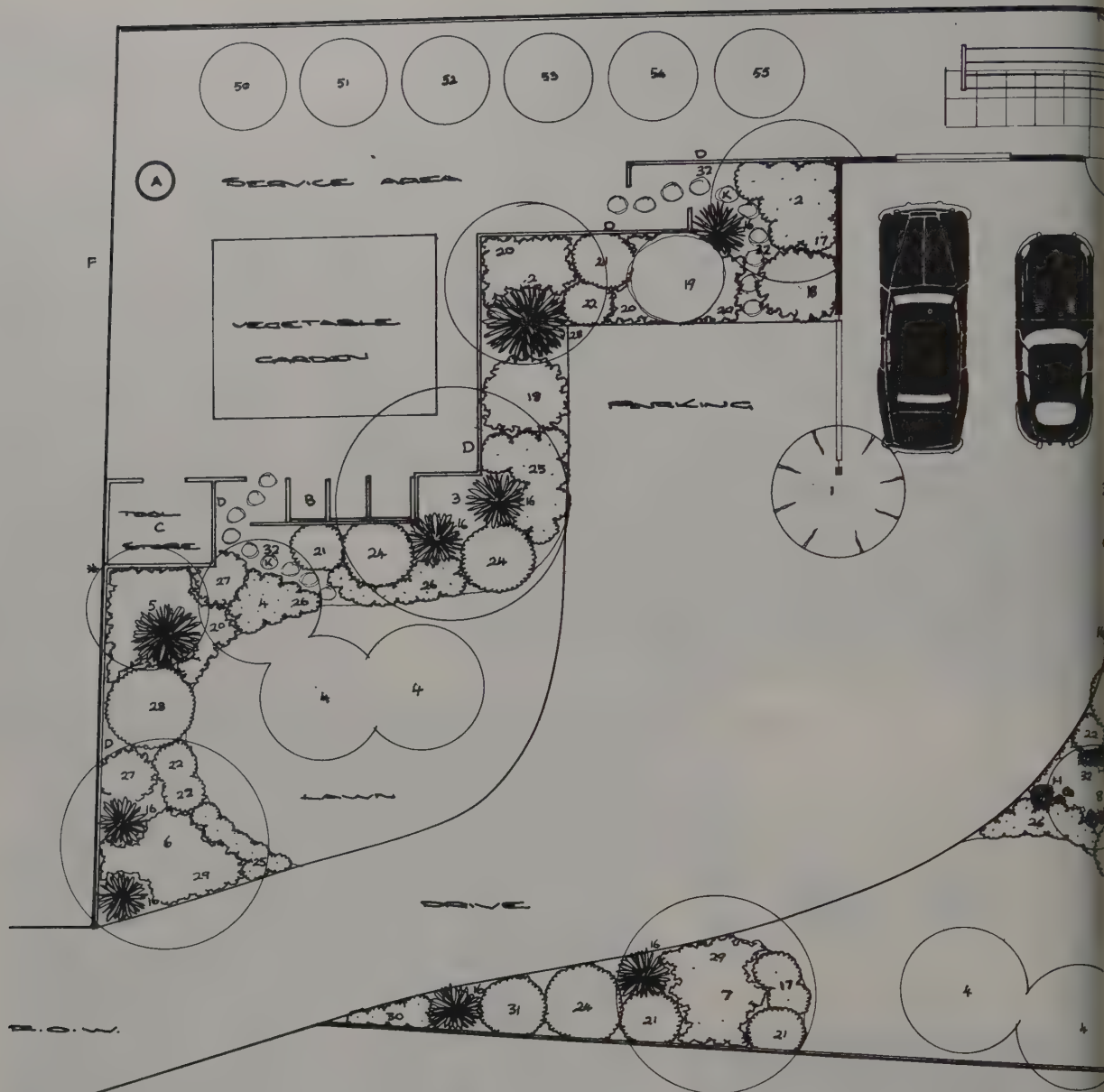
PLANTING SCHEDULE

REFERENCE	QUANTITY
1. Liquidambar styraciflua	1
2. Schinus molle	2
3. Melia azedarach	1
4. Phormium cookianum tricolor	2
5. Strobilanthes anisophylla	1
6. Choisya ternata	4
7. Phormium cookianum	12
8. Loropetalum chinense	2
9. Hebe Inspiration	20
10. Bambusa Wong Tsai	2
11. Phormium Black Knight	5
12. Hypericum Hidcote Gold	13
13. Philodendron selloum	1
14. Coprosma prostrata	7
15. Pittosporum tenuifolium variegatum	1
16. Pseudopanax lessonii	3
17. Ceanothus Yankee Point	4
18. Fatsia japonica	1
19. Cordyline australis	4
20. Azalea Model	3
21. Azalea Sekai	6
22. Hebe diosmaefolia	4
23. Aucuba japonica Gold Dust	4
24. Ajuga reptans	5
25. Pittosporum eugenioioides variegata	@ 15cm centres
26. Viburnum japonicum	2
27. Yucca glauca	1
28. Phormium tenax variegata	2
29. Raphiolepis umbellata ovata	2
30. Phormium tenax rubrum	1

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

A.	Concrete block barbecue.	1
B.	Exposed aggregate paving slabs.	1
C.	Patio seat.	5
D.	Raised bed, base hollowstone block with stained capping board.	1
E.	Wood round paving discs.	1
F.	Hide-a-way clothes line.	4
G.	Concrete areas.	1
H.	Concrete incinerator.	1
I.	Children's play house.	1
J.	Sandpit surrounded with wooden columns set in concrete.	2
K.	Swings.	1
L.	Brick steps and path same as drive.	6
M.	Brick driveway laid on reinforced concrete base.	2
N.	Garden seat.	1
O.	Fine line fence.	4
P.	Fine line gate.	4
Q.	"Hit and miss" style fence.	12
R.	Vertical louvre fence	1
S.	Brick retaining wall.	1

31.	Coprosma repens variegata	10
32.	Phormium tenax purpureum	2
33.	Philodendron bipinnatifidum	1
34.	Dodonaea viscosa purpurea	1
41.	Quercus glabrata	1
36.	Myoporum parviflorum	15
37.	Heimerliodendron brunnonianum	1
38.	Eucalyptus ficifolia	1
39.	Betula pendula	5
40.	Grevillea Glen Pearl	1
41.	Quercus palustris	1
42.	Agave americana	1
43.	Cistus purpureus	1
44.	Calliandra portoricensis	1
45.	Fraxinus excelsior aurea	1
46.	Casuarina cunninghamiana	1
47.	Lagunaria pattenonii	1
48.	Colocasia odorata	2
49.	Neopanax laetum	1
50.	Griselinia littoralis	1
51.	Bambusa oldhamii	1
52.	Cyathea medullaris	6
53.	Tetrapanax papyriferum	2
54.	Banksia ericifolia	2
55.	Coprosma kirkii	1
56.	Aucuba japonica	4
57.	Musa Basioo	1
58.	Fraxinus oxycarpa raywoodii	1
59.	Low, growing annuals or perennials	1



GARDEN DESIGN No. 2

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

- A. Concrete incinerator
- B. Three bay compost bin.
- C. Small tool storage shed built into fence design.
- D. Fine line fence
- E. Fence — clinker brick base, topped with vertical boards.
- F. Fence "hit and miss" design
- G. Brick paving
- H. Bluestone boulders.
- I. Small pool
- J. Hide-a-way clothesline with paving slab path.
- K. Wood round paving discs to form paths
- L. Patio seat — clinker brick base with slat seat.
- M. Concrete block barbecue.
- N. Creepers to be trained on walls and fences — Jasminum, Ficus, etc.

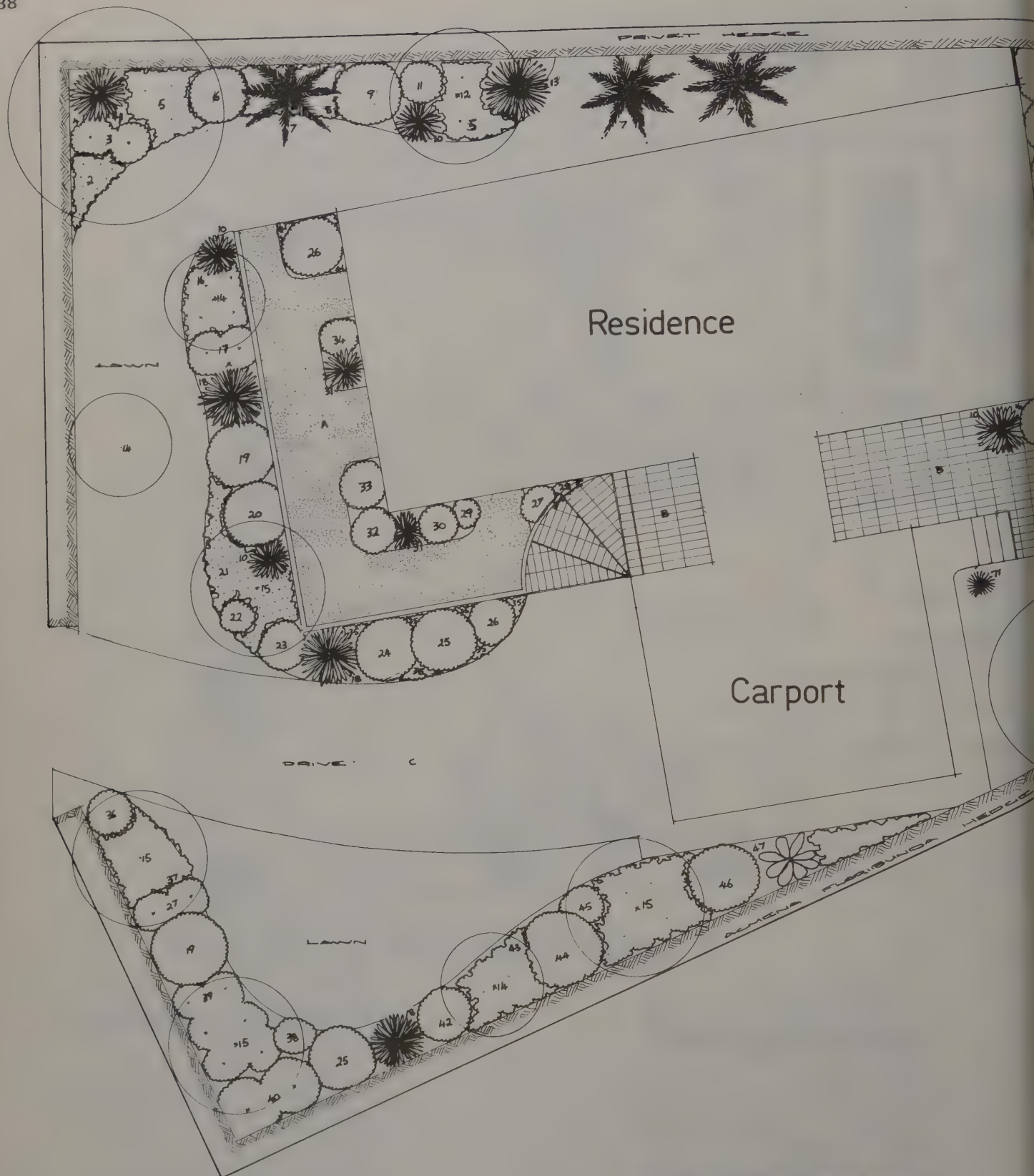
PLANTING SCHEDULE

REFERENCE	QUANTITY
1. <i>Salix matsudana tortuosa</i>	1
2. <i>Acer palmatum</i>	2
3. <i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	1
4. <i>Prunus shimidzu Sakura</i>	6
5. <i>Meryta sinclairii</i>	2
6. <i>Salix babylonica aurea</i>	1
7. <i>Quercus palustris</i>	1
8. <i>Acer palmatum Seigan</i>	1
9. <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	2
10. <i>Jacaranda mimosaeifolia</i>	2
11. <i>Grevillea robusta</i>	1
12. <i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	1
13. <i>Melia azedarach</i>	2
14. <i>Schinus molle</i>	1



15. <i>Betula pendula</i>	7
16. <i>Phormium cookianum</i>	23
17. <i>Azalea splendens</i>	31
18. <i>Bambusa multiplex</i>	5
19. <i>Acer palmatum atropurpureum</i>	2
20. <i>Coprosma repens variegata</i>	31
21. <i>Choisya ternata</i>	7
22. <i>Hebe lobellioides</i>	10
23. <i>Phormium tenax purpureum</i>	6
24. <i>Neopanax laetum</i>	9
25. <i>Azalea Model</i>	32
26. <i>Hebe Inspiration</i>	53
27. <i>Bambusa Wong Tsai</i>	8
28. <i>Cotinus coggygia foliis purpureus</i>	3
29. <i>Myoporum parviflorum</i>	23
30. <i>Nandina domestica pygmaea</i>	6
31. <i>Raphiolepis umbellata ovata</i>	2
32. <i>Arenaria caespitosa aurea</i>	18.5 sq.metres
33. <i>Heimerliodendron brunnonianum</i>	2
34. <i>Fatsia japonica</i>	3
35. <i>Ctenanthe lubbersiana</i>	1
36. <i>Phormium tenax rubrum</i>	1

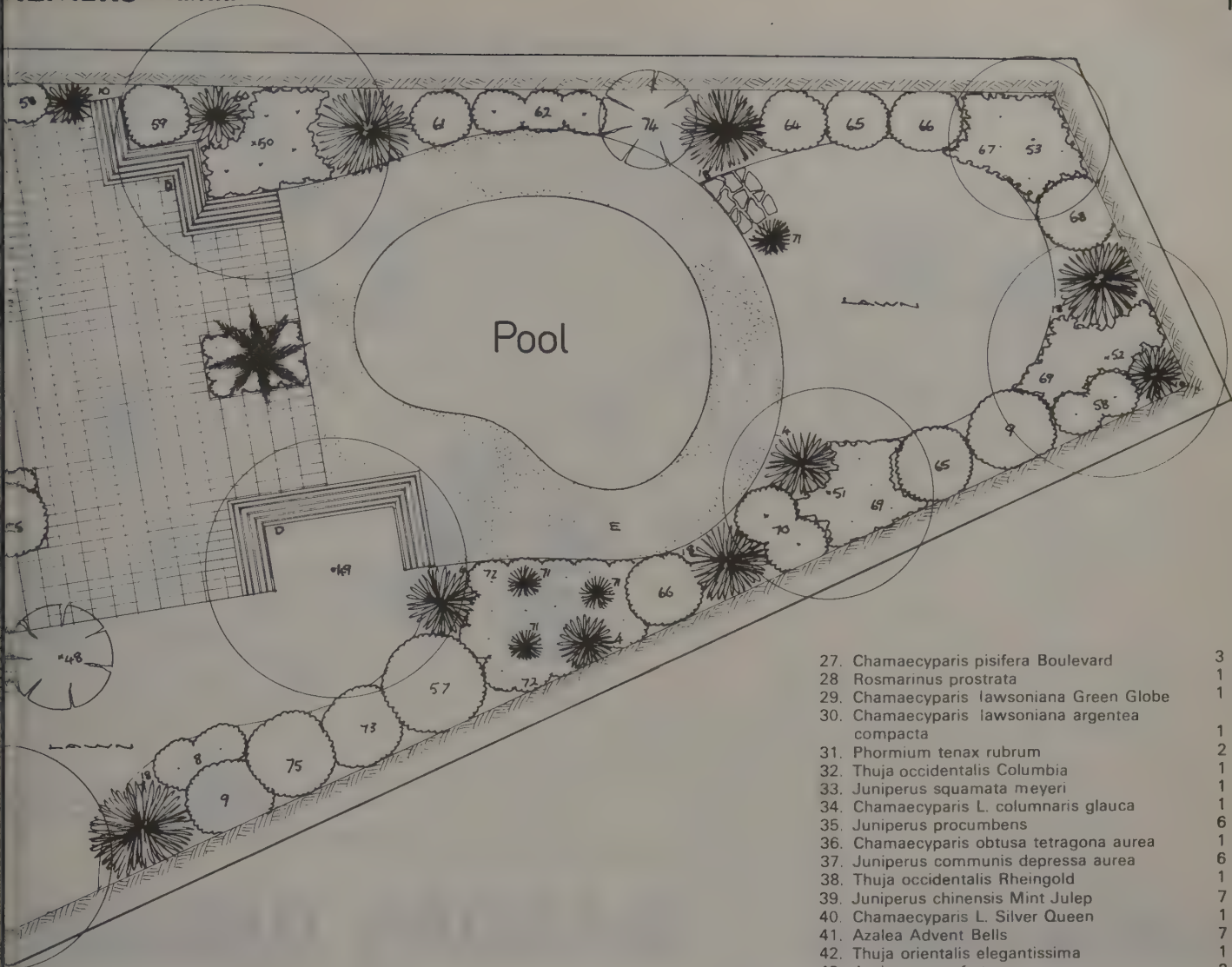
37. <i>Agapanthus dwarf</i>	1b
38. <i>Bambusa gracilis</i>	3
39. <i>Azalea Apple Blossom</i>	31
40. <i>Hebe glaucophylla</i>	12
41. <i>Pseudopanax lessonii</i>	5
42. <i>Cyathea medullaris</i>	2
43. <i>Cordyline australis</i>	2
44. <i>Strobilanthes anisophylla</i>	8
45. <i>Ajuga reptans</i> (ground to be mounded)	18.5 sq.metres
46. <i>Cotinus americanus</i>	1
47. <i>Yucca glauca</i>	1
48. <i>Azalea Scarlet Prince</i>	5
49. <i>Aucuba japonica Gold Dust</i>	10
50. <i>Grapefruit Golden Special</i>	1
51. <i>Lemon Villa Franca</i>	1
52. <i>Sweet Orange Ruby Blood</i>	1
53. <i>Mandarin Satsuma</i>	1
54. <i>Tangelo Seminole</i>	1
55. <i>Feijoa Mammoth</i>	1
56. <i>Daphne odora leucanthe</i>	4
57. Herb garden	
58. <i>Phormium tenax variegata</i>	1



GARDEN DESIGN No. 3

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

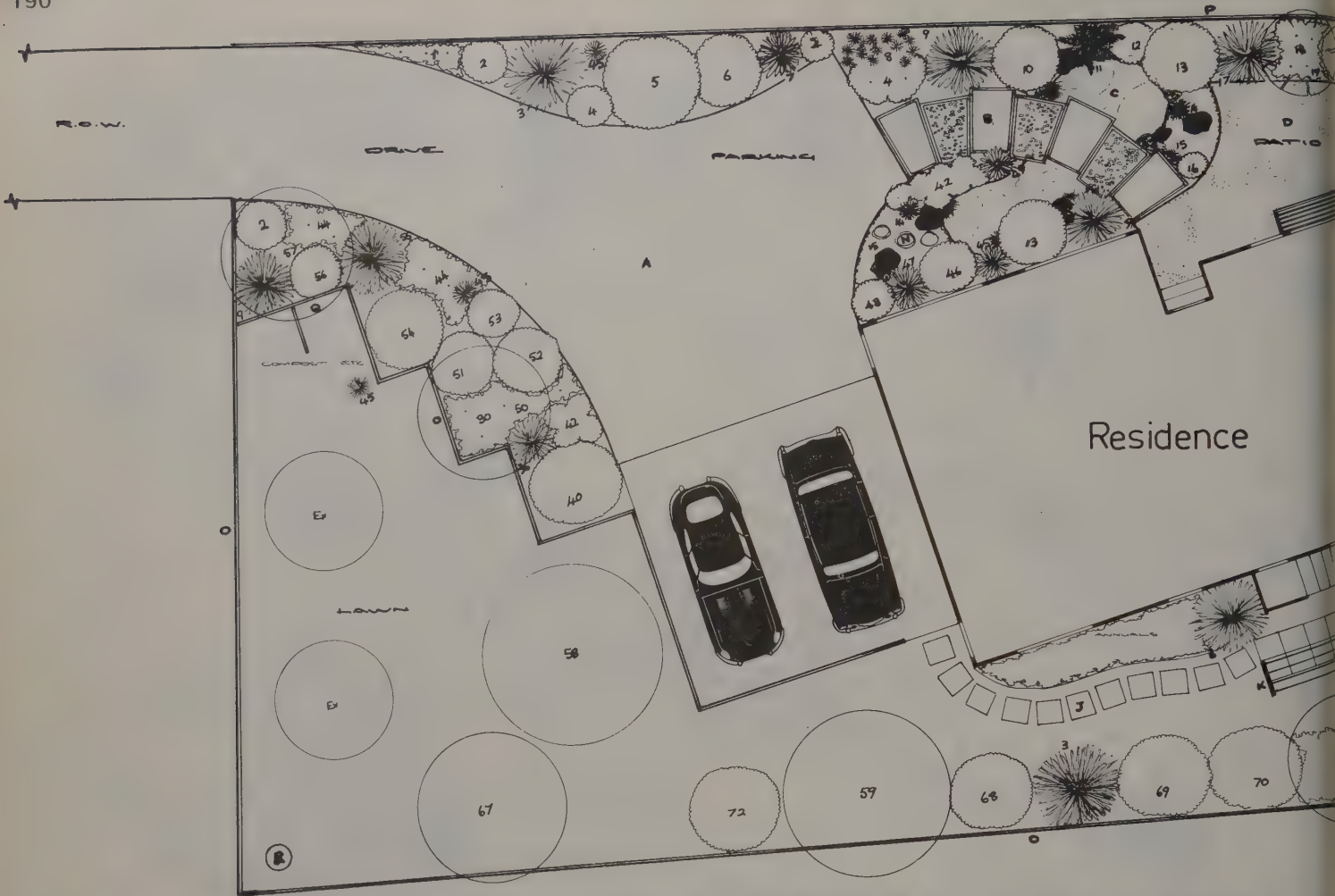
- A. Terrace — exposed aggregate finish.
- B. Entrance steps and patio finished in brick.
- C. Drive surface finished in "hot mix."
- D. Patio seat.
- E. Pool surround — exposed aggregate finish.



PLANTING SCHEDULE

REFERENCE	QUANTITY
1. Liquidambar styraciflua	2
2. Lantana Golconda	9
3. Hebe speciosa	2
4. Phormium dwarf green	5
5. Coprosma repens Marble Queen	5
6. Choisya ternata	2
7. Cyathea medullaris	3
8. Loropetalum chinense	14
9. Neopanax laetum	4
10. Phormium cookianum tricolor	5
11. Pseudopanax lessonii	1
12. Meryta sinclairii	1
13. Phormium tenax purpureum	2
14. Prunus subhirtella pendula	3
15. Betula pendula	4
16. Coprosma prostrata	10
17. Chamaecyparis lawsoniana duncanii	2
18. Phormium Black Knight	6
19. Chamaecyparis obtusa crispisii	2
20. Juniperus media pfitzeriana aurea	1
21. Ajuga reptans	@ 25cm centres
22. Chamaecyparis L. erecta aurea	1
23. Chamaecyparis obtusa nana aurea	1
24. Thuja orientalis beverleyensis	1
25. Juniperus media blaauwii	3
26. Chamaecyparis obtusa Fernspray	2

27. Chamaecyparis pisifera Boulevard	3
28. Rosmarinus prostrata	1
29. Chamaecyparis lawsoniana Green Globe	1
30. Chamaecyparis lawsoniana argentea compacta	1
31. Phormium tenax rubrum	2
32. Thuja occidentalis Columbia	1
33. Juniperus squamata meyeri	1
34. Chamaecyparis L. columnaris glauca	1
35. Juniperus procumbens	6
36. Chamaecyparis obtusa tetragona aurea	1
37. Juniperus communis depressa aurea	6
38. Thuja occidentalis Rheingold	1
39. Juniperus chinensis Mint Julep	7
40. Chamaecyparis L. Silver Queen	1
41. Azalea Advent Bells	7
42. Thuja orientalis elegantissima	1
43. Juniperus conferta	2
44. Chamaecyparis p. squarrosa sulphurea	1
45. Juniperus media pfitzeriana	6
46. Acer palmatum dissectum atropurpureum	1
47. Colocasia odorata	1
48. Acer palmatum Seigan	1
49. Ulmus procera Van Houttei	1
50. Melia azedarach	1
51. Schinus terebinthifolius	1
52. Fraxinus excelsior aurea	1
53. Fraxinus oxycarpa raywoodii	1
54. Carica papaya	1
55. Hebe diosmaefolia	16
56. Cunonia capensis	1
57. Philodendron selloum	2
58. Pseudopanax lessonii	3
59. Fatsia japonica	1
60. Agave attenuata	1
61. Strobilanthes anisophylla	1
62. Bambusa gracilis	3
63. Phormium tenax alba variegata	1
64. Grevillea Glen Pearl	1
65. Grevillea glabrata	2
66. Bambusa gracilis	2
67. Coprosma repens variegata	5
68. Pittosporum eugenioides variegata	1
69. Grevillea obtusifolia	8
70. Senecio greyi	2
71. Cordyline australis	5
72. Hebe lobelliodes	10
73. Pittosporum tenuifolium rotundifolium	1
74. Brassaia actinophylla	1
75. Heimerliodendron brunnonianum	1
76. Kentia forsteriana	1
77. Lantana montevidensis	5



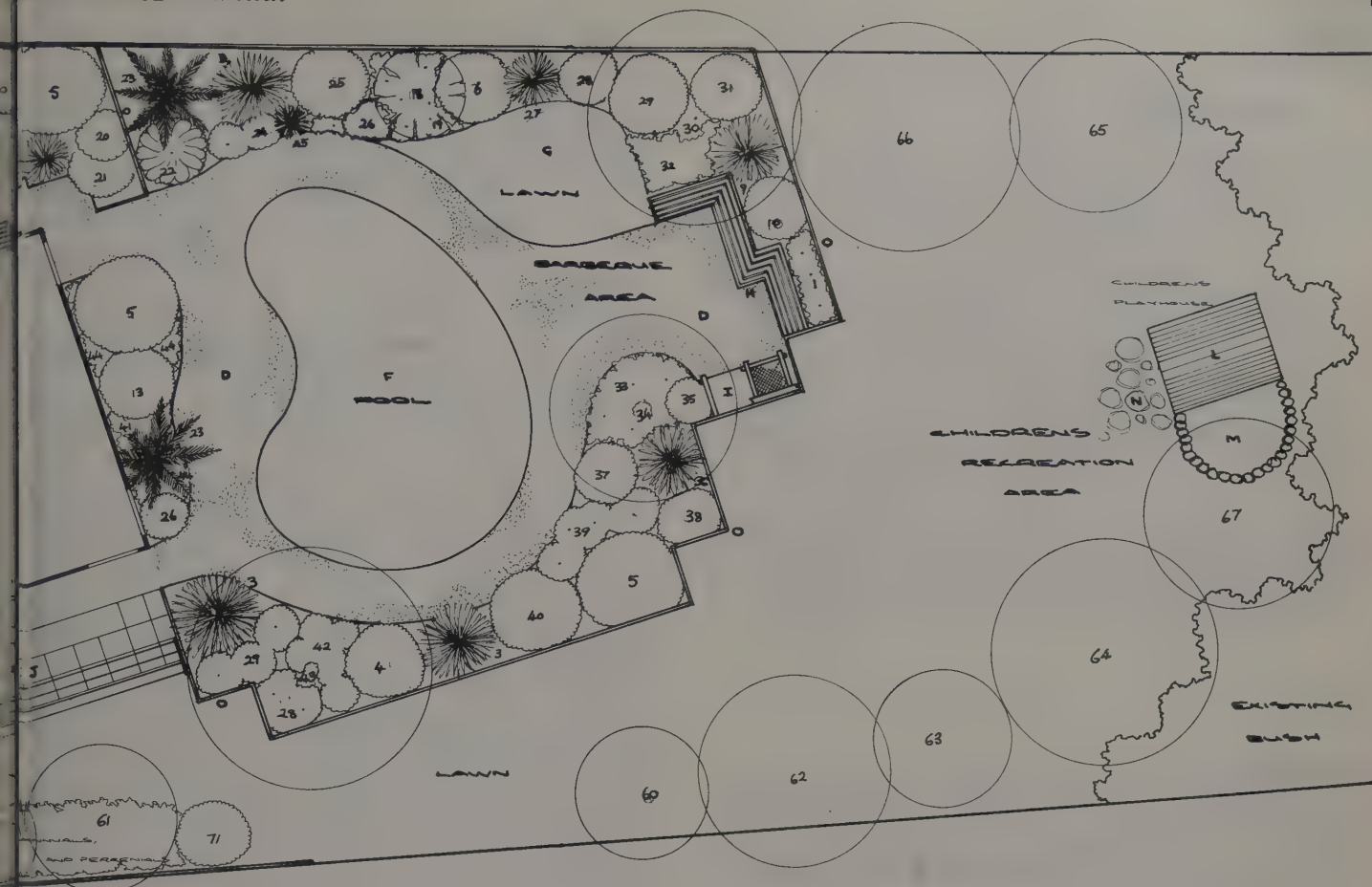
PLANTING SCHEDULE

GARDEN DESIGN

REFERENCE

QUANTITY

1. Jasminum polyanthum	6	25. Bambusa Wong Tsai	1
2. Pseudopanax lessonii	2	26. Choisya ternata	1
3. Phormium tenax purpureum	5	27. Phormium Radiance	1
4. Aucuba japonica Gold Dust	3	28. Strobilanthes anisophylla	3
5. Philodendron selloum	4	29. Coprosma repens Silver Queen	4
6. Neopanax laetum	2	30. Meryta sinclairii	1
7. Cordyline baueri	1	31. Aucuba japonica crotonoides	1
8. Cyperus papyrus	1	32. Ajuga reptans purpurea	@ 30cm centres
9. Phormium dwarf green	4	33. Grevillea obtusifolia	4
10. Heimerliodendron brunnonianum	1	34. Melia azedarach	1
11. Dicksonia fibrosa	1	35. Senecio greyi	1
12. Mahonia lomariifolia	1	36. Phormium tenax rubrum	2
13. Bambusa gracilis	2	37. Coprosma williamsii variegata	1
14. Restio tetraphyllus	2	38. Cunonia capensis	1
15. Arenaria aurea	@ 30cm centres	39. Hebe glaucophylla	4
16. Loropetalum chinense	1	40. Bambusa Alphonse Karr	2
17. Phormium cookianum tricolor	1	41. Coprosma Marble Queen	3
18. Tetrapanax papyriferum	2	42. Hebe diosmaefolia	22
19. Setcreasea purpurea	10	43. Schinus molle	1
20. Fatsia japonica	2	44. Lantana montevidensis	10
21. Aucuba japonica	1	45. Cordyline australis	4
22. Colocasia odorata	1	46. Russelia juncea	1
23. Cyathea medullaris	2	47. Yucca glauca	1
24. Hebe Inspiration	4	48. Hebe hulkeana	1



No. 4

1. Puya alpestris
 2. Hypericum moserianum tricolor
 3. Grevillea Glen Pearl
 4. Grevillea glabrata
 5. Cotoneaster horizontalis superba
 6. Nerium splendens variegata
 7. Phormium tenax variegata
 8. Hebe elliptica
 9. Agonis flexuosa
 10. Liquidambar styraciflua
 11. Casuarina cunninghamiana
 12. Eucalyptus pulverulenta
 13. Eucalyptus nichollii
 14. Eucalyptus ficifolia
 15. Schinus terebinthifolius
 16. Grevillea robusta
 17. Tristania conferta
 18. Fraxinus excelsior aurea
 19. Fraxinus oxycarpa raywoodii
 20. Pittosporum tenuifolium garnettii
 21. Crotalaria agatiflora
 22. Photinia Red Robin
 23. Banksia collina
 24. Bambusa oldhamii
- Small aquatic plants to be placed around pool C.

- 1
- 4
- 1
- 1
- 1
- 1
- 1
- 1
- 1
- 2
- 1
- 1
- 1
- 1
- 1
- 1
- 2
- 1
- 1
- 1
- 1
- 1

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

- A. Drive kerbed and sealed in chip or hot mix.
- B. Front entrance path — slabs precast, stained timber edging, with alternate plain and beach pebble surfaces.
- C. Ornamental pool 45-60cm deep.
- D. Patio, pool surround and barbecue area — exposed aggregate.
- E. Step from lounge.
- F. Pool.
- G. Dichondra lawn.
- H. Patio seat.
- I. Concrete block barbecue.
- J. Precast paving slabs laid into lawn.
- K. Hide-a-way clothes line.
- L. Children's playhouse.
- M. Sandpit constructed with wooden columnels.
- N. Wood round paving discs.
- O. Simplicity style fence.
- P. Oriental style panel fence.
- Q. Compost bin.
- R. Concrete incinerator.

HOSTA



"PLANTAIN LILY"

HOSTA FORTUNEI. Hosta is a genus of handsome herbaceous perennials with tuberous roots native to east Asia, especially Japan. The name is in honour of Nicolaus Thomas Host, early 19th century physician to the Emperor of Austria. An earlier name for these plants was Funkia after H. Funk, a German botanist. Hostas are grown mainly for the beauty of their heart shaped leaves. H. fortunei, named for Robert Fortune, the great 19th century Scottish plantsman and explorer, has large, attractive, blue green foliage up to 20cm long and 16cm wide, characteristically heart shaped and prominently veined. Leaves are supported on 20cm stalks attached directly to a tuberous root, and form attractive mounds of foliage adding tone and texture to beds and borders. Pale lilac, funnel shaped, open mouthed flowers about 4cm across, are produced on slender stems up to 45cm long and last for several weeks. Plant in deeply worked, moist soil in shade or semi-shade. Feed annually and mulch with peat moss to preserve moist cool root conditions, and keep foliage from mud splashes. Lay snail baits occasionally. Hostas are dormant during winter, but soon re-clothe themselves with fresh new leaves in spring. Clumps may be left undisturbed for years. Good poolside plants and useful in containers. Liliaceae. Deciduous. 45 x 75cm.

HOVEA



The Hoveas are amongst Australia's finest garden treasures, and well worth an attempt to grow, even though it is considered difficult. They require gravelly soil with perfect drainage, and restrained use of artificial fertilisers. The genus is named after A. P. Hove, 18th century botanist and collector for Kew. Leguminosae.

HOVEA ELLIPTICA "Oval Leaved Hovea." Tall and slender shrub from Western Australia with masses of deep blue, pea-shaped flowers, leaves from 3 to 7cm long, oval unpointed. Evergreen. 2 x 1m.

HOVEA LANCEOLATA "Lance Leaved Hovea." Masses of violet blue pea flowers resembling hardenbergia open from early winter. Foliage is 2 to 6cm long, oval pointed, deep green and rusty woolly beneath. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1m.

HOVENIA



"JAPANESE RAISIN TREE"

HOVENIA DULCIS. This unusual and interesting small tree native to China and the Himalayas, and cultivated extensively in Japan, India and Brazil is the only species of the genus named after David Hoven, 18th century Dutch senator who aided in financing plant collecting expeditions. Forms a moderately sized, broad topped tree with clean trunk, erect branches, glossy, heart shaped leaves 8 to 18cm long by 8 to 15cm wide. The foliage is pointed at the tips, toothed at the edges, downy beneath, and has an overall, good clean cut effect, rich green through summer, colouring well in autumn. The so-called raisins come after its 5 to 8cm clusters of small, greenish white flowers have faded. Their smooth red, 25mm stalks become very fleshy, and swell into a contorted mass of sweet red pulp. In each of these is partially embedded three celled, leathery fruits with the texture of raisins. The fruit is inedible, but the fleshy stalks are reputed to be chewy like raisins, very sweet, and relished by the orientals. The term dulcis means sweet. It is a most attractive tree, ideal for shade or lawn specimens, easily accommodated in small gardens. Merits extensive planting in New Zealand where it could be hardy in most districts, particularly in hot summer areas. Rhamnaceae. Deciduous 7 x 4m.

HYDRANGEA



Hydrangeas get their name from the Greek hydor—water, and aggeron — a vessel, referring to their cup shaped seed heads. It is a genus comprising about 80 species of shrubs, trees or climbers, — mostly native to eastern Northern America and eastern Asia. The most familiar hydrangeas are hybrids of H. macrophylla which means with long or large leaves. Their bold heads of bloom in either pink, red or blue are a familiar garden sight during early summer.

Although tolerant of neglect and extremes, hydrangeas respond to little kind treatment. Rich, loamy soil conditioned with peat moss and enriched with a balanced fertiliser and generous waterings during summer, will result in outsize flowerheads in intense colourings. Prune heavily in July or August, cutting back to a pair of swollen flower buds. Also, remove last year's flowered stems leaving those which have not flowered to produce early blooms.

Fortnightly liquid feeding during the growth period and after the flowers have formed will encourage enormous heads. Hydrangeas vary the colour of their flowers according to the acidity or otherwise of the soil. Plants can be kept or made blue with aluminium sulphate. Apply every seven to fourteen days during the growing season at the rate of 85g (3 ounces) dissolved in 13.5 litres (3 gallons) of water. Lime or superphosphate applied in generous quantities will encourage pink or red flowers. These treatments must be applied well in advance of flowering, and in some gardens it may take several seasons to effect any change of colour.

Hydrangeas are ideal for mass planting on banks, for bedding providing low screens, providing summer colour in borders, for the pots or tubs. Dwarf varieties grow approximately 60cm, medium 60 to 90cm, and tall over 1m. All are deciduous. Saxifragaceae.

HYDRANGEA ADMIRATION. Deep rose pink, dwarf.

HYDRANGEA AMARANTE. Amarante blue, tall.

HYDRANGEA AMI PASQUIER. Brilliant carmine red, medium.

HYDRANGEA APOLLO. Salmon red, serrated edges, medium.

HYDRANGEA CARMEN. Rich carmine rose, dwarf.

HYDRANGEA DEUTSCHLAND. Deep pink, large fringed florets medium.

HYDRANGEA FLORA GAND. Salmon pink, early, dwarf.

HYDRANGEA HAMBURG. Deep rose or purplish mauve, large florets tall.

HYDRANGEA HEINRICH SEIDAL. Glowing red to purple, large fringed florets, tall.

HYDRANGEA HOLLANDIA. Salmon pink, large truss, tall.

HYDRANGEA LA MARNE. Pale pink or soft blue, enormous heads feathered florets, tall.

HYDRANGEA MERRITT'S SUPREME. Deep pink, medium.

HYDRANGEA MONTEFORTE PERLE. Carmine red, dwarf.

HYDRANGEA RED STAR. Brilliant cherry red, medium.

HYDRANGEA ROSE SUPREME. Deep rose pink, large heads, medium.

HYDRANGEA ROSITA. Bright rose, early, dwarf.

HYDRANGEA TODI. Excellent deep pink, medium.

HYDRANGEA TOSCA. Creamy salmon, double florets, dwarf.

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA "P.G. Hydrangea." A Chinese and Japanese native species which could be rated as one of the showiest flowering shrubs. Quite distinct from the better known H. macrophylla varieties, this one forms a multi-stemmed shrub which can be kept to any desired height, or trained as a single trunked small tree. It is hardy, grows rapidly, and densely clothed with dark green, oval pointed, 12cm leaves which turn bronzy in autumn. Spectacular, erect, pyramidal heads of bloom from 30 to 45cm long, densely packed with mm florets are produced in quantity over the entire bush in spring. These heads are fresh, creamy white, gradually deepening with age to pink or purplish rose. They actually last for months, and are excellent for picking. Heavy winter pruning, liberal dressings of organic fertiliser will keep the plant compact, and encourage abundant bloom. Enormous flower heads can be developed by thinning out flower shoots. Grows in average garden soils, and is hardy in the coldest areas. Paniculata — flowers arranged in panicles. Award of Garden Excellence 1966. Deciduous. 2.5 x 2.5m.

HYDRANGEA QUERCIFOLIA "Oak Leaf Hydrangea." Beautiful foliage shrub native to south eastern U.S.A. Forms a broad, rounded bush with woolly shoots and handsome, deeply lobed, oak like, 10cm leaves with white, downy undersides which turn bronze or crimson in autumn, and hang on well in the winter. Flowers are creamy white in open clusters. When pruned to the ground each spring, it is a dense, compact shrub to 1m, making dramatic bold foliage effects. Can make an interesting container plant. Will tolerate drier conditions than other hydrangeas. Quercifolia — leaves like quercus or oak. Deciduous. 2 x 1.5m.

HYMENOSPORUM

"SWEET SHADE" "AUSTRALIAN FRANGIPANI"

HYMENOSPORUM FLAVUM. The only member of the genus native to Queensland and New South Wales, related to the pittosporums, and one of Australia's outstanding flowering trees. The name comes from the Greek hymon — a membrane and spora — a seed, the seeds having a membranous wing. Has graceful, erect, slender open form, handsome foliage and beautiful flowers. Branches and leaves are rather sparse, permitting adequate views of its picturesque stem and branch patterns. Leaves which are crowded towards the ends of twigs and branches are 5 to 15cm long, shiny, dark green and oval pointed. Tubular, 25mm flowers with five open lobes are coloured rich, creamy yellow, and have a sweet, orange blossom, honey fragrance. They are carried in terminal clusters, 10 to 20cm across, and produced for long periods during spring and early summer. The flowers are similar only in appearance to the tropical frangipani — there is no relationship between the two species. Best located away from strong winds in a warm, sunny aspect and free draining soil. Thin out weedy limbs and strengthen branches by frequent pinching. Stake securely until well developed. Feed occasionally, and water deeply during dry spells. Use hymenosporum as lawn or patio specimens, against walls or fences, behind shrub borders, etc. Flavum — pure yellow. Pittosporaceae. Evergreen. 6 x 3m.

HYPERICUM

"ST JOHN'S WORT"

Hypericums are highly ornamental shrubs characterized by open, cup shaped, golden flowers with a central ring of stamens, produced in profusion over long periods. They are easy to grow in almost any climate, few pests bother them, and they make rapid progress. Grow in sun or semi-shade, and cut back severely late winter. They have rapid recovery, and are soon away on another round of bloom. A specimen shrub, but they add valuable colour to shrub borders, banks, etc. The more prostrate varieties are excellent for ground covers, bedding, large rock or pebble gardens, foregrounds, etc. Hypericaceae.

HYPERICUM ELATUM ELSTEAD. Dwarf, deciduous species from the Canary Islands. Broad oval, deep green leaves up to 7cm long. Deep yellow flowers in summer with prominent stamens, followed by spectacular egg shaped, 2cm fruits in prominent clusters, brightly coloured rich scarlet. Prune hard in early spring to keep bushy and vigorous. Deciduous. 1.5 x 1.5m.

HYPERICUM LESCHENAUTII. Vigorous and impressive shrub from the mountains of Java, with erect, slender stems and smooth, rich green, round oval leaves up to 6cm long. Produces an abundance of 7cm, rich yellow, waxy flowers, usually in clusters of two or three. Flowers are deep saucer shape with well rounded, overlapping petals, and a tidy, central ring of stamens. Always flowering in some areas. Keep compact and vigorous by a heavy, annual winter pruning. Perfect for brightening shrub borders. Leschenaultii — after L. T. Leschenault de la Tour, French botanist. Award of Garden Excellence 1966. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

HYPERICUM MOSERIANUM TRICOLOR. Beautiful prostrate grower of hybrid origin with the most colourful leaves marbled green, creamy white and red. Slender, arching stems which form a low mound are also reddish. Yellow flowers up to 5cm across are not freely produced, but this shrub is worthy of extensive planting on the merits of its foliage and graceful form. Quite hardy, grows in sun or semi-shade, but colourings are more intense in sun. Use in foregrounds, rockery pockets, alongside steps, above walls, on banks, in pebble gardens, etc. Pruning beneficial. Named after Moser, a French nurseryman. Evergreen. 5cm x 1m.

HYPERICUM PATULUM HIDCOTE. Splendid hybrid form of the Chinese or Japanese species with slender, arching branches, and broad oval, rich green leaves. Deep yellow saucer shaped flowers, at least 7cm across have overlapping petals, and a deeper coloured central cluster of stamens. Prune hard each winter. Will form a dense, bushy, highly attractive shrub, covered with bloom for long periods during late summer. Excellent foreground shrub, and spectacular when mass bedded. Hardy anywhere. Patulum — standing open or spreading. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

HYPERICUM PATULUM SUNGOLD. Excellent dwarf shrub, forming a neat, spreading bush with arching branches. Large, 5 to 7cm golden yellow flowers produced abundantly late summer. Excellent for massing or foregrounds in perennial or shrub borders. Evergreen. 60cm x 1m.

HYPOCALYMMMA

"SWAN RIVER MYRTLE"

HYPOCALYMMMA ROBUSTUM. Named from the Greek hypo — under, and kalymma — a veil, referring to the calyx which falls like a cape or veil. Beautiful low growing shrub from Western Australia where it thrives along stony roadsides. Shining, narrow, 25mm leaves with a bronzy tone, and masses of rich pink flowers with gold tipped stamens. Flowers are produced in crowded clusters, appearing like miniature sprays of cherry or peach blossom. Must have stony soil without fertilizer, and perfect drainage. Not easy to grow, and often difficult to obtain. Robustum — strong in growth. Myrtaceae. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

IBOZA

"MISTY PLUME BUSH"

IBOZA RIPARIUM. Charming South African shrub reminiscent of tamarisk, with slender, erect, woody stems which grow quickly each year like a herbaceous perennial. Stems are square, and with leaves up to 7cm long, soft textured, heart shaped, and with serrated edges. Blooms produced early winter are 30cm plumes of tiny, soft, feathery, mauve pink flowers which appear like mist. They last well in water. As frost damages the flowers in winter, plant in warm locations. Prefers semi-shade, light, well drained soil with moisture in summer. Against a shady wall is ideal, particularly when eaves protect from excessive rain. Prune heavily late winter. Iboza is the Latin version of the Kaffir name. Riparium — growing by streams. Labiatae. Deciduous 1.5 x 1m.

IDESIA



"WONDER TREE"

- IDESIA POLYCARPA.** The only species of the genus, named after Eberhard Ides, 17th century Dutch explorer in China. A most handsome tree, native to Japan and China, with a horizontal branch structure and broad crown. Thick, heart shaped leaves up to 20cm long on 12cm stems are medium green, with reddish veins. They turn yellow in autumn before falling. Long, 25cm drooping racemes of small, yellowish green, fragrant but inconspicuous flowers appear in summer. On female trees these develop into showy clusters of 8mm berries at first green, then brown, and finally waxy, bright red. This enormous crop of
- 138** crimson scarlet berries resembles loose bunches of small grapes. They are seen at their best when the leaves have fallen in winter, and as the berries are untouched by birds, they often retain their full brilliance until leaves once again appear in the spring. Idesia is dioecious, and both male and female trees must be planted for cross pollination. Grafted pairs are recommended. Idesia prefers shelter from strong winds, but otherwise seems to thrive in any reasonable soil or climate. Deep soil preparation with peat moss and adequate moisture during the establishment period is recommended. Flacourtiaceae. Deciduous. 7 x 5m.

ILEX



"HOLLY"

In this part of the world holly is seen more on Christmas cards than in gardens, probably because there is an almost endless choice of other ornamentals which grow more quickly and easily, providing garden effects within a few months of planting. However, hollies are worthy of a place in New Zealand gardens. They have a neat, fresh appearance, are long lived, increase in beauty with age, produce handsome berries, and some are worth growing just for the beauty of their leaves. They are hardy in cold or warm climates, grow in sun or shade, but prefer good rich, slightly acid, deeply dug soil. They are tolerant of wet or dry conditions, but respond to deep summer waterings, together with peat moss mulching to keep their roots cool. This also eliminates the need for surface cultivation which can upset surface roots. Scale and Mealy Bug can be troublesome. Control by spraying with Pestmaster and White Oil twice a year. Ilex is from the Latin name for quercus ilex, the evergreen oak. Aquifoliaceae.

- ILEX ALTAFLARENSIS J. C. VAN TOL.** Excellent form of hybrid origin with dark, shining, almost spineless foliage, and smooth, dark purplish stems. Produces early in its life large, regular crops of shiny red berries. Evergreen. 3 x 2m.
- ILEX ALTAFLARENSIS LAWSONIANA.** Compact growing sport with beautiful large, firm, glossy leaves, usually spineless, generously splashed in the centre with brilliant yellow. Characteristic red berries. Outstanding shrub with fresh, bright appearance. Any branches which tend to revert should be removed. Evergreen. 3 x 2m.
- ILEX AQUIFOLIUM "English Holly."** Traditional Christmas holly which berries autumn/winter rather out of season in the southern hemisphere, but nevertheless a pleasing specimen with shiny, dark green, spiny foliage, polished clusters of red berries, and shapely, handsome form. Although capable of reaching 12m or more in some climates, with its slow rate of growth, it is doubtful if garden specimens in New Zealand would exceed 4m in 20 years. Evergreen. 4 x 2m.
- 138** **ILEX AQUIFOLIUM FEROX "Hedgehog Holly"** Leaves are heavily margined creamy yellow, and curiously puckered and spined on the surface as well as the margins. Extremely hardy and slow growing. Evergreen. 3 x 2m.
- ILEX AQUIFOLIUM SILVER QUEEN "Silver Holly."** One of the finest silvery cream variegated forms, the lighter colour being in large zones, clear and well defined. Stems are a distinct reddish shade. Evergreen. 3 x 2m.

ILEX MACROCARPA. Unusual Chinese deciduous holly. Broad oval sharply toothed, deep green leaves up to 15cm long. Remarkably large, 15mm berries resemble small black cherries. Deciduous. 3 x 2m.

ILEX ROTUNDA. A south-east Asian holly forming a small tree with broad elliptic or oval, 10cm leaves without spines, somewhat resembling broad leaf privet. Small red berries are produced on current year's growth. Evergreen. 3 x 2m.

INDIGOFERA



INDIGOFERA AUSTRALIS. The Australian member of a large genus widely distributed throughout the world. Called indigofera because indigo dye is obtained from some of the species. Australis means southern. Attractive, rapid growing flowering shrubs, with dainty ferny leaves which have an odd, blackish hue when they first appear. Pea shaped, mauve pink flowers in loose clusters, similar to those of hardenbergia are produced freely from the axils of every leaf through winter and spring. Rather open, straggly habit, but pruning early spring will keep the bush compact and encourage more flowering shoots. Ideal for planting in association with other shrubs which tend to give it support and shade. Grow in sun or partial shade in light to medium, lime free, well drained soil. Leguminosae. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1m.

INDIGOFERA DECORA "Chinese Indigo." A charming little shrub from China and Japan with slender, reddish brown shoots and numerous stems arising from ground level. Fern like, pinnate leaves 10 to 15cm long have up to 13 lance shaped, bristle tipped leaflets. For many months during summer the shrub produces masses of erect, axillary racemes with up to 40 pea shaped flowers, basically soft pink, but with a touch of white and pale crimson near the base. Rather tender, but will soon recover if cut back to ground level during winter. Decora - decorative, becoming, or comely. Evergreen. 60 x 60cm.

JACARANDA



JACARANDA MIMOSAEOFOLIA. This famous native of Brazil is one of the most beautiful flowering trees in cultivation. Handsome form, fine fern like foliage, and spectacular summer displays of mauve blue bignonia like flowers have earned for jacaranda a popularity in warmer climates throughout the world. They have become a feature of the landscape in many Australian and South African cities. The tree has an open, irregular head, usually single trunked, often multi-trunked, and occasionally shrubby, depending on early training. Leaves up to 45cm long are finely divided in tiny, oval leaflets giving them a distinct ferny appearance. Mauve blue, tubular flowers with flaring trumpets are 5cm long, and produced abundantly in 20cm clusters. They are followed by roundish, flat, disc shaped seed capsules, often used in floral arrangements. Peak flowering time is at the height of summer. Jacaranda prefers a warm, sunny location in light, sandy soil, although it will grow in any reasonable garden soil which does not tend to lie heavy, cold and wet during winter. At its best in warmer areas, although it will survive light frosts. Water deeply but infrequently in dry periods. Stake to produce a sturdy, single trunk, and prune to shape. Ideal lawn specimen or patio tree, picturesque when branching over a wall or driveway. Good tree to be seen from above, such as from a deck or upstairs window. May take up to five years to flower, but most ornamental from time of planting. Although evergreen, jacaranda may drop its leaves for a short period in colder climates. Jacaranda is the Latinised name from the native vernacular. Bignoniaceae. Evergreen. 7 x 5m.

COBINIA



"BRAZILIAN PLUME FLOWER"

JACOBINIA CARNEA. Possibly named after the Brazilian town of Jacobinia near Bahia. *J. carnea*, sometimes called *justicia*, is a charming, old, soft wooded plant often seen thriving in dry, sheltered positions against walls or fences. It has erect, purplish stems, oval pointed, dark green leaves up to 18cm long, with purple veins and undersides. Deep pink, tubular, hooded flowers in large dense, terminal plumes are most decorative on the bush picked for indoors. These appear for long periods during summer and autumn. Prefers sun or semi-shade and protection from frost. Grows well on a sunny wall sheltered from cold and excessive moisture by overhanging eaves. Prune after flowering to preserve shape and vigour. *Carnea* - flesh coloured. Acanthaceae. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1m.

JACOBINIA PAUCIFLORA. A neat, dwarf growing Brazilian plant once known as *libonia floribunda*. Its re-classified name *pauciflora* means few flowered, hardly fitting for a plant which produces such a wealth of bloom. *Jacobinia* is a delightful little shrub with small oval leaves. It blooms over long periods from early spring through summer and on into winter, producing masses of 25mm tubular flowers coloured bright red with yellow tips. Plant in full sun, sheltered from wind in average soil with reasonable drainage. Prune back to keep compact. Ideal in narrow beds, against a sunny wall, foregrounds, shrub or herbaceous borders, containers, etc. Evergreen. 75 x 75cm.

JUNIPERUS



"JUNIPER"

Juniperus is an ancient Latin name used by Virgil, thought to mean "probably in reference to the bark of many species. It is a genus of about 50 hardy evergreen trees and shrubs widely distributed through cold and warmer regions of the northern hemisphere. Extensive hybridising has provided a fascinating range of excellent draping conifers, and junipers either in their own right, or grouped in association with *chamaecyparis* and other conifers, are one of the subjects for modern gardens.

Prostrate forms have great utility value as ground covers, especially low foundation plants, and for planter boxes. The medium sized junipers have firstly, loose wide spreading forms which have many garden uses when massed as backgrounds, evergreen dividers or formal specimens, and secondly, columnar or pyramidal types which are better when considered as individuals. Then in the taller junipers are the tree like forms both formal and informal, and always picturesque. In all types there is variation of colour and texture.

With strong, firm growth and vigorous rooting system, junipers are resistant to strong winds and grow in average soils not unreasonably wet. They are good use of all conifers. They are one of the greatest contributors to a low maintenance garden, and are indispensable in rock or pebble gardens. For container growing you will find junipers tolerant of the extremes of dry and wet, heat and cold, sun and shade to which tub plants are usually subjected. Cupressaceae.

JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS "Chinese Juniper." One of the most important ornamental junipers found naturally over a wide area of the Himalayas, China and Japan. A dense, pyramidal tree with a semi-informal structure and dense compact habit. Deep green, awl shaped juvenile, and scale like adult foliage appears at the same time. Hardy, tolerant of extremes, quick growing and happy to be pruned or sheared to almost any shape. Ideal in containers. A most ornamental species itself, and a parent of many excellent cultivars. Evergreen. 3 x 2.5m.

JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS AUREA "Young's Golden Juniper." Tall slender columnar habit, with lacy, bright yellow foliage. Retains its colour very well during winter. Both adult and juvenile foliage on the same plant. Tends to burn in full sun. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1.75m.

JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS BLUE POINT. Dense, pyramidal form with blue grey foliage. Formal outline resembles a large teardrop. Evergreen. 2.5 x 1.5m.

JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS COLUMNARIS GLAUCA. Dense columnar habit, slightly wider at the base, tapering gradually to a point. Foliage awl shaped, sharply pointed and attractive glaucous blue. Evergreen. 2.5 x 1m.

JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS GOLD COAST. Low, broad, spreading fountain like shrub. Soft, semi-pendulous, rich golden foliage which intensifies in cold weather. Better than most golden forms. Evergreen. 75cm x 1.25m.

JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS KAIZUKA "Hollywood Juniper." Has a fascinating oriental appearance. Long, gracefully curving branches are held at all angles and the plant grows in a distinctly spiralling, upward direction. Scale like, bright green foliage in dense clusters. Among the most ornamental junipers, perfect as an isolated focal point in lawns, borders or pebble gardens, in containers, or against walls or fences as an architectural feature. Evergreen. 2 x 1m.

JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS MINT JULEP. A low shrub with graceful fountain form and rich mint green foliage. Young leaves lime green providing a bright feature in spring. Neat habit, good contrast shrub, and very hardy and a good grower. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS PYRAMIDALIS "African Juniper." Dense, slow growing plant with neat formal, compact, pyramidal outline. Foliage almost entirely juvenile and prickly, coloured blue green with a silvery sheen. Among the most attractive conifers, and perfect for containers. Previously known as *J. procera* or *J. africanus*. Evergreen. 1.50 x 1.25m.

JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS ROBUSTA GREEN. Majestic appearance of dense, tufted, brilliant blue green foliage, and rugged, informal upright habit. A conifer with outstanding personality. Slow growing. Evergreen. 2 x 1m.

JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS VARIEGATA "Cream Fleck Juniper." Fascinating irregular semi-pyramidal growth pattern building up gradually to dramatic informal oriental outline. Glaucous green foliage artistically interspersed with creamy white sprigs. A distinctive juniper hard to equal for colour and form. Outstanding specimen, and makes one of the finest informal screens. Previously known as *J. chinensis alba variegata*. Evergreen. 2.5 x 1.5m.

JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS "Common Juniper." The common juniper is possibly more widely distributed than any other tree or shrub, occurring from North America eastwards through Europe and Asia to Korea and Japan. A variable species usually seen as a large, erect bush with awl shaped, silver backed, prickly leaves. Its berries are rounded, 6mm across, black and covered with a glaucous bloom. They take two or three years to ripen, and are sometimes used to flavour gin. The species is rarely used ornamentally, but some of the finest and most handsome conifers are to be found amongst its many cultivars. Evergreen. 3.5 x 2m.

JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS COMPRESSA "Dwarf Column Juniper." This slender, spire like dwarf has short, erect branchlets with crowded grey green, awl shaped prickly leaves. It forms a petite, upright column and is a real gem for miniature gardens, rock or pebble gardens or containers. Has a mature look even when very young. Evergreen. 75 x 30cm.

JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS DEPRESSA AUREA "Golden Canadian Juniper." Delightful, dwarf, ground hugging, prostrate shrub, with closely woven foliage coloured brilliant buttery yellow in spring intensifying to rich golden bronze in winter. Provides a striking contrast when planted beneath taller green conifers and perfect for draping over rocks. Evergreen. 20cm x 1.5m.

JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS DEPRESSED STAR. A dense, low, somewhat spreading bun shaped conifer with glistening lime green foliage ascending at the tips. Attractive form and year round colour, but particularly attractive when in full spring growth. Grows well in sun or semi-shade. Good for ground cover, spot colour or contrast. Evergreen. 75cm x 1.25m.

JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS REPANDA. A prostrate, ground hugging, carpet forming juniper with dark green, densely packed leaves. Excellent ground cover, artistic in rock or pebble gardens, and effective in association with *J. horizontalis glauca* and *J. depressa aurea*. Evergreen. 15cm x 1.5m.

JUNIPERUS CONFERTA. Native of Japan and Sakhalin where it is found growing on sandy sea shores. A dense, prostrate species with supple stems and short ascending branchlets forming dense, prickly carpets of bright apple green foliage. Globose, 1cm fruit are purplish black and covered with bloom. Very vigorous grower providing richly textured ground cover. Ideal too for spilling over rocks or walls. Probably the best performing prostrate juniper. Conferta means crowded. Evergreen. 20cm x 2m.

JUNIPERUS HORIZONTALIS "Creeping Juniper." North American native species which is found inhabiting sea cliffs, gravelly slopes and even swamps. It is a dwarf, prostrate grower with long branches eventually forming carpets several metres across, coloured glaucous green, grey green, blue and often with plum purple tonings in winter. Evergreen. 10cm x 2m.

JUNIPERUS HORIZONTALIS BAR HARBOR. Vigorous, prostrate ground cover with long branches spreading in all directions. Foliage is soft grey blue in summer, deep mauve with a silvery bloom in winter. Beautiful and most functional. Evergreen. 10cm x 1.5m.

JUNIPERUS HORIZONTALIS DOUGLASII. Dense, vigorous carpet juniper, with long trailing branches. Adult and juvenile foliage appearing simultaneously is bright glaucous grey green, shading to light purple in autumn and winter. Evergreen. 10cm x 2m

JUNIPERUS HORIZONTALIS GLAUCA. Completely prostrate habit, with dense whipcord foliage coloured vivid steel blue intensifying during winter. New growth is superimposed on the old, gradually building up a thick spongy living carpet. Ideal ground or rock cover and wall spiller. Evergreen. 15cm x 2m

JUNIPERUS HORIZONTALIS PLUMOSA "Andorra Juniper." A dense compact form with graceful branches gradually ascending at 45° angles, clothed in feathery grey green, awl shaped leaves which change to rich purplish plum colourings in winter. Has a soft, plummy appearance. Named for Andorra Nurseries of Philadelphia, U.S.A. Evergreen. 75cm x 1.25m.

JUNIPERUS X MEDIA. Although not universally accepted, media is the term used by many authorities to cover a group of junipers in which the characteristics of both *J. chinensis* and *J. sabina* are evident. Many are considered to be natural hybrids which occurred in north east Asia and include some of the most beautiful forms and colourings of all junipers. Evergreen.

JUNIPERUS MEDIA ARMSTRONGII. Symmetrical, fountain form resembling a dense and compact Pfitzer Juniper. Attractive soft, light green, lacy foliage. Hardy and thrives in sun or shade. Evergreen. 60cm x 1.25m

JUNIPERUS MEDIA BLAAUW. Compact, erect vase shape with gracefully ascending branches turning outwards at the tips. Densely clothed with scale like, heavy textured deep greyish blue leaves in feathery sprays. Colour persists throughout the year. A slow growing juniper with great charm and personality. Perfect in rock or pebble gardens, feature gardens or containers. Evergreen. 1.25m x 75cm.

JUNIPERUS MEDIA HETZII. Arching fountain shape, with frosty grey foliage in summer, turning glaucous green in winter. A vigorous strong growing conifer. Makes an attractive informal specimen. Good as a specimen or mass planted for bank cover. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1.5m.

JUNIPERUS MEDIA HETZII COLUMNARIS "Green Column Juniper." Tall, dense, columnar habit. Bright green foliage. An attractive vigorous grower. Evergreen. 3 x 1m.

JUNIPERUS MEDIA PFITZERIANA AUREA "Golden Pfitzer." Handsome, wide spreading shrub with bold, arching branches. Gracefully pendulous tips are golden yellow in summer, and yellowish green in winter. Use Golden Pfitzer as a feature in pebble gardens, raised beds or as a filler. Provides a very effective ground or bank cover, quite impenetrable to weeds. Evergreen. 75cm x 2m

JUNIPERUS MEDIA PFITZERIANA GLAUCA "Blue Pfitzer." Graceful spreading or wide fountain form with branches rising at 45° with pendulous tips. Somewhat denser than other Pfitzers, and foliage colour rich glaucous blue overlaid with silvery grey. Plant in bold groups for maximum visual impact. Evergreen. 75cm x 1.5m.

JUNIPERUS MEDIA PLUMOSA AUREA "Gold Dust Juniper." Broad spreading shrub with ascending and arching branches, gracefully curving at the tips, densely clothed with plumose sprays of scale like deep golden yellow foliage which intensifies to bronze gold in winter. Slow growing. High decorative value. Evergreen. 75cm x 1.25m.

JUNIPERUS PROCUMBENS "Creeping Juniper." Naturally an inhabitant of coastal areas in Japan. Dwarf, wide spreading plant with long stiff branches. Growing tips are raised upwards, and the tightly packed branches crowded with awl shaped, glaucous green, sharply pointed leaves have a somewhat rounded appearance. Excellent vigorous ground cover for open sunny locations. Evergreen. 20cm x 2m.

JUNIPERUS SABINA BLUE DANUBE. The sabina species is widely distributed from the mountains of southern and central Europe to the Caucasus, found as an extremely variable procumbent, wide spreading shrub with slender plumose branches. Blue Danube is a delightful low spreading form with prostrate branches curving upwards at the tips, and with crowded branchlets. Leaves mostly scale like, are soft greyish green with blue overtones. Provides dense ground cover. Vigorous grower. Evergreen. 75cm x 2m.

JUNIPERUS SABINA TAMARISCIFOLIA. Low spreading shrub with horizontal overlapping branches, densely clothed with attractive blue green foliage. Makes the perfect ground cover for pebble gardens, banks, walls. Evergreen. 25cm x 2m.

JUNIPERUS RECURVA COXII "Coffin Juniper." Unusual juniper from Upper Burma. Forms a small graceful pyramidal tree with long slender, pendulous branches, and glaucous or silvery green foliage. Its common name is said to refer to the very long lasting properties of the timber which is highly esteemed by the Chinese for coffins. Evergreen. 3 x 2m.

JUNIPERUS SCOPULORUM "Blue Heaven." The scopulorum species commonly known as the Rocky Mountain Juniper, is native of British Columbia, Arizona and Texas. The species is a small cypress like tree with conical form. Blue Heaven has neat and compact pyramidal outline, and exceptionally blue foliage all year round. Scopulorum - of cliffs, crags and projecting rocks. Evergreen. 2 x 1m.

JUNIPERUS SQUAMATA MEYERI "Meyer Juniper." *J. squamata* is a variable species widely distributed in the wild throughout Asia from Afghanistan eastwards to China. *J. squamata* Meyer is originally introduced from a Chinese garden by J. W. Meyer in 1914, and has become one of the most popular of all cultivated junipers. Has gracefully informal branching pattern with semi-erect growth habit and its angular branches are densely packed with rich glaucous blue leaves with a distinct silvery sheen. Entrancing and irregular shape has a decided oriental flavour — one of simple informal elegance. Use it freely in pebble or rock gardens, feature gardens, as lawn specimens or in containers. Full sun or semi-shade. Squamata — with small scale like leaves. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1m.

JUNIPERUS TAXIFOLIA LUTCHUENSIS. A ground hugging carpet juniper with soft, closely knit pastel green foliage. One of the few conifers that will fall flat over the face of a wall, and ideal as ground cover or for spreading over rocks. Evergreen. 10cm x 1.5m

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA SKYROCKET. *J. virginiana* is a North American species commonly known as Pencil Cedar. The cultivar Skyrocket, found in the wild as a seedling, is perhaps the most slender of all columnar conifers. A strong and reasonably rapid grower with dense, strictly erect branches tapering to a terminal point, well covered with blue grey foliage. Narrow, shapely form, good colour and texture provides in Skyrocket the ideal accent plant effective as a single specimen, planted in groups, or wherever a strong vertical line is required. Evergreen. 2.5 x .50m.

KALMIA

"CALICO BUSH" "MOUNTAIN LAUREL"

KALMIA LATIFOLIA. Here is one of the most fascinating and beautiful shrubs native to eastern North America, the state flower of Pennsylvania, and named in honour of Peter Kalm, 18th century Finnish pupil of Linnaeus who travelled widely in U.S.A. *Latifolia* — broad leaved. Forms an open, rounded bush with glossy, oval, laurel like leaves 7 to 12cm long, deep green above and paler beneath. As the clusters of buds develop, they resemble starry drops of bright pink icing ready to decorate a birthday cake. The flowers when open are shaped like saucers, lamp shades or open parachutes 25mm across in 12cm clusters, and coloured rich rose pink. These gorgeous clusters with unopened buds and flowers appearing together persist over long periods in spring. They are irresistibly beautiful. *Kalmia* is a mountain plant, accustomed to persistent rainfall, good drainage, cool moist atmosphere filled with sunlight, and annual mulching from the large deciduous trees beneath which it grows. In New Zealand the finest specimens appear in the Taranaki area surrounding Mount Egmont. To grow them successfully in other areas, an attempt should be made to simulate their natural conditions. Deep, light, well drained acid soil conditioned with peat moss, sand and decayed organic material is ideal. Locate in a cool, semi-shady position beneath large deciduous trees, in shade houses, or on the shady side of walls or buildings. Water deeply and spray the foliage often during dry periods. Mulching with dampened peat moss will help to keep the roots and surrounding atmosphere cool. Fertilise sparingly with acid fertiliser or emulsified fish plant foods. They thrive in intense cold, and are unharmed by frost. Pruning is rarely required apart from obvious grooming. *Kalmias* are delightful shrubs worth every effort you may put into any attempt to grow them. Ericaceae. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

NIGHTIA

"N.Z. HONEYSUCKLE" "REWAREWA"

NIGHTIA EXCELSA. The Rewarewa is one of the handsomest of New Zealand native trees. First discovered in 1769 during Cook's first voyage, it is confined to New Zealand, but has close relatives in New Caledonia. The genus is named after Thomas A. Knight, a president of the London Horticultural Society early in the 19th century. *K. excelsa* meaning tall, grows naturally from North Cape to Marlborough Sounds, and is one of two New Zealand representatives of the Protea family. The other one is *Persoonia Toru*. Rewarewa forms a slender, erect, tapering tree after the style of Lombardy poplar, but with less size and without invading roots. Its handsome leaves are up to 15cm long, tough, deep green and irregularly saw toothed. New growth and the undersides of young leaves are covered with fine, brown red "velvet." Curious tubular, reddish brown flowers with protruding white tipped stamens are produced in panicles after the fashion of a bottlebrush spike 7cm long by 5cm wide. They open from October to December, and attract many native birds which feast on the honey secreted by four small glands at the base of each flower. The flowers develop into seed pods which are covered with reddish brown down. After twelve months these woody capsules burst into two halves shaped like miniature canoes. The timber is most ornamental and highly prized for fine woodwork. Rewarewa enjoys the association of other trees and shrubs when young, but matures into a stately, handsome specimen. Superior form and foliage, beautiful bird attracting flowers, easy culture, and good manners make it the ideal tree for smaller gardens. Branches and roots keep within bounds without any pruning. Perfect as a specimen, for backgrounds, group planting, alongside walls. Grows in average, well worked soils with peat moss as a conditioner and mulch. Provide adequate waterings until established. Proteaceae. Evergreen. 7 x 2m.

KOELREUTERIA

"GOLDEN RAIN TREE"

KOELREUTERIA PANICULATA. Interesting little tree from northern China valued for its hardiness, yellow summer flowers, and decorative pods. Open branched, spreading form with slow to moderate growth. Rich green leaves up to 40cm long with seven to fifteen toothed or lobed leaflets up to 7cm long are coral red as they unfold, and turn brilliant golden yellow during autumn in colder areas. Innumerable small yellow, 12mm, four petalled flowers during summer are borne in erect, loose, pyramidal clusters up to 30cm high, and nearly as wide at the base. A tree in full bloom is a most impressive sight. Flowers are followed in autumn by curious, inflated, conical, papery capsules resembling clusters of small Chinese lanterns. These turn from pale green through pink to brown as summer progresses. They contain dark brown, pea sized seeds. Tolerant of cold, heat, drought, wind and alkaline soil, although at its best in climates with a hot summer, dry autumn and cold winter. Water regularly when young and prune to shape. Serves well as a lawn specimen or street tree in suitable areas. Named for J. G. Koelreuter, 18th century German professor of botany and national history. Sapindaceae. Deciduous. 3 x 2m.

KOLKWITZIA

"BEAUTY BUSH"

KOLKWITZIA AMABILIS. Native of the Hupeh Province, China where it is found among rocky areas at altitudes of 3000m. Forms a dense, multi-branched shrub with its top stems gracefully arching. Oval, long pointed leaves are 5 to 8cm, dull green and slightly hairy. In late spring and early summer its graceful, drooping stems and branchlets are completely draped with masses of 15mm, bell shaped flowers with five lobes at the mouth resembling abelia or weigela blooms. Buds are bright rosy pink, and open flowers pink on the outside with yellow throat and dots inside, followed by conspicuous pinky brown, bristly, egg shaped fruits which prolong colour. *Kolkwitzia* blooms better with age and when grown under harsh conditions. *Amabilis* means lovely — a term which undoubtedly applies to a well established plant in full flower. During winter brown flaky bark gradually peels from the stems. Locate in average, well drained soil in full sun. Happiest in cold climates where it will stand the hardest of frosts. To enjoy the fruit display you may need to very lightly thin out wood which flowered the previous year, but this would be the only pruning necessary. Heavy pruning would remove flowering wood for next year's crop of bloom. Good for working into colour borders of shrubs, herbaceous perennials or annuals. Named after Richard Kolkwitz, professor of botany in Berlin early 20th century. Caprifoliaceae. Deciduous. 2 x 2m.

KUNZEA

KUNZEA BAXTERI. Distinct and beautiful shrub from Western Australia related to the callistemons. Narrow, fresh green leaves about 2cm long radiate in all directions to densely clothe its twiggy stems. Spectacular bottle-brush like flowers 7cm long and as wide, comprised of rich red or crimson stamens and contrasting yellow anthers are freely produced through late winter and spring. May take two or three years before settling down to serious blooming. Rather poor, stony ground is their natural requirement although they seem quite happy in any sunny location in well drained soil. Not a shrub for heavy wet clay soils. Prune to shape as necessary, avoid over feeding and over watering. Good as specimen shrub or in sunny borders. *Kunzea* is named after Gustav Kunze, 19th century professor of botany at Leipzig. Myrtaceae. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

KUNZEA PARVIFOLIA. Dwarf, open, twiggy shrub from Victoria and New South Wales with tiny narrow, heath like, soft, downy leaves less than 5mm long. Parvifolia means small leaves. Most attractive in spring when every twig produces a terminal cluster of fluffy, rounded, purplish red or mauve flowers. Sunny location in light well drained soil. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1m.

LABURNUM

"GOLDEN CHAIN"



Small ornamental trees from southern Europe and western Asia, easy to grow and suitable for most types of soil. The term Golden Chain, and sometimes Golden Rain is descriptive of their long, drooping racemes of yellow, pea shaped flowers. All parts of the plant are poisonous, particularly the seeds, and it is a wise precaution to remove and burn these as they form. This also prevents an undue strain on the plant's reserves of strength. Although tolerant of varying soil types, good drainage is preferable, and adequate water in dry periods will keep them fresh. Chlorosis indicated by a yellowing of the foliage usually occurs in alkaline soils. Laburnum is easily trained into a single trunked specimen, or if left unpruned can be shrubby. Perfect as a lawn specimen, or interplanted with shrub, perennial or annual borders, especially where it can contrast its beautiful floral display against a neutral background. Prune and trim often to keep plants tidy. Leguminosae.

LABURNUM ANAGYROIDES "Common Laburnum." A magnificent sight in early summer with its numerous pendulous, 25cm racemes of lovely golden flowers, in effect like glittering golden chains. Characteristic trilobed leaves with rounded grey green leaflets up to 7cm long are silky hairy beneath when young. Anagyroides — resembling anagris, a genus of small shrubs. Deciduous. 4 x 2m.

LABURNUM VOSSII. A selected hybrid from *L. anagyroides* and *L. alpinum*. Forms a beautiful graceful specimen with slender, deep golden racemes of bloom up to 45cm long. A graceful, slender laburnum entirely covered with these beautiful, rich golden chain flowers is really a spectacular sight. Deciduous. 3 x 2m.

LABURNUM WATERERI. Has the same parentage as *L. Vossii*. Delightful small tree with glossy, trifoliate leaves, and long slender racemes of rich gold flowers. Similar in most respects to *L. Vossii*, but blooms a little later in the spring. Both these hybrid forms have the advantage of setting very few or no seed pods. Deciduous. 3 x 2m.

LAGERSTROEMIA

"CREPE MYRTLE"



Elegant flowering shrubs which smother themselves with attractive, crepe paper like blooms all through summer. Named in honour of Magnus Lagerstroem of Gottenburg, 18th century friend of Linnaeus. Native to China — not India as the name indica suggests.

Dwarf forms are compact and shrubby. The larger ones can either be left shrubby or trained as a single or multi-stemmed small tree, when it tends to be vase shaped, with attractive trunk and branch pattern. Smooth grey or light brown bark often flakes off to reveal smooth, pinkish inner skin. Foliage in spring is light green with bronzy-red tonings, maturing to deep green. Mature leaves are deep green, glossy, up to 8cm long, and turn to yellow, orange or red in autumn.

Beautiful cone shaped panicles of bloom from 15 to 30cm high and almost as wide at the base are comprised of 4cm, crinkled, crepe like, six petalled flowers produced at the tip of almost every branch. They flower over a period of three months during summer, and early autumn.

Plant them in full sun, in average, well worked soil with adequate

drainage. They prefer slightly acid soil, dislike lime, require only moderate feeding, and only occasional deep watering in dry periods. Heavy frost can result in stem damage but rarely kills, as winter pruning is desirable to promote new growth on which flowers are produced. Remove spent flower heads and unwanted twigs from dwarf forms, larger varieties may be cut back more heavily according to size and shape required.

Crepe myrtles are heat loving shrubs, and are one of the best to provide summer colour. Ideal for lawn specimens, backgrounds, shrub borders. The dwarf ones are rather more versatile for working in foregrounds, or amongst plantings of perennials or annuals. Excellent against stained timber walls where they also enjoy the extra heat. Lythraceae.

LAGERSTROEMIA INDICA. Grows vigorously and produces masses of bright pink, crepe like flowers in large terminal clusters throughout summer. Forms a large shrub or can be trained as a single or multi-stemmed small tree. Deciduous. 3 x 2m.

LAGERSTROEMIA INDICA EAVESII. Large trusses in a delightful shade of pale mauve, actually of hybrid origin. Deciduous. 2.5 x 2m.

LAGERSTROEMIA INDICA RUBRA. Beautiful soft red colourings. Deciduous. 3 x 2m.

LAGERSTROEMIA INDICA PETITE EMBERS. Very compact bush, rich rosy red flowers. These delightful dwarf forms are vigorous growers of upright habit, and bloom profusely. Young foliage has a bronzy tint. Deciduous. 1.5 x 1m.

LAGERSTROEMIA INDICA PETITE ORCHID. Rich, dark orchid pink. Deciduous. 1.5 x 1m.

LAGERSTROEMIA INDICA PETITE PINKIE. Bright clear pink. Deciduous. 1.5 x 1m.

LAGERSTROEMIA INDICA PETITE SNOW. Pure snow white, very compact grower. Deciduous. 1.5 x 1m.

LAGUNARIA

"NORFOLK ISLAND HIBISCUS"



LAGUNARIA PATTERSONII. Native to Norfolk Island and Queensland, although trees from these two sources somewhat differ. Those from Norfolk Island have larger leaves, more whitish beneath, but are not sufficiently distinct to have separate names. Lagunaria, named after Andrea Laguna, 16th century Spanish botanist, is in the same family as the colourful tropical hibiscus, and one of the handsomest evergreen trees. Its erect, stately, narrow, pyramidal form comes naturally without any training. It is particularly hardy to wind and salt spray, and resistant to attacks by insects and disease. Densely foliated with 5 to 10cm, thick, oval, olive green leaves with grey undersides. Light to deep pink flowers, 6cm across, open bell shaped with five recurved petals appear amongst the foliage mainly throughout summer and autumn, although some flowers will be seen over much greater periods.

These blooms somewhat resemble small, single flowered hibiscus. Brown seed pods which follow contain numerous, fine, spicules or "splinters" which tend to penetrate the skin and cause slight irritation if handled carelessly. Tolerates light frosts, a wide variety of soils and growing conditions, and likes plenty of sun and heat. Little progress can be expected in impoverished conditions or heavy, cold clay soils. Resists ocean wind, salt spray and drought, responds to adequate soil preparation, feeding and watering when young. Ideal tree for coastal gardens and warmer areas. Excellent single specimen or in rows for privacy, screens, or shelter. Malvaceae. Evergreen. 8 x 4m.

LAMBERTIA



"HONEY FLOWER"

LAMBERTIA FORMOSA. The genus is named for A. B. Lambert, 18 to 19th century English botanist and author. Formosa means beautiful. Native to New South Wales, forming a neat, erect growing bush with narrow foliage and slightly hairy stems. Produces erect, terminal, closely set clusters of waxy bright red flowers. Although somewhat closed by the overlapping, narrow, spine tipped leaves, a bush in full bloom gives a most impressive display. The flowers are full of nectar, and attract honey loving birds. Peculiar horned, woody seed pods which follow the flowers suggest a further local name of Mountain Devil. Lambertias are not difficult to grow, preferring rather poor, loose, lime free, not over cultivated soil in full sun, and where frosts are not severe. Peat moss is ideal as a soil conditioner. Prune lightly to preserve shape. Proteaceae. 1.5 x 1m.

LANTANA



Good growing, free flowering, prostrate, dwarf or medium shrubs thriving in all soils. They are usually in bloom when you plant, and immediately make tremendous growth, flowering freely on every bush almost the year through. Few plants provide an equal wealth of colour. Apart from montevidensis of obvious origin, most of the cultivated lantanas are developed from L. camara from Jamaica and parts of Central America. Camara is a West Indian word for a plant. Some forms of the species grow rampantly, and have been declared a noxious weed in many tropical parts of the world. The cultivated and wild forms however, are well behaved, and amongst the most colourful and useful landscaping shrubs. The dwarf or trailing forms are excellent ground cover, and are good for trailing over sunny walls or banks, also effective in raised beds, planter boxes or hanging baskets. Others are good for bedding, foregrounds, in borders or amongst other shrubs. They can be very pleasing in containers when controlled by pinching back.

Full sun is necessary for maximum colour, and they are best when not overflooded or over watered. Frost will cut young foliage, but they soon recover. A yearly hard pruning early spring will prevent them from becoming woody, and frequent pinching back during the growing season will keep them compact. Lantana is an old Latin name for Verbena. Verbenaceae.

LANTANA AUREA. Forms a compact mound which becomes a total mass of bright yellow flowers from spring to autumn. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

LANTANA CHELSEA GEM. Showy, compact shrub with brilliant crimson flowers shaded orange red. Blooms constantly and always an outstanding feature. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

LANTANA EDEN GARDEN. Originated in Eden Garden, Auckland. Outstanding large growing bush producing great quantities of flowers in rounded heads, shaded from brilliant cerise to orange, to golden yellow. Large, deep green foliage is overlaid purple. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

LANTANA GOLCONDA. Delightful little dwarf lantana smothering itself throughout summer and autumn with bright, coppery orange flowers shaded red. Evergreen. 60 x 60cm.

LANTANA GOLIATH. Giant sized, vigorous grower with masses of bloom shaded yellow, orange and scarlet. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

LANTANA MONTEVIDENSIS "Trailing Lantana." Plant in any hot, sunny spot where you would like quick, colourful coverage, and this vigorous variety will reward you with constant, massed displays of lavender pink or mauve flowers. Will cover up rocks, old tree stumps, hot banks and surplus ground. Can be trimmed as a compact hedge, twined among sparse old shrubs, or used for covering unsightly walls. Sometimes referred to as L. selloviana. Evergreen. Grows from 35cm to 1m high and will spread up to 2 or 3m wide according to training.

LANTANA SNOWFLAKE. Forms a compact mound with masses of pure white flowers. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

LANTANA SPREADING SUNSHINE. Low, spreading plants with compact habit, rich dark green leaves, and an abundance of bright, sunshine yellow flowers creating a blanket of garden colour. Evergreen. 60cm x 2m.

LANTANA TANGERINE. Masses of true, solid tangerine or burnt orange flowers. Rich green, luxuriant foliage, compact, spreading form. Evergreen. 60cm x 2m.

LAURELIA



"N.Z. PUKATEA"

LAURELIA NOVAE ZELANDIAE. Pukatea can be found from Northland down to Marlborough and Westland in lowland, swampy, forest areas, along the banks of streams, and in shady gullies as a tall, handsome tree with whitish bark, and deeply buttressed trunk. As a garden tree it makes rapid development, and has a fresh, pleasing appearance. Leaves are oval, 4 to 8cm long, thick leathery, deep green with lighter undersides, and attractively saw toothed around the margins. Twigs and branches are shiny black. Flowers and fruit are of little consequence. Good for swampy or shady locations. Evergreen. Monimiaceae 6 x 4m.

LAURUS



"LAUREL"

LAURUS CANARIENSIS "Canary Island Laurel." Laurus is the Latin name for laurel, adapted by Linnaeus in 1737. This species is quite distinct from bay laurel by its larger and broader leaves and downy purplish brown shoots which are aromatic when crushed. Leaves are oval, shortly pointed, 6 to 12cm long, glossy and dark green above, pale and downy on the undersides. It is a handsome species usually forming a large evergreen shrub. Also known as L. azorica, and native to the Azores and Canary Islands. Lauraceae. Evergreen. 4 x 3m.

LAURUS NOBILIS "Bay Laurel" "Sweet Bay." Comes from the Mediterranean regions, and is the true laurel of the ancients. It provided laurel crowns for the ancient Greek heroes of games and wars, was also appreciated for the medicinal properties of its fruits and leaves. Forms a very hardy, compact, broad based, pyramidal shrub or tree. Leaves from 5 to 10cm long are oval pointed, leathery, dark green and highly aromatic. They are the traditional culinary bay leaves. Small yellow flowers in clusters are followed by 25 to 40mm, oval, black or dark purple berries, the oil of which is used in perfumery. Indifferent to soil provided drainage is good, and requires little water once established. Performs best in semi-shade in hot summer areas. Thrives in coastal areas. Will tolerate light frosts, but subject to damage in colder regions. Good for screens or backgrounds with its dense habit. Enjoys being clipped, so is ideal for formal planting either in the garden or containers. Can be trained to almost any shape. Nobilis — excellent, notable, famous or renowned. Evergreen. 4 x 3m.

LAVANDULA



"ENGLISH LAVENDER"

LAVANDULA SPICA. The genus *Lavandula* is named from the Latin *lavo* — to wash or bathe, referring to the use made of these plants in various toiletries. This species is probably the most highly prized of all aromatic shrubs. Often referred to as *L. officinalis* or *L. vera*, and most probably a hybrid between two Mediterranean species, but cultivated in England since the mid-sixteenth century. It is the classic lavender used in perfume and sachets. Forms a dense, compact bush with square, greyish stems and long, narrow, smooth, pale silvery grey, aromatic leaves up to 5cm long. Numerous closely packed spikes of tiny, greyish blue, fragrant flowers are carried on thin stems 30 to 45cm long. For sachets cut flower clusters as soon as colour shows, and dry in a cool, shady place. Fragrance is retained for long periods. Plant lavender in full sun in any type of loose, free draining soil. They require a minimum of moisture and fertilizer, and need pruning after flowering to keep them neat and compact. Good in coastal gardens. Ideal for low, dividing hedges, edgings, or amongst other herbaceous plants, particularly those which like it hot and dry. *Spica* — spike like. *Labiatae*. Evergreen. 75 x 75cm.

LAVANDULA SPICA HIDCOTE. Compact form of lavender with narrow, grey green leaves and stems. Deep violet purple flowers in dense spikes opening early summer. Slow growing. Evergreen. 30 x 30cm.

LEONOTIS



"LION'S EAR" "LION'S TAIL"

LEONOTIS LEONURUS. Showy South African, soft wooded shrub easily grown and valued for spectacular displays of bloom through summer and autumn. *Leonotis* means lion's ear, and *leonurus*, lion's tail. Individual flowers are tubular, 5cm long, covered with fine, fur-like hairs, and coloured brilliant orange. They bear a fancied resemblance to a lion's ear. Flowers are interspersed with leaves carried in dense whorls or clusters at intervals up the stems which are freely produced and can be up to 2m high. 143 These spectacular spikes of bloom suggestive of a lion's tail provide brilliant displays all summer. Sage-like leaves up to 12cm long are downy, dull green, oval pointed and slightly toothed at the edges. Reasonably hardy, very drought resistant, and grows in any well drained soil in full sun. Cut hard each year after flowering. Use as lawn specimen, or in shrub borders amongst other sun and heat lovers. *Labiatae*. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

LEPTOSPERMUM



"TEA TREE" "MANUKA"

Most of the *leptospermums* are native to New Zealand and Australia. They are the most floriferous shrubs amongst New Zealand natives. *Scoparium* means broom like, referring to the closely twigged branches which in earlier days effectively served as brooms. All cultivars have similar tiny, narrow leaves less than 1cm long and sharply pointed. Early voyagers and settlers sometimes used these in place of tea.

The single flowered varieties all have five rounded petals arranged around a hard central cone which after petal fall forms 6mm goblet shaped, seed capsules. Both single and double forms flower from an early age, literally smothering every branch with colourful blooms over many months from late autumn through winter and into spring. Many cultivars are in great demand as cut flowers.

The *leptospermums* are most adaptable to wide changes of environment. They can be found high on mountains or cliffs dwarfed by wind, on the seashore, in swamps or dry areas. They may be only a few cms high or trees of seven or eight metres. Easily grown in almost

any soil in full sun. They tolerate wet or dry, hot or cold, strong winds or coastal spray. Reasonable preparation for planting and aftercare until they are established is necessary.

Spray with White Spraying Oil or Malathion to control Scale which causes a black soot-like residue to form on stems and branches if not checked. Annual trimming and occasional pinching during growth period will keep plants more compact. *Leptospermums* are ideal as lawn specimens, screens, or shrub borders. The dwarf types are perfect for rock or pebble gardens. Mass planting of several colours can be most effective. Genus is named from the Greek *leptos* — slender and *sperma* — seed, referring to their narrow seeds. *Myrtaceae*.

LEPTOSPERMUM ROTUNDIFOLIUM "Round Leaf Tea Tree."

Regarded in Australia as one of their best native Tea Trees. Large, 25mm, showy, single, mauve pink flowers with crinkled petals are quite distinct from their New Zealand counterparts.

143 Rounded foliage 6 to 12mm across. The plant has graceful weeping habit, and blooms well when established. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1m.

LEPTOSPERMUM SCOPARIUM CHERRY BRANDY. Large deep pink flowers, new foliage purple. Free flowering, compact growth habit. Evergreen. 75 x 50cm.

LEPTOSPERMUM S. ELIZABETH JANE. Deep pink single flowers in profusion. Deep purple red foliage. Neat growth habit. Evergreen. 45 x 45cm.

LEPTOSPERMUM S. FLORA QUEEN. Large double flowers coloured light to deep rose pink. Green foliage. Erect habit. Flowers profusely during winter and spring. Evergreen. 2 x 1m.

LEPTOSPERMUM S. GAIETY GIRL. Double flowers in unusual pink tonings with lilac tint. Reddish foliage and bushy growth habit. Flowers mid-spring. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1m.

LEPTOSPERMUM S. HUIA. One of the delightful *nanum* group named after some of New Zealand's native birds. *L. Huia* produces single, deep pink flowers profusely for long periods during spring and early summer. Neat compact bush. Evergreen. 30 x 45cm.

LEPTOSPERMUM S. JUBILEE. Double pink flowers deepening to bright red from autumn to spring. Reddish foliage and open growth habit. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

LEPTOSPERMUM S. KEA. Compact, densely branched shrub with single pale pink flowers. Blooms early but not as profusely as others in the *nanum* group. Evergreen. 30 x 45cm.

LEPTOSPERMUM S. KEATLEYI. Single soft pink flowers with wavy petals usually as large as a 20 cent piece, borne in profusion during winter and spring. Light green foliage, open growth habit. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

LEPTOSPERMUM S. KIWI. Single light red flowers en masse during November and December. One of the dwarf *nanum* group. Amongst the showiest of dwarf shrubs. Evergreen. 30 x 45cm.

LEPTOSPERMUM S. MARTINII. Large single rich deep pink to red flowers en masse from late winter to early summer. An outstanding shrub with most distinguished flowers. Compact growth habit. Award of Garden Excellence 1965. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

LEPTOSPERMUM S. PENDULUM CASCADE. Vigorous prostrate form with grey green foliage and large pale pink single flowers. Will cascade over walls or rockeries, and attractive when trained as a weeping standard either planted out or in containers. Evergreen. 60 x 90cm.

LEPTOSPERMUM S. PINK LADY. Pale pink single flowers in great abundance. Light red foliage. Most desirable dwarf shrub. Evergreen. 60 x 45cm.

LEPTOSPERMUM S. PON PON. Very double flowers with rosy red base petals paling at the edges to give a bicolour effect. Excellent free blooming cultivar. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1m.

LEPTOSPERMUM S. RED DAMASK. Double crimson to cherry red flowers in great profusion. Bronze foliage. One of the most outstanding *leptospermums* with long flowering season from 143 August to December. Compact growth. Award of Garden Excellence 1966. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

LEPTOSPERMUM S. ROSE GLORY. Double flowers in tonings of rich pink to red during winter and spring. Reddish foliage and upright habit. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

LEUCOSPERMUM S. RURU. Single deep pink flowers completely cover the plant during late spring and early summer. Another of the nanum types. Excellent dwarf flowering shrub. Evergreen. 30 x 45cm.

LEUCOSPERMUM S. SNOW WHITE. Double white flowers in profusion on a dwarf compact bush during late spring and summer. Compact and slow growing. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

LEUCOSPERMUM S. TUI. Pale pink single flowers during spring. One of the nanum group with rather erect growth habit, very free flowering. Evergreen. 45 x 45cm.

LEUCADENDRON



Resting South African shrubs of the protea family. Named from the Greek leucos — white, and dendron — a tree, alluding to the leaves of the best known species — *L. argenteum*. Some are noted for distinctive foliage effects, others for the highly decorative leaves or bracts on every branch tip, and used in floral arrangements. Grow in deep, acid, sandy peaty soil with perfect drainage in a hot, sunny location, and they will make quick growth and perform well indefinitely.

Plants will sooner or later occur if attempts are made to grow leucadendrons on heavy soil or in ground with hard subsoil. It is interesting to note the dozens of fine specimens of *L. argenteum* growing in Mount Maunganui and similar coastal areas where soil rises mainly sand to a great depth. In an attempt to avoid confusion in listed species, alterations to nomenclature confirmed by the National Botanic Garden at Kirstenbosch, Cape are summarised as follows:—

L. adscendens becomes *L. salignum*
L. decorum becomes *L. laureolum*
L. grandiflorum becomes *L. tinctum*
L. salignum becomes *L. xanthoconus*
L. strictum becomes *L. salicifolium*

LEUCADENDRON ARGENTEUM "Silver Tree." In suitable conditions this magnificent species grows to a sizeable tree. Its handsome, oblong pointed, greyish leaves covered on both sides with shining silvery down are 7 to 12cm long. Leaves overlap each other covering the branches entirely making the tree appear as a shining silver pyramid. Terminal heads of flowers 4cm across, followed by black brown seed cones are of little significance. *L. argenteum* which means silvery, demands well drained, light sandy soil. Few trees have the same dominating personality as Silver Tree. It is an obvious first choice where conditions are suitable. Evergreen. 5 x 3m.

LEUCADENDRON DISCOLOR "Flame Gold Tips." One of the most colourful species. Its erect branches are clothed with small oval leaves terminating in broader tulip like leaves or bracts which change colour in spring. In the male plant these change to golden yellow tinged red at the edges. They open wide to reveal a small red central cone like flower comprised of red and gold anthers. Female plants have yellow terminal bracts flushed green. *Discolor* — two different, usually distinct colours. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

LEUCADENDRON LAUREOLUM "Gold Tips." Previously known as *L. decorum* which means decorative, becoming or comely. Forms a broad medium height shrub with numerous ascending branches. In the male plant broad tapering terminal bracts are brilliant golden yellow making the whole bush gleam during spring. Female plants have smaller bracts, and are less showy. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

LEUCADENDRON SALICIFOLIUM. Previously known as *L. strictum*. Among the showiest and most delightful shrubs. Slender erect stems are densely clothed with narrow silvery green leaves. Its uppermost leaves change colour in spring and the whole plant becomes a mass of gleaming gold. Beautiful garden display and excellent for cutting. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

LEUCADENDRON SALIGNUM. Previously known as *L. adscendens*. The shrubby leucadendrons are widespread in the south western Cape area. Though somewhat undistinguished during summer and autumn, they commence their colour change in winter becoming more brilliant and showy in spring and early summer painting the hillsides with gold. *Salignum* means willow like. Its leaves are narrow, oval and sharply pointed. The uppermost leaves and terminal bracts fill with colour providing vivid garden displays and perfect material for floral arrangements. Male plants are generally more colourful and distinguished by fluffy clusters of pollen laden flowers at each terminal. Female plants have cones like small olives. Bracts come in varying colours and may differ according to conditions. Usually available are *L. salignum*, red with purplish crimson bracts, and *L. salignum*, yellow. Evergreen. 1.30 x 1m.

LEUCADENDRON TINCTUM "Rose Cockade." Previously known as *L. grandiflorum*, it is a low spreading shrub with smooth oval leaves 7cm long and quite variable flowers. Broader upper leaves or bracts are pale green or creamy yellow flushed rose near the centre from mid-winter through spring. Male flower is a fluffy yellow pompon tipped brown. The female plant usually has pale green leaves plus a decorative deep crimson cone about 25mm across. Flower heads appear during late winter and are useful for cutting. *Tinctum* — coloured. Evergreen. 1.30 x 1m.

LEUCADENDRON XANTHOCONUS "Narrow Gold Tips." Previously known as *L. salignum*. Forms a bushy shrub with willowy stems and narrow pointed leaves spreading into a rounded mass. In the male form terminal bracts become vivid lemon yellow in spring surrounding a small rounded cluster of stamens. Produced en masse they provide bold garden displays and plenty of stems for indoors. Female plants bear much larger and spectacular seed cones. Two forms are available — "Copper Top" which is reddish brown, and "Red Tip" distinctly red tinted. *Xanthoconus* — yellow coned. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

LEUCOSPERMUM



Among the world's most beautiful shrubs are these South African members of the protea family. The generic name is from the Greek leucos — white, and sperma — seed, referring to the smooth whitish seeds. Their beautiful, long lasting waratah like blooms have irresistible charm, and it is the desire of every gardener to be able to grow one. *Leucospermum* flowers appear much like 10cm tennis balls comprised of hundreds of incurving stamens which open from the outside towards the centre. A good specimen carrying up to a hundred of these gorgeous flowers is a breathtaking sight. Flowers appear early spring, and continue for several months.

Unfortunately, *leucospermum* is not a shrub for every garden, and failures can mostly be attributed to unsuitable soil conditions. Deep, free draining, acid soil, full sun, and the minimum of fertiliser is essential for success. Volcanic, or rather poor virgin soil without artificial or animal manures is preferable. Hot, dry slopes or banks are ideal. Some porous clay soils will do, but heavy wet clay soils would be fatal. Conditioning with peat moss, sand or fine scoria is recommended.

They prefer an open situation with adequate movement of air which tends to disperse excessive moisture from the leaves. Avoid coddling or overwatering. Little or no watering is necessary during dry periods, but protection from frost is recommended, especially when plants are young. Cut blooms as much as desired, but otherwise little pruning is necessary apart from shaping. *Leucospermum* is worth every effort to grow, as few shrubs of this size will provide such a wealth of flower in these glorious colourings over such long periods. Proteaceae.

LEUCOSPERMUM CATHERINAE. A robust shrub from the south western Cape mountains with larger leaves than most species, greyish green, 9cm long and 25mm wide. Unusual and spectacular flowers with gracefully curved pins are flattened, coloured champagne yellow deepening to bronze yellow, up to 12cm across and resemble a spinning catherine wheel. Main blooming season is spring. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1.5m.

LEUCOSPERMUM CORDIFOLIUM. Under this name which means with heart shaped leaves, is included species better known under the old title of nutans and bolusii. Beautiful low shrubs with gracefully curving branches and greyish green downy laneolate leaves 10cm long. In spring every branch terminal carries exquisite dome shaped blossoms formed by numerous prominent styles or pins which spring from the centre, curving outwards and upwards to form a perfect symmetrical pin cushion flower. The bush is entirely covered with these magnificent blooms during spring, and they persist for several months. Amongst the most desirable of garden shrubs, and perfect for floral displays. A number of various clones are cultivated, but the following are most easily obtained. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

LEUCOSPERMUM CORDIFOLIUM BOLUSII. Pale orange apricot
144 yellow to buff yellow with a touch of pink.

145 **LEUCOSPERMUM CORDIFOLIUM NUTANS RED.** Bright orange red.

LEUCOSPERMUM CUNEIFORME. Known formerly as *L. attenuatum*. Cuneiforme means in the form of a wedge referring to the leaves. Foliage is luxuriant and overlaps each other loosely along the length of each stem. They are deep green, leathery, 5cm long by 2cm wide, and deeply notched across their blunt tips. It is free flowering and the blooms with numerous erect 6cm styles or pins appear usually in pairs at the tips of each branch. Colour is buttercup yellow deepening to golden or bronzy yellow. Main flowering period is spring. Relatively easy to grow in well drained average garden conditions, and makes rapid progress. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1m.

LEUCOSPERMUM REFLEXUM. A larger grower forming a rounded shrub with erect branches densely covered with dark, silvery grey foliage. Produces hundreds of flower heads in bright orange red. The lower stamens reflex to form a skirt around the base of each flower. Flowers are carried well above the foliage on long stems. Cut blooms last well and are unexcelled for floral arrangements. Relatively easy to grow in full sun and well drained soils conditioned with peat moss, sand or fine scoria. Attractive at all seasons, and ideal as lawn specimens, backgrounds, boundary screens, etc. Reflexum — bent sharply backwards. Evergreen. 3 x 2m.

LEUCOSPERMUM TOTUM Forms an attractive rounded bush with tough deep green, 6cm oval leaves tinged reddish almost without notches and loosely arranged up the sturdy stems. The plant covers itself with bloom. At first appearance they are pale salmon pink, but as they develop flowerheads 7 to 10cm across are flatter than cordifolium. The true inner flowers are deep pink to scarlet curled at the tips, hairy on the outside and formed into a dome. The styles or pins project stiffly for 25mm beyond this dome. Each style is yellow with a glossy pink or scarlet tip giving a firewheel effect. The flowers have a softer or lacier appearance than *L. cordifolium*, and appear slightly later in the season. Being found naturally in altitudes of more than 1500m, *L. totum* is quite resistant to cold. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

LEUCOTHOE



"LILY OF THE VALLEY SHRUB"

LEUCOTHOE FONTANESIANA. Graceful shrub related to pieris and native to south eastern U.S.A. Long listed incorrectly as *L. catesbaei*. Arching branches which droop to the ground have long, leathery, 10cm leaves dark green and lustrous, turning a beautiful bronzy purple in autumn and winter. Droopy clusters of creamy white lily of the valley flowers hang from each leaf axil in early spring. Good for picking. Best in deep, slightly acid, well drained soil with adequate summer moisture and partial shade. Use peat moss to condition soil and as a mulch. Prune by removing old flower stems. If growth becomes rank, cut to ground level and give it a fresh start. Best when massed beneath rhododendrons, azaleas, kalmias, etc. Named after Leucothoe, daughter of Orchemus and beloved of Apollo. Specific name is for Rene Louiche Desfontaines, 18th century botanical author. Ericaceae. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

LEUCOTHOE FONTANESIANA RAINBOW. More compact form with beautiful foliage marbled or variegated with tones of cream, yellow, green and pink. Sometimes referred to as Gerrard's Rainbow. Evergreen. 75 x 75cm.

LHOTSKYA



"SNOW MYRTLE"

LHOTSKYA ALPESTRIS. A small genus named after Dr John Lhotsky 18th to 19th century Viennese botanist and traveller. *L. alpestris* — of the mountains, is rather an elegant South African shrub with slender, sometimes drooping branches and aromatic, heath like, 5mm leaves arranged at right angles to the stem. Bright pink buds open to five petalled, starry white, or pale pink, 7 to 10mm flowers borne in small clusters at the tips of its numerous branchlets during spring. Grow in lime free, well drained soil in full sun. Light annual trimming after flowering recommended. Known also as *L. genetylloides*. Myrtaceae. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

LIBERTIA



"N.Z. IRIS"

LIBERTIA PEREGRINANS. A simple but interesting little herbaceous New Zealand native plant often found in damp hollows among sand dunes. It has stiff leaves like a miniature flax or some of the iris species, 20 to 25cm long by 2cm wide, tapering to a sharp point. They are arranged in fans, and coloured brownish green or khaki with a well defined yellow midriff. Peregrinans means roaming or travelling in reference to the underground rhizomes from which new fans of leaves appear up to 30cm away from the parent plant. By this means it forms a small colony, but never has it been found to be aggressive or become a pest. Short stems with small, white, three petalled flowers appear in spring, followed by bronzy yellow capsules. Very hardy, enjoys full sun and loose soil. Extremely useful foliage plant for rock or pebble gardens, or for foreground planting in beds or borders. Genus named after Marie A. Libert, 19th century Belgian writer on botanical subjects. Iridaceae. Evergreen. 25cm x up to 1m wide.

LIBOCEDRUS



Libocedrus is a small genus of ornamental evergreen trees from the southern hemisphere, allied to thuya. The name means incense cedar referring to its fragrant timbers. The two New Zealand species are among the most beautiful of conifers, and are worthy of extensive planting. They add distinctive character to any landscaping situation. Although large in natural forests, their slow rate of growth allows free use of them in average gardens. Cupressaceae.

LIBOCEDRUS BIDWILLII "Southern Cedar," "Kaikawaka," "Pahautea."

A fastigate or slender erect tree which tapers rapidly forming a cone shaped head with short branches. Seems to prefer growing in high country where specimens up to 20m have been found. More prevalent in the southern parts of New Zealand, reaching its northernmost limit on Te Aroha mountain. Good conifer for gardens as it is slow growing, forming a perfect cone shaped shrub or small tree with rich green, fine ferny foliage. Remains as a handsome juvenile for two or three decades. Differs from Kawaka in its smaller leaves and cones, and the four sided character of its branchlets. Extremely hardy to cold. Plant in deeply dug soil with plenty of peat moss worked in and mulched on top. Prefers a moist, semi-shady location. Named after J. C. Bidwill, 19th century Director of Botanic Gardens, Sydney and collector of New Zealand plants. Evergreen. 2.5 x 1m.

LIBOCEDRUS DECURRENS "Incense Cedar." See Calocedrus decurrens.

CEDRUS PLUMOSA "Plume Incense Cedar," "Kawaka." Most handsome, symmetrical, pyramid shaped tree with clean straight stem up to 24m high. Easily distinguished amongst forest conifers by the old bark which falls away in long, thin ribbons. Found mainly in Northland with limited distribution in Hawke's Bay and Nelson. Delightful in its juvenile stage, and easily accommodated in small garden areas. Forms a slender erect specimen with fine bright green scale like leaves arranged on flattened fern like branchlets. One of the most beautiful slow maturing conifers. Hardy to cold, but prefers semi-shade when young. Plant in deeply dug soil, mulch with peat moss, and water deeply but infrequently during summer. Both *L. bidwillii* and *plumosa* make ideal accent plants in shrub borders, along walls or in containers. *Plumosa* — feathery. Award of Garden Excellence 1969. Evergreen. 2.5 x 1m.

LIGUSTRUM

"PRIVET"

Genus of hardy shrubs and small trees mostly distributed around China, Japan and the Philippines. *Ligustrum* is the Latin term for privet, a name derived from "private" referring to the screening value these plants. The variegated forms of the species generally under cultivation have beautiful coloured foliage, but they are made particularly valuable by their tolerance of abuse and climatic extremes. Indifferent to soil conditions, tolerate heat or cold, wet or dry, a few pests or diseases seem to bother them. Polluted air no harm to *ligustrum*.

Ligustrum is ideal for boundary screens, specimens, backgrounds or hedges. At their best when trimmed regularly to encourage plenty of new growth. Well fed and watered plants respond with lush foliage displays. Consider what you will be planting near *ligustrum* as they have greedy roots. Plant 45cm apart for low, closely spaced hedges, or 1m apart for more informal screens. Oleaceae.

LIGUSTRUM LUCIDUM TRICOLOR "Tricolour Privet." Desirable, hardy Chinese evergreen shrub of neat habit, particularly attractive in winter when leaf colourings are at their best. Oval pointed leaves from 10 to 15cm long by 5cm wide, are rich green, irregularly bordered with creamy white tinged pink. Not easily propagated from cuttings, so often hard to obtain. *Lucidum* — bright, shining or clear. Evergreen. 2.5 x 2m.

LIGUSTRUM OVALIFOLIUM AUREUM "Golden Privet." Brilliant gold and green variegated foliage with each burst of new growth. Oval pointed leaves up to 6cm long are heavily margined with gold, some completely gold. Tends to drop a portion of its leaves during winter, but only for brief periods. Trim regularly for growth renewal, compactness and shaping. Easily grown anywhere, and ideal for adding brilliant colour. Ideal for specimens, formal or informal hedges, brightening dark corners, or for containers. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

LIPPIA

"LEMON VERBENA"

LIPPIA NODIFLORA. This genus is named after Auguste Lippi, 17th century Italian naturalist and botanist. *L. nodiflora* from southern U.S.A. is a creeping and rooting perennial plant with ascending branches, leaves about 25mm long, oblong or lance shaped, rough textured and coarsely toothed from half way. Flowers white or purple in dense globose heads like verbena from November to March. Good bank or ground cover. *Nodiflora* — flowering at the nodes. Verbenaceae. Evergreen. .15 x 1m.

LIPPIA TRIPHYLLA "Lemon Verbena." *L. triphylla*, meaning with leaves in threes, is rather a twiggy, deciduous shrub from Chile which could never be described as handsome. It is one of those old fashioned favourites, nice to have around so you can bruise the leaves and breathe in its refreshing lemon fragrance. Leaves usually in threes, are long oval, 7 to 10cm, rough to touch, and have a most enchanting fragrance. Terminal panicles of tiny, pale purple flowers around 15cm long are most attractive in summer, and you can pick these for indoor arrangements. If left to itself, *lippia* grows straggly and woody, so cut it hard and pinch out growing tips frequently. The sort of plant for an out of the way corner. Known also under the old name *Aloysia citriodora*. Deciduous. 2 x 1.5m.

LIQUIDAMBAR

"SWEET GUM"

Handsome trees with maple-like leaves which turn to the richest colourings in autumn. *Liquidambar* is derived from *liquidus* — liquid, and *ambar* — amber, referring to the fragrant resin or sweet gum known as liquid storax. Storax is a soft, fragrant resin used in many cosmetics, and for various medical and technical purposes. The main source of storax is from the soft, inner bark of *L. orientalis*, but it is also present in *L. styraciflua*.

Liquidambar is one of the finest deciduous trees for autumn colour. Moderate growth rate, slender, upright, pyramidal form when young, more spreading with age. Has a picturesque branch pattern, especially *L. styraciflua* with its corky bark. Maple-like leaves artistically lobed, colour intensely during autumn just as brilliantly in warmer areas as in colder regions.

Select container grown trees, or well wrenched and balled field grown specimens. Plant in deeply dug, neutral or slightly acid, good garden soil rather on the moist side. Stake securely, and water deeply during the establishment period. This is most important, and mulching with peat moss will help conserve this moisture and insulate the roots from excessive summer heat. Occasional dressings of a balanced fertilizer beneficial. Prune only to shape. Better appearance with lower branches left intact, but this will depend on accessibility. Locate if possible for unhindered development. Hamamelidaceae.

LIQUIDAMBAR FORMOSANA MONTICOLA "Chinese Sweet Gum."

This oriental species is similar in growth habit to the better known *L. styraciflua*. Growth rate is slower, form more erect, and it does not have the characteristic corky bark. Young spring growth is satiny bronze, and mature leaves large and three lobed. Autumn leaves are in brilliant shades of red and purple, orange and yellow. They hold on well into winter. *Formosana* — of Formosa. *Monticola* — of the mountains. Deciduous. 6 x 3m.

LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA "American Sweet Gum." Native to

eastern USA. Stately pyramidal form with beautifully spaced branches to prevent overcrowding. Handsome, five or seven lobed, maple-like leaves provide a grand autumn display. From March to June the whole tree is painted in tones of red, orange, yellow and purple. This riot of colour falls to reveal the bare, shapely, picturesque framework with its rugged, corky bark. Although hardy in all climates, it is not dependent on cold winters to encourage vivid colours. It flourishes in hot locations with adequate summer moisture. Ultimately grows to a sizeable tree, but for the first 20 years accommodation in average sections should be no great problem. *Styraciflua* — flowing with storax. Award of Garden Excellence 1970. Deciduous. 7 x 5m.

LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA BURGUNDY. Distinguished by its large leaves which appear early spring. Rich, deep purple red colourings persist into late autumn and sometimes right through winter. Grafted plants. Deciduous. 5 x 3m.

LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA FESTERI. Australian selected variety noted for the smoothness of its bark and brilliance of its autumn colourings which persist in sheltered areas until the end of July. Grafted plants. Deciduous. 5 x 3m.

LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA FESTIVAL. Slender, narrow, upright form with closely branched habit. Leaves light green turning to shades of yellow, pink, orange and red. Slightly faster growth rate. Grafted plants. Deciduous. 7 x 2m.

LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA GOLDEN TREASURE. Introduced from Australia and amongst the most colourful deciduous foliage trees. Handsome maple-like leaves, bright golden yellow, providing good garden colour from spring through summer. In autumn the gold

147 turns to cream and then white. The inner green portion changes to vivid shades of burgundy, orange and pink. The tree has shapely pyramidal outline. Ideal size for average suburban gardens. Deciduous. 5 x 3m.

LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA PALO ALTO. Stately pyramidal form, rich green summer foliage turning to fiery scarlet and orange shades in autumn. Grafted plants. Deciduous. 5 x 3m.

LIRIODENDRON



"TULIP TREE"

LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA. This small genus named from the Greek leirion — a lily and dendron — a tree, has only two species, one North American and the other Chinese. *L. tulipifera* meaning tulip bearing is a handsome deciduous tree native to eastern USA. It makes rapid growth with straight, clean trunk and spreading, ascending branches to form a tall, pyramidal crown. Curious lyre-shaped leaves have several big lobes on the sides, but instead of coming to a point like a maple leaf, are cut off square. They are 12 to 15cm long and as wide, quite smooth, bright green, and turn to bright yellow in autumn. Fragrant flowers which appear late spring are tulip shaped, 5cm wide, greenish yellow with orange at the base of each petal. It can take up to 10 years for a tree to commence blooming. The flowers are beautiful at close range, but are too high up and hidden by leaves to be showy on the tree. Tulip tree requires plenty of space, deeply dug, rich, slightly acid, well-drained soil, and plenty of summer moisture. Plant in full sun but sheltered from prevailing winds. Excellent shade or roadside tree for larger gardens, schools, motor camps or parks. Magnoliaceae. Deciduous. 10 x 6m.

LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA ARNOLD. More columnar form of *L. tulipifera*, useful in smaller areas. Similar foliage and flower, but commences to bloom as early as three years after planting. From the Arnold Arboretum, Massachusetts. Deciduous. 8 x 5m.

LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA AUREO-MARGINATUM. One of the finest variegated colour foliage trees. Lyre-shaped leaves are variegated with various shades of green, and irregularly margined yellow. Bright in spring, loses colour intensity in summer, but returns in autumn. Plant in deeply dug, rich soil and keep moist in summer. Mulch with peat moss. Deciduous. 5 x 3m.

LITHOSPERMUM



LITHOSPERMUM DIFFUSUM. The bluest of blue flowered, mat forming shrublet from southern Europe which covers large areas of ground or rock, or trails over walls. Stems and deep green, narrow, 25mm leaves are slightly hairy. From late spring through summer the plant is studded with 12mm, bright gentian blue, star-shaped flowers with basal tubes slightly striped reddish violet. Plant in lime free, loose, well-drained soil in full sun. Condition soil with peat moss and sand. One of the most delightful rock garden or wall spilling plants. The genus is named from the Greek lithos — a stone, and sperma — seed, referring to the hard seeds. Diffusum means spreading. Boraginaceae. Evergreen. 15cm x 1m.

LOMARTIA



LOMARTIA FERRUGINEA. Magnificent Chilean foliage shrub or small tree with stems and young growth coated with a rust coloured, velvety down. Fern-like foliage up to 25cm long, and doubly divided could almost be mistaken for the leaves of silky oak. They are however, somewhat smaller, stiffer, and more refined. Golden yellow and deep rose, 12mm flowers with touches of scarlet in axillary racemes up to 7cm long during summer. Develops slowly, at first a single, erect stem with handsome leaves directly attached, branching later to form a neat, compact, small tree. Plant in well-drained, slightly acid, lime-free soil with peat moss in a sunny location away from heavy frost. Excellent for patios, feature gardens, courtyards, or as a container plant. Lomartia is from the Greek loma — a border or edge in reference to the winged edges of the seeds. Ferruginea means rust coloured. Proteaceae. Evergreen. 3 x 2m.

LONICERA



"HONEYSUCKLE"

LONICERA NITIDA "Box Honeysuckle." Densely branched, small leaved shrub from China long used as a neat, low hedge. Short, twiggly stems are densely covered with tiny, oval, 12mm, dark green, highly polished leaves. Small, 12mm flowers in early summer are creamy white and fragrant, followed by translucent, purple blue berries. Flowers and fruit are non-existent when plants are clipped. Grows in almost any soil type, but prefers rich, deeply dug loam for the rapid development usually needed in a hedge. Feed with a balanced fertilizer occasionally to encourage lush growth. Tolerates heat or cold, wet or dry, and coastal conditions. Forms an excellent, neat, close hedge or low division, easily clipped and maintained from 50 to 125cm high, and as little as 30cm wide. Plant 40cm apart, and nip the plants down to half-way at planting time. Can also be used as a single shrub, and clipped to any formal shape or size. Lonicera is in honour of Adam Lonitzer, 16th century German botanist. Nitida means having an even, smooth surface. Caprifoliaceae. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

LONICERA NITIDA AUREA "Golden Box Honeysuckle." Similar to *L. nitida* in general appearance but small, slower in growth and with its 12mm rounded oval leaves coloured lime yellow. Grown in full sun in soil that is not over rich, leaf colour intensifies to deep gold. Hardy and grows in any reasonable soil or location, but plant in full sun for colour development. Prune or train as you wish to any formal or informal size or shape. Good for rock or pebble gardens, foregrounds, low divisions, edgings, or containers, etc. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

LOPHOMYRTUS



"N.Z. MYRTLE" "RAMARAMA"

At least two New Zealand members of the myrtus genus have been considered by botanists to be sufficiently distinct to justify their inclusion under the heading Lophomyrtus. This term is from lophos — a crest and myrtos — an ancient Greek name for myrtle. Bullata means with blistered or puckered surface, and obcordata inversely heart shaped. Many excellent hybrids of these two species termed *L. x ralphii*, have appeared to provide gardeners with some of the most fascinating foliage shrubs for colour, texture and form. Lophomyrtus are easily grown in well drained soil which is not too heavy. They can be pruned heavily if necessary for size reduction or growth renewal. Use for colour accent among darker greens, as screens, backgrounds or in containers. Foliage sprays are good for picking. Myrtaceae.

COMYRTUS BULLATA "Ramarama." Found naturally in both North and South Islands inhabiting the more open parts of the forest, forest margins or clearings. It is easily distinguished by its shining, blistered or puckered, broadly ovate leaves 3 to 5cm long coloured bronze green to reddish above, and reddish purple beneath. For about a month in mid-summer it produces 12mm, creamy white flowers followed by dark reddish purple berries. Handsome garden shrub with erect and dense habit. Ideal for backgrounds, screens or colour effects. Reasonably hardy but best in semi-shade and rather moist soil. Evergreen. 2.5 x 1.5m.

COMYRTUS X RALPHII GLORIOSA. *L. x ralphii* is a group of spontaneous hybrids which occur from the species *L. bullata* and *L. obcordata*. They provide a number of exquisite foliaged shrubs ideal for backgrounds, screens, garden colour effects, or for floral displays. Their leaves are rounded, usually flat, and only slightly blistered on the upper surface. Vigorous, quite hardy and versatile landscaping plants. *L. gloriosa* has dainty, small rounded light green leaves, variegated cream and tinged with pink. Evergreen. 2 x 1m.

COMYRTUS X RALPHII INDIAN CHIEF. Small, dark reddish brown leaves. Evergreen. 2 x 1m.

COMYRTUS X RALPHII KATHRYN. Rich purplish brown, 25mm oval leaves heavily crinkled and glossy. Evergreen. 2 x 1m.

COMYRTUS X RALPHII TRAVERSII. Creamy yellow and green variegations with a touch of pink. Evergreen. 2 x 1m.

DROPETALUM

"FRINGE FLOWER"

DROPETALUM CHINENSE. Native to China, and the only cultivated species of a genus of two evergreen shrubs closely related to hamamelis. Name is in reference to the long petals of its flowers — loron a thong and petalon, petal. Although not spectacular or colourful, loropetalum has subtle beauty and unique charm. Slowly forms a neat, compact shrub with tiered, graceful arching, somewhat spreading, semi-pendulous branches giving the plant a distinct oriental appearance. Leaves are 4 to 5cm long, oval pointed, and dull dark green. Flowers are mass produced in clusters of up to eight at the end of each twig over long periods in spring. They are white or greenish white, and each flower has four narrow, twisted, 2cm strap like petals like those of witch hazel. Picturesque and beautiful all year through, but quite irresistible when in full bloom. Quite easy to grow in slightly acid, deeply dug, free draining soil with peat moss and sand. Enjoys plenty of summer moisture, occasional feeding, but little pruning. Plant in full sun or semi-shade. Good in rock or pebble gardens, banks, above walls, foregrounds, ground cover, raised beds, hanging baskets, oriental gardens, etc. In great demand by landscapers. Hamamelidaceae. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

LOTUS

"CORAL GEM" "DEER VETCH"

LOTUS BERTHOLETTII. Low, trailing perennial from the Canary Islands named in honour of Louis Bertholletti, French Consul in Tenerife in the early 19th century. Slender, pendulous branches up to 1m long, thickly covered with fine, soft, hair like, silvery grey foliage. A well grown plant appears as a soft, fluffy shawl. During spring and summer masses of 25mm, pointed, pea shaped bright scarlet flowers are produced in large clusters. Good for covering rocks, low walls, window boxes, hanging baskets or ground cover. Good drainage, loose free soil, and warm, frost free location. Lotus is the classical Greek name applied to a number of leguminous plants. Leguminosae. Evergreen. 15cm x 1m.

LUCULIA



A small genus of very beautiful flowering shrubs from temperate east Asia. The name Luculia is derived from the native vernacular Luculiswa. Plant in rich, deeply dug soil conditioned with peat moss and sand. They are reasonably drought tolerant, but resent prolonged wet feet. Locate in full sun in frost free areas, or where only light frosts occur. Hard cutting back after flowering will preserve shape and encourage vigorous growth. Pinch shoots occasionally during the growing season. Although classified as evergreen, both species tend to drop a portion of their leaves during the colder months. Rubiaceae.

LUCULIA GRANDIFOLIA "White Luculia." Extremely beautiful flower and foliage shrub from Bhutan where it was discovered in 1951 growing at an altitude of 2500m. Has been offered as *L. tsetensis* and *L. grandiflora*, but *grandifolia* appears to be its correctly established name. Quite distinct appearance from the better known *L. gratissima*. Large, handsome, bold, oval pointed leaves are 20 to 35cm long, prominently veined, and coarsely textured. They are deep dull green and turn in autumn to rich red or reddish purple colourings. Worth growing just for the beauty of its foliage. Fragrant, pure white flowers are trumpet shaped, 6cm long, borne in large upright clusters 15 to 20cm across. They somewhat resemble stephanotis flowers, last well, and are excellent for floral arrangements. Blooms for many months over late spring, summer and autumn. Hardier than *L. gratissima*, but best in sunny, warm locations avoiding heavy frost. Plant in deeply dug, well drained soil. Use as lawn specimens, in groups, shrub borders, banks, etc. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1.5m.

LUCULIA GRATISSIMA "Pink Luculia." One of the great winter attractions in warmer areas are the pink flowered Himalayan luculias in full bloom. *Gratissima* means very agreeable or pleasant. Forms a rather open bush, compact if pruned and pinched, with soft, olive green, deeply ribbed, oval pointed leaves from 10 to 20cm long. Foliage colours to bronzy red in autumn and winter, and a proportion of the leaves will fall except under very warm conditions. Terminal, rounded clusters up to 24cm across are comprised of sweetly fragrant, light to deep pink flowers, slender, tube shaped with open, 2 to 3cm trumpet. These delightful posies, backed with attractive leaves atop each erect stem, are most beautiful, and perfect for picking. A bush in full bloom is one of the greatest garden assets. Although often used as a single specimen, Luculia is best among other shrubs for protection from wind and frost, although they need plenty of sunshine. Seedling grown plants are variable from light to deep pink. Selected cutting grown plants are more reliable in colour, although often difficult to obtain. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

MACADAMIA

"MACADAMIA OR QUEENSLAND NUT"

MACADAMIA TERNIFOLIA. Macadamia is a genus of three species of evergreen nut bearing trees native to Queensland and New South Wales, named in honour of John Macadam, 19th century chemist and medical lecturer in Melbourne, Australia. A member of the protea family, Macadamia is closely related, and has a very similar appearance to the New Zealand native *Knightia excelsa*. An extremely handsome tree with blackish stems and long, almost rectangular leaves. 12 to 25cm long by 3cm wide, deep green, glossy and with finely toothed margins. Attractive young shoots have a velvety texture, and are coloured reddish brown or maroon. Small yellow flowers in dense clusters are followed by clusters of perfectly round, hard shelled nuts about 25mm across. They ripen in autumn and winter and fall when mature. Although so hard to crack, they have the most delicious flavour of all nuts. The seedling trees grown in New Zealand usually commence to bear about five to seven years after planting. Although isolated specimens have been known to bear crops of nuts, bigger crops will result when trees are planted in groups. As seedling trees are

somewhat variable, they are not recommended for commercial plantings, but are very satisfactory for home gardens, providing a clean attractive dense leafy evergreen tree which will eventually provide a nut bonus. Some of the selected clones extensively grown commercially in Australia, Hawaii and California are gradually finding their way into New Zealand, and will eventually be offered by nurseries. Plant in rich, deeply worked soil in full sun in mild districts. Summer moisture will encourage faster growth, but they are fairly drought tolerant once mature. Stake and shape young trees. Ternifolia — foliage in whorls of three. Proteaceae. Evergreen. 6 x 4m.

MAGNOLIA



Magnolias are aristocrats among flowering shrubs and trees. All varieties have a distinctive personality, great strength of character, good poise, elegant stems and leaves, shapely buds and beautiful flowers. They are natives of northern and central America, east Asia and the Himalayas, and were named in honour of Pierre Magnole, director of the Montpellier Botanic Gardens over two centuries ago. The family is an extensive one, contains many species of great horticultural merit including the shrubby, star flowered *Magnolia stellata*, an extensive range of tulip or saucer shaped varieties, and the magnificent forms of evergreen laurel magnolias.

Choose their planting site carefully. The deciduous varieties especially, are not easily moved once established. Some of them grow quite large, and require space to show off their individuality. Avoid overcrowding, also they resent any damage or disturbance to their fleshy roots through deep digging or cultivation which could be necessary if other plants are too near. They like full sun, cool roots and shelter from strong winds.

Plant in rich, moist, free draining, neutral or slightly acid soil, and plenty of organic matter such as peat moss, well rotted animal manure or leaf mould. Plant at their original soil level, stake tall or larger specimens securely, and avoid treading the soil in too firmly. Mulching with peat moss after planting and through dry periods will help retain moisture and keep roots cool. Particularly during the establishment period, water deeply and frequently but do not drown. Top dressing with acid fertiliser after planting, and regular liquid feeding with Alaska Fish Plant Food will encourage strong, healthy growth. Avoid lime.

Pests and diseases are seldom troublesome. Poor growth or unhealthy appearance is usually due to deficiencies or unsuitable soil conditions. Most species are hardy throughout New Zealand. Magnolias can make excellent lawn specimens, but provide a large sized area free of grass for watering, feeding and mulching. Limited cutting to shape may be necessary on young plants, but once established, prune only to reduce size or remove damaged limbs. Immediately after flowering is the best time. Magnoliaceae.

MAGNOLIA CAMPBELLII "Pink Tulip Tree." Magnificent tree from the Himalayas. Spectacular giant blooms 20 to 25cm across are goblet shaped at first, later spreading wide like waterlilies. Colourings are pinkish white within, deep rose outside. Flowers appear freely on naked branches during August and September. They open from big, greyish brown, woolly buds. The tree has a most picturesque branching pattern, and an established specimen

148 carrying hundreds of flowers is quite an unforgettable sight. They take around 10 years before commencing to bloom, but well worth waiting for. Leaves are oval pointed, light green, 15 to 25cm long. Locate so that blossom will have protection from strong wind and with adequate room for ultimate development. Named in honour of Dr Archibald Campbell of Sikkim. Deciduous. 7 x 5m.

MAGNOLIA CAMPBELLII CHARLES RAFFILL. Large 15cm flowers are deep rose pink in bud opening rosy purple on the outside with white interiors flushed pinkish purple. Commences to bloom earlier than *M. campbellii*. A hybrid of *M. campbellii* and *M. mollicomata*, raised by Charles Raffill at Kew around 1946. Deciduous. 7 x 5m.

MAGNOLIA CAMPBELLII MOLLICOMATA. From Tibet, Yunnan and east Himalayas. Flowers which appear before leaves in early spring are

much like *M. campbellii*. They are cup shaped, 15 to 18cm across, pink to rosy purple appearing like giant waterlilies, and followed by bright red fruits. Handsome, broad oval leaves 20 to 30cm long are smooth, heavily veined, dull green and downy beneath. Young shoots are downy at first, and new leaves are distinctly purple. A most desirable species with similar uses to *M. campbellii*. Commences to bloom at an earlier age, but not as clear in its colouring. Mollicomata — soft haired. Deciduous. 6 x 4.5m.

MAGNOLIA DENUDATA "Yulan Magnolia." This handsome Chinese native has spreading branches tending towards irregular form. Leaves are oval, up to 15cm long, abruptly pointed and downy beneath. During winter large and conspicuous flower buds are covered with a greyish shaggy hair. Flowers with broad fleshy

148 petals are large, fragrant, bell shaped, pure white, 15cm across, appearing on naked branches before leaves in early spring. Has a distinctive oriental appearance. Among the most beautiful white flowered deciduous magnolias. Unfortunately not always easy to obtain. Denudata — bare or naked. Deciduous. 5 x 4m.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA "Laurel Magnolia." One of the grandest and most beautiful evergreen flowering trees native to south eastern USA where impressive aged specimens up to 30m high and 15m wide flourish in rich, low swamplands. Rather variable in form, but easily trained to a single trunked, low branching, stately pyramid. With its lower limbs removed it makes an ideal shade tree. Develops a broad, spreading top with age. Large, handsome, deep-green, glossy leaves are from 15 to 25cm long, half as wide, and rusty brown felted beneath. Foliage is splendid for indoor arrangements. Huge, powerfully fragrant, waxy white flowers turn buff with age. They are up to 25cm across, and produced through summer and autumn. Ideal street, lawn, or patio tree. Also good for big containers, or for training as espalier. Plant in a warm, sunny location. Grandiflora — large flowered. Evergreen. 7 x 5m.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA FERRUGINEA. Erect, compact grower, with its handsome dark green, shiny leaves distinctly covered with rusty felt on the undersides. Typical large, fragrant, pearly white flowers. Ferruginea — rust coloured. Evergreen. 5 x 3m.

MAGNOLIA KOBUS BOREALIS. Hardy, sturdy, Japanese variety with smooth branches and downy winter buds. Broad oval, 10cm leaves. Starry, 10cm blooms resembling those of the exquisite *M. stellata* are creamy white, slightly stained purple at the base. Extremely strong grower of great beauty. Kobus is a Japanese name for this species. Borealis means northern. Deciduous. 7 x 5m.

MAGNOLIA LILIFLORA "Lily Magnolia." Delightful, smaller growing Chinese variety developing into a low, many branched shrub, slowly increasing its width at the base by forming new, erect growing, basal shoots. Long, erect buds like slender tulips, rich purple outside and almost white within, gradually open wide, appearing like some forms of lilies. Flowers commence early

148 spring, are produced in great quantities, and some bloom will persist throughout summer. Good for picking if taken before buds are fully open. Easily accommodated and excellent in shrub borders or for vertical accents in annual or perennial flower gardens. Suitable for average garden conditions with reasonable soil and drainage. Liliflora — lily flowered. Deciduous. 2.5 x 2m.

MAGNOLIA LILIFLORA NIGRA. Slightly more compact and slender species introduced from Japan. Tends to produce fewer basal shoots. Slender, curved buds are pansy black, opening to deepest purple red with creamy white, stained purplish pink interiors. Blooms freely for at least two months through spring and summer. Nigra — black. Deciduous. 2.5 x 2m.

MAGNOLIA LOEBNERI MERRILL. Hybrid from *M. kobus* and *M. stellata* combining some of the best qualities of both parents. Forms a large shrub with picturesque multi-branched structure after the style of *M. stellata*. Flowers like those of *M. stellata* are larger, but have fewer petals. They are fragrant, pure white, quite waxy, and very freely produced during spring. Leaves larger and

more oval than *M. stellata*. Grows quickly and succeeds in any reasonable soil types except heavy wet clay. Deciduous. 3 x 2.5m.

MAGNOLIA SARGENTIANA ROBUSTA. A magnificent magnolia from western China. Forms a broad multi-branched tree with smooth, dull green, oval 15 to 20cm leaves, grey downy on the undersides. Huge, fragrant flowers are produced in spring. They are 20 to 30cm across, comprised of 12 to 16 petals, purplish crimson in bud, opening to mauve pink with paler interiors. Blooms open erect, later nodding to horizontal or facing downwards. Should commence blooming within six to eight years. One of the most spectacular flowering trees for cooler areas. Provide ample space in sheltered locations. Best when viewed from beneath. Deeply dug, free draining soil which is cool and moist during summer. Use peat moss as conditioner and mulch. Named in honour of Professor Charles Sargent 1841-1927, founder of Arnold Arboretum, Mass. U.S.A. Robusta means strong and stout growth. Deciduous. 7 x 5m.

MAGNOLIA SIEBOLDII "Oyama Magnolia." Wide spreading Japanese shrub with slender downy branches and broad oval, prominently veined leaves 10 to 15cm long, dark green above, glaucous and downy beneath. Buds like white Japanese lanterns open up to creamy white, cup shaped, fragrant, 7 to 10cm flowers with a central bunch of crimson stamens followed by spectacular crimson fruit clusters. Flowers commence in spring and continue intermittently for up to three months into summer. As blooms are pendulous or held horizontally, the shrub is at its best planted up a slope or above a wall so that flowers can be viewed from beneath. Ideal size for smaller gardens. Commences to bloom early and easy to grow in average soil conditions with good drainage and adequate summer moisture and mulching. Named after Phillip von Siebold, 18 to 19th century Dutch botanist and plant collector in Japan. Deciduous. 3 x 2.5m.

MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA "Tulip Magnolia." This magnificent French raised hybrid has inspired more gardeners to plant a magnolia than any other variety. A tree in full bloom is irresistible — thousands upon thousands of 12cm, open tulip shaped flowers coloured rosy purple with white interiors held erect on naked stems. Commences to bloom when less than 1m high, and plants are usually in flower when sold. Hybrid of *M. denudata* and *M. liliflora*. Leaves deep green, 10 to 15cm long with rather coarse texture. Grows in almost any good garden soil which is lime free and well drained, in an open situation. Excellent lawn specimen, ideal in shrub borders, alongside highways, or in any private or public planting where a spectacular flowering tree is called for. Named in honour of the chevalier Etienne Soulangue — Bodin of Fromont, 18 to 19th century French horticulturist. Award of Garden Excellence 1967. Deciduous. 5 x 4m.

MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA LENNEI. Very late bloomer with distinct, 10 to 12cm goblet or balloon shaped, beautifully moulded flowers, each petal incurving at the tips, rich rosy purple with white interiors and distinctively perfumed. The tree has an open, spreading habit. Prefers good loam with plenty of peat moss. Deciduous. 5 x 4m.

MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA LENNEI ALBA. Flowers similar in shape to *M. lennei* but are slightly smaller, open earlier, and coloured creamy white. Deciduous. 5 x 4m.

MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA RUSTICA RUBRA. Large, chalice shaped flowers are white, heavily flushed outside with rich rosy reddish purple. Mid-season. Often sets big, 15cm dark rose coloured seed pods. Tall vigorous grower, more tree like in habit and splendid for larger areas. A sport of *M. lennei*. Rustica — of wild places. Deciduous. 7 x 6m.

MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA SAN JOSE. Delightful Californian hybrid. Large cup shaped flowers are white, flushed pink, giving an overall pale pink appearance. Blooms very early, and a vigorous grower. Prefers a sheltered location. Deciduous. 4 x 3m.

MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA VERBANICA. Clear rose pink flowers with white interiors. Late blooming variety providing a beautiful

display when most other magnolias are falling. Deciduous. 4 x 3m.

MAGNOLIA SPRENGERI DIVA. Spectacular magnolia from western China. Named in honour of Carl Sprenger, a German nurseryman at Vomero near Naples at the beginning of the century. Diva is a Latin term for a god or goddess. Forms a large broad tree with smooth, yellowish young shoots. Oval, short pointed, 10 to 18cm leaves, dull dark green above, and downy veins on the undersides. Beautiful fragrant flowers up to 20cm wide are rich rosy carmine outside, white suffused and lined pink inside. Blooms are waterlily shaped, resembling *M. campbellii*, held erect and produced for long periods from early September. One of the brightest coloured magnolias. Should commence to bloom within five to seven years. Deciduous. 5 x 4m.

MAGNOLIA STELLATA "Star Magnolia." Distinct, charming Japanese shrubby magnolia, among the first to bloom. Forms a compact, rounded multi-branched, twiggy bush with narrow, elliptical, 5 to 10cm, dark green leaves which usually turn to golden tones in autumn. For long periods from late July the bush becomes a mass of 8cm, wide open, starry, pure white, fragrant flowers with up to 18 strap like petals. These continue until the leaves appear in spring. Plant attractive at all seasons whether in leaf, flower, or in winter when each twiggy branch is covered with grey hairy buds. Commences to bloom at an early age, and usually flowering size when purchased. Perfect shrub for all gardens with reasonable, well drained soil which can be kept cool and moist with summer peat moss mulching. Ideal as a lawn shrub, in shrub borders, woodland or feature gardens. Slow growing and hardy. Stellata — star like. Award of Garden Excellence 1968. Deciduous. 2.5 x 2.5m.

MAGNOLIA STELLATA ROSEA "Pink Star Magnolia." Similar to *M. stellata*, but with pink buds, and pink flushed fragrant flowers which gradually fade to white. Blooms borne profusely are very regular in form, and have more petals than the white form. Plant is more vigorous, rather more erect and shapely. Deciduous. 2.5 x 2m.

MAGNOLIA STELLATA WATERLILY. Outstanding form of Star Magnolia with slightly larger, pure white, fragrant flowers with more numerous petals, and compact pyramidal growth habit. Deciduous. 2.5 x 2.5m.

MAHONIA



Pronounced marnia, and named in honour of Bernard McMahon, an American horticulturist in the early nineteenth century. Closely related to the berberis family, but distinguished by their pinnate leaves. Mahonias are beautiful evergreen shrubs from north western U.S.A. and the orient. They have dramatic leaves, colourful flower sprays, big crops of long lasting grape like berries, slender, picturesque stems and handsome form.

Useful in a wide range of landscaping situations. Particularly valuable because of their easy culture under most garden conditions, and attractive appearance all year through. Few pests seem to attack mahonia, but watch for caterpillars. In some areas leaf spotting can be a problem, but control is easy with Zineb. Pruning is necessary only when plants become aged or lanky. Stems can be cut almost to ground level in late winter, and are soon replaced with new, clean, vigorous growth. Berberidaceae.

MAHONIA AQUIFOLIUM "Oregon Grape." Native to the north western U.S.A. and state flower of Oregon. Erect growth habit forming a colony of stems which spread by underground suckers. Leaves from 10 to 25cm long have up to nine, oval, 3 to 6cm leaflets

edged with spiny teeth resembling holly leaves. Young growth is bronze purple, and occasional mature leaves turn red, particularly during autumn and winter, and especially on plants growing in full sun. Rich yellow flowers in dense, 5 to 8cm racemes are borne in terminal clusters opening early spring, followed by very decorative and edible, blue black berries covered with a greyish bloom. These are said to be good for jelly making. Will grow in any climate or soil, sun or shade. Control height and width by pruning. Gaps left by the removal of unwanted stems will be quickly filled in. Grows well under trees, and ideal for massed foundation planting. Also for shrub borders, containers, or as low screen or garden divider. Aquifolium — holly leaved. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1m.

MAHONIA BEALEI "Leatherleaf Mahonia." A rather rare species from China, forming a dramatic shrub with a strong pattern of erect stems encircled with unusual but outstanding horizontal leaves. These are over 30cm long, divided into as many as nine pairs of thick leathery, broad leaflets, the terminal ones often being larger than the others. This handsome foliage is dull greyish, or yellowish green above, with greyish green undersides. Each leaflet is margined with up to five coarse teeth. Hundreds of small, bright yellow flowers are produced during late winter in clusters of erect, 10 to 15cm spikes at the tip of each upright stem. They are followed by powdery purple blue berries. Best planted in semi-shade in rich, deeply dug soil conditioned with adequate peat moss or other organic material. Water generously and mulch with peat moss during dry periods. A distinguished plant with artistic outlines perfect against backgrounds of stone, glass, brick or stained timbers. Named after T.C. Beale, 19th century Portuguese consul in Shanghai. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

MAHONIA LOMARIIFOLIA "Chinese Holly Grape." This handsome foliage plant from Yunnan is considered to possess the most beautiful leaf design of any ornamental shrub. Its large, leathery leaves up to 45cm long are divided into as many as 20 pairs of spiny, deep green leaflets, each 7 to 10cm long, arranged symmetrically along both sides of the midrib. They are attached directly in a horizontal plane, and clustered near the tops of each erect stem. In winter or earliest spring, yellow flowers in erect clusters up to 18cm long are produced at the tip of each stem. They are followed by powdery blue berries which are eaten by birds. Young plants usually have one single, erect unbranched stem. Further stems grow from basal shoots forming a colony of upright branches of varying heights. Vertical stem lines, intricate leaf patterns and high foliage line make it a dramatic plant for entryways, patios, feature gardens, etc. Perfect silhouette against stained timber, glass, fibrolite, brick or stone. Useful too in shrub borders or pebble gardens or in containers. Good in narrow spaces, although be careful not to plant too close to paths on account of its sharp pointed leaves. Grows in sun or shade in any reasonable soil. Cut back stems after flowering or if they should become untidy. Height and width variable according to age and training. Lomariifolia — with ferny leaves like lomaria. Award of Garden Excellence 1968. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

MALUS

"CRAB APPLE"



Malus is Latin for apple tree. The term crab as applied to these trees has nothing to do with crustaceans, but with the sharp taste of the fruit. Malus give you a delightful combination of flower, fruit, foliage and stem effects unequalled in any other genus, and besides their highly ornamental value, the fruiting varieties are valuable for making jelly. They rate highly as blossom trees being longer lived, hardier and more tolerant of adverse soil conditions than many of the other flowering trees.

Plant in deeply dug, well drained soil which is mildly acid or alkaline. Locate in full sun, preferably sheltered from strong winds. Mulch with

well rotted animal manures or feed with a well balanced fertiliser and a sprinkling of lime. Malus respond enthusiastically and grow without fuss. If you intend using the fruit, it could be wise to spray crab apple trees along with the apple trees in your home orchard to discourage insects and other pests.

Early training is desirable to build a good framework. Allow your tree to blossom during the first spring, cut the flowering stems for indoors, or if you leave them on the tree, cut back by two thirds immediately the flowers begin to fade. This will encourage strong rooting, vigorous growth and desirable shape. After the following spring flower crop, the previous season's growth can be cut back by half. Subsequently no pruning should be necessary apart from obvious shaping. However, old unshapely trees can be restored to health and vigour by heavy cutting if necessary.

Malus make excellent lawn specimens, avenue trees along walks or driveways. Planted near fences or walls they will heighten the screening effects, and beneath them you can plant annuals, perennials, spring bulbs or dwarf shrubs which would enjoy the summer shade and add to the tree's colour display of spring blossom and autumn fruits. Rosaceae.

MALUS CORONARIA CHARLOTTAE. Excellent North American variety with large lobed leaves which turn to rich colourings in autumn. Beautiful, semi-double, 5cm, shell pink flowers resembling Japanese cherry have a delightful violet fragrance. Blooms early summer. Coronaria — forming a crown. Award of Garden Excellence 1967. Deciduous. 2.5 x 2m.

MALUS ECHTERMEYER "Weeping Crab Apple." Amongst the most beautiful of weeping trees. Grafted into a 2m standard, it forms a graceful, low widespreading specimen with dark maroon black stems weeping elegantly to the ground. Leaves are purplish as they open, maturing to bronze green. Rosy crimson, 3 to 4cm single flowers which are deeper coloured in bud appear along the full length of each cascading branch in spring, followed by effective, 2cm, reddish purple fruit in autumn. A most worthwhile and trouble free weeping tree. Remove any branches which tend to grow stiffly upright. Deciduous. 2.5 x 2m.

MALUS FLORIBUNDA "Japanese Crab." Extremely popular variety with long, gracefully arching branches. Most beautiful in spring as myriads of crimson buds open into white or pale pink flowers. Small red and yellow fruits. Provides the greatest quantity of bloom to be seen on any of the spring blossom trees, and is possibly the earliest malus to flower. Floribunda — flowering freely. Deciduous. 3 x 2.5m.

MALUS GORGEOUS. Spectacular hybrid of oriental parentage raised by the early 20th century nurseryman Mr Hayward Wright of Auckland, New Zealand. Single white or pale pink flowers provide a display equal to any fruiting apple tree. The resultant crop of fruit however is most impressive with an abundance of 2cm, shiny, round, bright crimson red crab apples with orange red undersides which hang like cherries on long thin stalks. The outer branches become weighed down with the bulk of fruit, and the crop persists until late autumn or early winter. This magnificent display is usually brought to an end by birds which devour the fruit when fully ripe. Excellent for making jellies and preserves. Deciduous. 2.5 x 2m.

MALUS IOENSIS PLENA "Bechtel Crab." Prized more for flower than for foliage or form. Gorgeous very large, double pink, fragrant flowers resembling rambler roses and perfumed like violets. Blossom produced freely in spring. Possibly the most beautiful of flowering crabs when at its best. Not a strong grower and forms a small, vase shaped bush with angular branches. Fruit yellowish green, rarely produced in noticeable quantities. Ioensis — of Iowa, U.S.A. Deciduous. 2 x 2m.

MUS JACK HUMM. Hybrid of Gorgeous and the English cultivar John Downie which has been described as the best fruiting crab. Strong growing tree producing clusters of large, oblong, 4cm, bright crimson fruit flushed yellow and orange. Provides a magnificent winter garden display which persists through to August or September. For some reason the fruit is untouched by birds unless they are desperately hungry. Usually available as a regular sized tree or on dwarfing stock. As a dwarf it makes a spectacular bush of less than 2m, ideal for borders or as a single specimen shrub in lawns or beds. Award of Garden Excellence 1965. Deciduous. Regular 3 x 2.5m. Dwarf 2 x 2m.

MUS PROFUSION. Probably the most free flowering of them all. This first class hybrid produces masses of deep wine red, slightly fragrant flowers up to 4cm across, borne in clusters of up to seven. Fruit is small, coloured ox blood red. Young leaves are coppery crimson. Tree is vigorous and commences flowering when very young, usually a mass of bloom in nursery rows. Provides excellent garden display and blossoms last well when picked. Award of Garden Excellence 1965. Deciduous. 3 x 2.5m.

MUS RED JADE. Dramatic semi-weeping flowering and fruiting crab with gracefully cascading branches. A delight in spring when masses of bluish white flowers appear. In autumn the tree is loaded with small brilliant red fruit. Good foliage colour in autumn and picturesque bare branch pattern during winter. Originated in the Brooklyn Botanical Gardens, New York. Deciduous. 3 x 2m.

MUS SOVEREIGN. Attractive golden yellow fruited crab which retains its crops for long periods through winter. Fruit is similar in shape to those of M. Jack Humm which is one of the parents of this fine New Zealand hybrid. Usually grown on dwarfing stock. Deciduous. 2 x 2m.

MUS STRATHMORE "Pyramidal Crab." Forms a distinctive narrow upright tree with reddish foliage which retains its colour all through summer. Leaves turn to vivid red and scarlet tonings in autumn. Beautiful in bloom with masses of fragrant bright pink flowers. Narrow form permits it to be grown in limited space. Deciduous. 3 x 1.5m.

MARATTIA



"KING FERN" "PARA"

MARATTIA SALICINA. Named in honour of J. F. Maratti, 18th century Italian botanist and author. The genus comprises about 60 species of evergreen ferns mostly of large dimensions, found mostly in tropic regions. The New Zealand native *M. salicina* which means willow like, is a most handsome species found naturally in damp, shady forest regions of the central North Island. Fronds are from 1 to 4m long with dark green, shiny leaflets arising from a large, irregularly shaped tuberous mass. Appendages shaped like horseshoes appear near the base, earning for the plant another common name — Horseshoe fern. New plants can be grown from these. It is recorded that the Maoris once valued the large, starchy roots for food, and often cultivated plants near their villages. A good fern for indoors or shade houses. If planted outdoors, provide shade, rich deeply dug soil, plenty of summer moisture, good drainage and shelter from frost. Grows well alongside streams. Unlike most other large ferns, marattias have fleshy stems which become limp and hang down if permitted to become dry. Although the plant suffers no serious injury in this condition for short periods, it should be kept adequately watered for constant healthy growth. Marattiaceae. Evergreen. 2 x 2m.

MAYTENUS



"MAYTEN TREE"

MAYTENUS BOARIA. Graceful, small evergreen tree from Chile with long, pendulous branchlets which hang down from its slender branches, giving it daintiness and grace. Leaves are up to 5cm long, shiny, narrow, elliptic and finely toothed. Habit and foliage is somewhat like a weeping willow on a small scale, although maytenus is much neater and without an invasive rooting system. Greenish yellow, 6mm flowers and leathery capsules are inconspicuous. Good drainage is essential, but otherwise any well worked, acid or alkaline soil will do. Prefers full sun and will tolerate reasonable frosts. Stake securely and remove side growths which usually appear in quantity unless some are wanted for multiple trunk effects. Once established, it seems to tolerate considerable drought, but will appear healthier and greener with adequate waterings. Sometimes after cold periods, or at blooming time the tree may shed a portion of its leaves, but it recovers rapidly. Maytenus is a choice lawn tree which grows moderately to 6m in ten or twelve years, thereafter slowly increasing to twice its size. Locate it to display its full branch pattern effectively against walls, in entryways, patios, or as a feature tree for raised beds near outdoor living areas. Maytenus is from maiten, the Chilean name for this species. Celastraceae. Evergreen. 6 x 4.5m.

MELALEUCA



"HONEY MYRTLE" "PAPER BARK"

There are over 100 known species of *Melaleuca* all native to Australia except *M. leucadendron* which is also found throughout Indonesia and Malaysia. The name comes from melas, meaning black and leukos — white, in reference to the light coloured trunks and darker leaves or branches of some species. *Melaleucas* are closely allied to the callistemons or bottlebrushes. Many species have similar bottlebrush type flowers, but their stamens are usually very much longer and are united into bundles usually in multiples of five. Clusters of woody seed capsules hold on for many years in odd, decorative formations around twigs and branches. Many have interesting contorted branches, while others have thick, paper like bark which peels in layers. Most melaleucas are decorative, fast growing, hardy and tolerant of heat, wind, poor soil, drought and salt air. Their extreme vigour can be controlled by cutting or shortening branches rather than shearing. They come in a wide range of sizes. There are those that are good for screening, shade, lawn or street specimens, dry sunny banks or borders. Myrtaceae.

MELALEUCA DIOSMIFOLIA. Erect growing shrub from Western Australia, with unusual small oval, compact foliage. Greenish yellow flower brushes during summer do not usually appear until the plant is quite mature. Plant in medium soil in a sunny rather moist situation. *Diosmifolia* — with leaves like a diosma. Evergreen. 2.5 x 2m.

MELALEUCA FULGENS "Scarlet Honey Myrtle." Excellent shrub from Western Australia with very narrow, lanceolate, grey green leaves grooved above and conspicuously dotted with dark glands. Showy flower spikes in spring about 7cm long are comprised of clusters or bundles of rich crimson, 3cm stamens. *Fulgens* means bright or shining. Rather open, graceful habit, easily grown in an open situation in light well drained soil. Water deeply but infrequently during summer. Evergreen. 2 x 2m.

MELALEUCA GIBBOSA. Forms a low mounded, wide spreading, densely twigged shrub with crowded small, rounded concave leaves. It is covered in late spring and summer with bright lilac mauve or purplish flowers in tight, roundish heads. From the regions of south Australia, Victoria and Tasmania. Tolerant of moist conditions. *Gibbosa* — swollen on one side. Evergreen. 1 x 2m.

MELALEUCA HEUGELII "Chenile Honey Myrtle." Fast growing shrub with fine, bluntly pointed, oval leaves which lie flat on its slender, upright stems. Showy white flowers in densely packed clusters, 10cm long appear like candles in spring. Good seaside plant tolerant of moisture and a wide range of soil types. From Western Australia. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

MELALEUCA INCANA "Grey Honey Myrtle." A beautiful shrub with graceful, silvery, weeping branches clothed in dense, soft, woolly, blue grey, 12cm foliage. Attractive, yellow, 25mm, wattle like flower brushes appear in spring. Well worth growing for the beauty of its form and foliage alone. Warm location, average soils and good drainage. From Western Australia. Incana — quite grey. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

MELALEUCA LATERITA "Robin Redbreast Bush." Striking, graceful plant with slender, willowy cane like branches and closely set, narrow, 12mm leaves. Large bottlebrush flowers 5 to 7cm long are soft orange scarlet or brick red, and appear during spring and summer. Easily grown in an open position in medium to heavy soil. From Western Australia. Laterita — brick or reddish coloured. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

MELALEUCA LEUCADENDRON "Broad Leaf Paperbark" "Cajeput Tree." The only species of melaleuca which extends beyond the shores of Australia. Occurs from New South Wales through Queensland, Northern Territory, Indonesia and Malaysia. Forms a small, broad topped tree with unusual thick, smooth, soft, whitish bark which peels off in layers. Leaves are oval lanceolate from 5 to 10cm long, and yield aromatic cajeput oil which is used in medicinal preparations, perfumes and fragrant soaps. Flowers in 8 to 20cm, slender, cylindrical spikes are usually creamy or greenish yellow, but sometimes pink or purple. The spongy bark is used by Aborigines to make shields and canoes, for roofing and as tinder. Tolerates almost any soil type, location or conditions except frost. Good street tree in suitable areas. Leucadendron — white tree. Evergreen. 8 x 5m.

MELALEUCA SQUARROSA "Scented Paperbark." Erect growing, rigid shrub of neat habit. Slender branches are surrounded by four ranks of densely set, narrow oval, sharply pointed, 6mm leaves. Creamy yellow flowers appear during spring and summer in densely crowded, 5cm, terminal bottlebrush spikes. These are pleasantly fragrant. Forms thickets on wet, peaty areas in Victoria, Tasmania and New South Wales, and will tolerate wet garden conditions in full sun. Squarrosa — having overlapping leaves with spreading or recurved tips. Evergreen. 2.5 x 2m.

MELALEUCA STYPHELLIOIDES "Prickly Paperbark." Quickly forms a magnificent shapely tree with pendulous branchlets, and lacy open growth habit. Thick, spongy, light tan bark becomes darker with age, and peels off in papery layers. Light green leaves, stiff, slightly twisted and sharply pointed, are 2cm long by 3mm wide. Dense, creamy white flowers in 3 to 5cm brushes appear during summer and autumn. Thrives in any soil even under swampy conditions, and tolerates heat and drought. Being deep rooted, grass grows freely beneath it. Excellent for lawns, streets, parks, schools, motor camps, etc. Looks well with multiple stems, although can be trained on a single trunk. Stypellioides — with stiff hard textured leaves. Evergreen. 7 x 5m.

MELALEUCA THYMIFOLIA "Thyme Honey Myrtle." Low growing, spreading shrub with minute foliage and slender, graceful habit, making it ideal for rockeries, banks, etc. Slender branchlets are well studded with fringed, claw like, reddish purple flowers in dainty clusters during summer. Open position in wet or dry soils. From New South Wales. Thymifolia — with leaves like thyme. Evergreen. 75 x 75cm.

MELIA



"BEAD TREE" "INDIAN LILAC" "CHINA BERRY"

MELIA AZEDARACH. A charming tree for all seasons with handsome leaves, charming flowers, beautiful berries and fine winter framework. Melia is the Greek name for the ash, no doubt on account of the similar appearance of the leaves. Native to northern India and China, and widely cultivated in most of the warmer countries of the world. Melia is strong growing in its juvenile form, producing a straight, erect stem up to 2 or 3m before branching. It forms a broad topped specimen with open branching habit. Stems and branches are greyish black and quite smooth when young. Handsome leaves up to 60cm long are double pinnate, each leaflet up to 8cm, oval, shallow toothed deep green and glossy. The leaves hold on well into winter, often until mid-July before falling. Flowers are produced in erect terminal panicles on current season's growth. Flowers are 2cm wide, fragrant, lilac coloured and carried in loose spikes. They are followed in autumn by loose clusters of smooth, oval, shiny round 1cm berries at first green, ripening to bright yellow, which hang on the tree for months long after leaf fall. These dainty open berry clusters arranged on bare black stems are a most attractive feature of the tree throughout winter. Fruits contain a five sided, yellowish brown stone which in Italy are fashioned into rosaries. Melia is easy to grow in almost any soil conditions, prefers full sun, but will withstand considerable exposure to wind. Protection from frost is recommended when young, but hardy in most areas when established. Easily accommodated, and can be pruned back or shaped as desired. Ideal lawn or patio tree to provide light summer shade. Good for street or avenue planting. Azedarach is a contracted form of the Persian vernacular name for this tree. Meliaceae. Deciduous. 7 x 5m.

MELICOPE



"NEW ZEALAND WHARANGI"

MELICOPE TERNATA. Meli means honey and kope — division, in reference to the four honey glands at the base of the ovary. Ternata means in threes, referring to the foliage. Wharangi is found among lowland forests throughout the North Island and in the northern regions of the South Island. Glossy, fresh green, oval leaves arranged in threes are 5 to 10cm long. Inconspicuous small greenish white flowers are followed by clusters of seed capsules which open to expose shining black seeds. Handsome broad topped form and fresh, pleasing appearance all year round. Quite hardy, grows well on the coast in average soils in sun or shade. Use extensively as specimens, screens, shade or in containers. Rutaceae. Evergreen. 4 x 3m.

MERYTA



"NEW ZEALAND PUKA"

MERYTA SINCLAIRII. Although the Puka is now grown extensively in cultivation, it is one of the rarest of New Zealand native trees growing naturally only on remote offshore islands, such as Three Kings, Poor Knights and Hen and Chickens. In its natural state, it is a much branched small tree of less than 6m, hugging sheltered ravines and avoiding exposed ridges. Possibly the most tropical looking and ornamental native tree with its massive, handsome

glossy green leaves from 20 to 50cm long, and half as wide. They are leathery, distinctly veined, and slightly wavy along the margins. Odd leaves turn bright yellow and last for weeks in floral arrangements. Flowers arise in terminal panicles to 45cm long from September to April. The fruit which takes almost a year to mature, is in clusters like grapes about 1cm long and almost black. When young it has a single stem topped with big dramatic leaves, later branching to form a handsome broad topped specimen. Plant in good, deeply worked soil in a sunny open location. Provide protection from frost especially when young. Puka is ideal for contemporary landscaping, for patios, tropical gardens, lawn specimens, screens or in containers. Will hold its own with many exotic species in creating garden drama. Meryta is from the Greek merytos — glomerate, referring to the male flowers which are crowded together in a head. This species is named in honour of Dr Sinclair R. N. at one time Colonial Secretary in New Zealand. Araliaceae. Evergreen. 4 x 3m.

METASEQUOIA "DAWN REDWOOD"



METASEQUOIA GLYPTOSTROBODES. Although now cultivated extensively throughout the world, this tree was prior to 1945, thought to exist only in fossil form. It was discovered by a forester in a village in central China in 1941. Subsequently, further specimens were found, and seeds were then widely distributed following the sensational news that a living relic of a fossil genus had been discovered. Metasequoia is a strong growing, vigorous, deciduous tree with conical habit when young, and shaggy, cinnamon brown bark. Flattened, ferny or feathery leaves are soft to touch, bright-larch green during summer, tawny pink and old gold in autumn before falling. Grows easily and quickly, and thrives best in moist, well drained soil conditioned with peat moss. Metasequoia appears much like sequoia or Californian Redwood, but they differ in many ways. Dawn Redwood's cones are smaller and leaves are soft to touch and bright green rather than hard and deep green. Dawn Redwood's leaves turn light bronze before falling, whereas sequoia is evergreen. With loose open habit it is best suited to group planting, or it can make an ideal container plant for lightly shaded locations. The tree is structurally interesting when bare, and swelling buds and bright, silky new needles are particularly beautiful in spring. Glyptostroboideis is to do with cone formation, glyptos — carved, strobis — cone. Taxodiaceae. Deciduous. 12 x 6m.

METROSIDEROS



"N.Z. POHUTUKAWA" "CHRISTMAS TREE"

The familiar Pohutukawa of our North Island coasts needs little introduction to most New Zealanders. Pohutukawa is Maori terminology for "drenched with spray," an occurrence common to these beautiful but hardy trees as they cling tenaciously to rocky cliffs, and endure the angriest ocean storms. Metrosideros is derived from metra — middle, and sideros — iron, referring to the hardness of the heart wood.

Like some metrosideros species are hardy, the various forms of Pohutukawa generally cultivated are frost tender and need protection when established with adult foliage. While their natural habitat extends from North Cape to Poverty Bay on the eastern side, and Urenui on the west, they are however, growing successfully in the South Island, and are even reported to be thriving in Stewart Island. Naturally they branch heavily from ground level, but by careful staking and pruning, can be developed with a single trunk. Regular pinching or topping will keep them to a desired size, and encourage them to

form an almost impenetrable barrier. The first choice as a front line seaside plant where it will withstand the strongest winds and salt spray, but use them also for inland or suburban planting where a highly tolerant screen or tree is called for. They grow in virtually any soil from light volcanic or sand to heavy yellow clay and respond rapidly to feeding.

Juvenile foliage is often distorted by small insects which live beneath the leaves and cause "bubbles" to appear. Control with Pestmaster or Malathion. Use Pohutukawa for lawn specimens, backgrounds, screens, for privacy or shelter, street trees or containers. The smaller variegated forms are ideal also in shrub borders. Myrtaceae.

METROSIDEROS EXCELSA "Pohutukawa." The familiar species prevalent along North Island coast lines where centuries old specimens abound with their gnarled trunks and vivid summer displays of gorgeous blossoms. Leaves which are firm, leathery, oval, deep green, white felted beneath, about 5cm long, densely clothe each branch. Flowers comprised of dense clustered stamens open from powdery buds and totally cover the trees for three or four weeks, usually from December. Colours vary from orange scarlet to deep crimson. Fallen stamens lay a brilliant carpet on the ground below. Untrimmed, will grow to around 5 or 6m in 10 years under normal conditions. Easily kept trimmed to any desired height. Excelsa — very tall. Evergreen 3 to 8 x 2 to 5m.

METROSIDEROS EXCELSA AUREA "Yellow Pohutukawa." Unusual sulphur yellow flowered form with clean, upright growth, and commencing to flower at an early age. Not as flamboyant as the red Pohutukawa, but worth growing for its botanical interest and neat tidy growth habit. Evergreen. 4 x 2m.

METROSIDEROS KERMADECENSIS "Kermadec Pohutukawa." Smaller growing species from the Kermadec Islands with roundish, glabrous foliage and denser growth. Bears its scarlet flowers periodically throughout the year, and although never in great masses, it is a most desirable large shrub. Recommended especially for coastal planting or in exposed locations where frosts are not severe. Evergreen. 5 x 3m.

METROSIDEROS KERMADECENSIS RED AND GOLD. Deep green leaves brightly margined golden yellow contrast prominently against the young dark red branchlets. Distinctive and unusual. Evergreen. 3 x 2.5m.

METROSIDEROS KERMADECENSIS SUNNINGHILL. Distinct from variegata, having larger leaves splashed vivid yellow and bordered green. Vigorous, open habit, and particularly colourful when covered with young growth. Red flowers when young. Wind hardy but frost tender. Evergreen. 3 x 2.5m.

METROSIDEROS KERMADECENSIS VARIEGATA. A fine, compact variegated form, and an aristocrat among shrubs. Green foliage is carefully margined yellow, and from the moment of planting it makes a most colourful contribution to the garden. Although it has characteristic red flowers, its foliage and form really give this tree its great charm. Extremely hardy on the coast, but shelter from frost essential. Flowers when young, and therefore makes an ideal plant for containers. Award of Garden Excellence 1966. Evergreen. 3 x 2.5m.

MICHELIA



MICHELIA DOLTSOPA. Evergreen trees or shrubs closely related to magnolias. Named after Pietro Antonio Micheli, 17 to 18th century Florentine botanist. M. doltsopa is a strong growing large shrub or small tree from the Himalayas with neat

pyramidal habit. Rich green, oblong pointed leaves are thin and leathery, from 8 to 20cm long and 3 to 8cm wide. Flowers open from brown, furry buds which form in great quantities among the foliage near the ends of nearly every branch. They are creamy white with a tinge of green near the base of each petal, 10 to 15cm across, comprised of 12 to 16 petals, and produced during winter and early spring. An easily grown tree not over demanding, but preferring well drained, rich, deeply dug soil in sun or semi-shade. Good lawn specimen, background or feature. Award of Garden Excellence 1966. Magnoliaceae. Evergreen 6 x 3m.

- MICHELIA FIGO "Port Wine Magnolia."** Deep green, lustrous 7cm oval pointed foliage on a dense, twiggy, bushy, rounded shrub. In spring it bears a profusion of 4cm, creamy yellow and purple flowers like small magnolia blossoms with a rich port wine or banana fragrance. Average soils, shelter from heavy frost, and locate to avoid the hottest afternoon sun. Otherwise an easy and rewarding shrub to grow. Responds to feeding. Big feature of M. figo is its powerful fruity fragrance, so locate it near an entryway, patio or a bedroom window where this can be fully appreciated. Sometimes offered as *Michelia fuscata*. Figo is the native name in Cochin, China. Evergreen. 2.5 x 2m.

MICROMYRTUS

"FRINGED HEATH MYRTLE"

- MICROMYRTUS CILIATA.** A charming little Australian shrub of low spreading habit closely related to *thryptomene* but with smaller flowers and heath-like foliage. Delightful flowering effects from spring to mid-summer, with red buds opening to tiny white flowers, which after falling leave a red calyx. These flowers together with its tiny leaves are closely packed on the stems. Excellent rockery or hot border plant, and ideal for picking. Plant in deeply dug, well drained soil that is not over rich. *Micromyrtus* means small myrtle. *Ciliata* — fringed with hairs. Myrtaceae. Evergreen. 60 x 60cm.

MISCANTHUS

Sometimes called *Eulalia*. The genus consists of 6 tall and handsome oriental perennial grasses with large, terminal, feathery, somewhat fan shaped panicles. The name is from the Greek *miskos* — a stem, and *anthos* — a flower. *Miscanthus* are popular ornamental grasses with extremely graceful appearance. Suitable as isolated clumps, or planted in groups with other grasses, or in association with plants such as *phormiums*, *cordylines*, *agaves*, etc. Cut hard back in winter to encourage lush new growth. Quite hardy and grows in any reasonable soil which does not become too dry. Graminae.

- MISCANTHUS SINENSIS.** Native to China and Japan. Forms a clump from 1 to 2m high with smooth stems and deep green leaves with silvery mid stripe. Flower panicles 20 to 30cm long are whitish, often with a reddish tinge. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

- MISCANTHUS SINENSIS GRACILLIMUS.** Slender and more graceful form, with smaller and finer leaves. *Gracillimus* — very slender. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

- MISCANTHUS SINENSIS FOLIUS STRIATUS.** Most attractive form with bright yellow, longitudinal stripes. Stems are often suffused pink. *Striatus* — marked with fine parallel lines. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

- MISCANTHUS SINENSIS ZEBRINUS.** Leaves at first are green, but as they mature become marked crosswise with narrow yellow bars. *Zebrius* — zebra striped. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

MONSTERA



"FRUIT SALAD PLANT" "MEXICAN BREAD FRUIT"

- MONSTERA DELICIOSA.** Native to Mexico, and closely related to *philodendron*. Although *monstera* is so useful indoors, in many locations outdoors *monstera* will grow more enthusiastically than inside, and create dramatic and exotic effects not possible with any other plant. Locate it in any reasonably warm, semi-shaded, well drained spot such as at the base of a high branching tree within a large shrubbery, or native bush, along a wall, in a corner in containers, on patios or courtyards. They will perform admirably with very little attention. *Monstera* is a curious plant. Huge rounded, deep green leaves 60 to 90cm across are deeply cut and perforated. Flowers consist of a large central 25cm spike surrounded by a white bract like a giant arum lily. The central spike becomes a cone shaped edible fruit with a distinctive pineapple-banana flavour. Actually *monstera* is a giant climbing plant. If it has support it will climb and attach itself, but otherwise will develop into an impressive mass of tropical looking leaf growth. Derivation of *monstera* is uncertain, possibly from the curious leaves of some species which might be regarded as monstrous. *Deliciosa* means delicious. Araceae. Evergreen 2 x 3m.

MORUS

"MULBERRY"

Morus is the ancient Latin name for this genus of about 12 species of deciduous trees and shrubs of Asiatic and North American origin. In many parts of the old world white mulberry in particular, has been grown for centuries, as silk worms which feed upon the leaves of this species are said to produce silk of better quality. As a garden tree the mulberry has picturesque form and few cultural problems. They grow under most New Zealand conditions, and coastal plantings are reported to be successful. New plants need secure staking. They rapidly develop a heavy crown which may cause the tree to topple. Shorten back over zealous branches if necessary during the growth period. Plant in deeply worked, average soil and water deeply during dry periods until well established. Quite drought tolerant once settled. Moraceae.

- MORUS ALBA "White Mulberry."** Small to medium sized tree of Chinese origin with rugged appearance. Heart shaped leaves up to 15cm wide. Fruit like small raspberries are white changing to reddish pink. They are edible and sweet but easily stain clothing etc. Deciduous. 6 x 4m.

- MORUS NIGRA "Black Mulberry."** Small tree from western Asia forming a widespreading head, and becoming gnarled and picturesque with age. Heart shaped leaves 15 to 20cm long have a rough texture and downy undersides. Dark, blackish red fruit which drop when ripe are very juicy and have a delicious flavour. A desirable tree with good form, but locate away from areas where fallen fruits are likely to be trampled on. Attractive to birds. Deciduous. 5 x 3m.

MUSA

"BANANA"



Named in honour of Antonius Musa, physician to Octavius Augustus first emperor of Rome, 63 to 14 B.C. The genus comprises about 40 very large or gigantic herbs, native to many of the world's tropical and sub-tropical regions. All true bananas have soft, thick stems and spread by underground roots or suckers to form colonies. Their long broad, spectacular leaves are easily tattered by strong winds, and become ragged if not located in reasonable shelter.

in full sun, sheltered from wind and frost in rich, deeply dug soil. They feed generously, but apart from occasional grooming, they are trouble free. Bananas have become a first choice for contemporary landscaping. In suitable areas they are indispensable for creating local effects. They work in admirably with exotic plants such as fuchsia, bambusa, dizygotheca, etc. See also Enseteaceae.

BASJOO "Japanese Banana." Tapering trunk and deep shining green leaves 3m long by 60cm wide. From late autumn large drooping, smoky purple bracts appear with wine purple interiors containing the male flowers and usually tiers of small inedible fruit form behind. Ornamental and hardy. Cultivated extensively in Japan for its fibre. Evergreen. 4 x 3m.

CAVENDISHII. (Syn. nana) Chinese species which forms a dense rosette of glaucous green leaves with satiny sheen, blotched red when young. Deep purple leathery bracts. Grown extensively in tropical climates for its edible, six sided, fine flavoured fruit. Rather tender for general garden use. Evergreen. 3 x 2m.

ENSETI. Refer Ensete.

PARADISIACA SEMINIFERA. Native to India and Malaysia. This is probably the variety commonly seen in gardens in the warmer parts of New Zealand. Soon forms a colony of smooth stemmed plants with leaves up to 3m long by 60cm wide. Drooping flower stalks bear small, seed bearing, yellow or greenish fruit. Ideal for creating jungle effects or bringing a tropical atmosphere to the garden. Seminifera means seed bearing. Musa paradisiaca sapientum and its various forms are those often grown for tropical commercial crops. Evergreen. 4 x 3m.

VELUTINA. Tender, small growing species from Assam. Leaves less than 1m long by 30cm wide. Distinct pinkish shadings on stem petioles and midrib. Erect, reddish bracts, yellow flowers and small reddish, velvety fruit, although rarely seen in New Zealand. Extremely warm location essential, preferably under glass. Velutina — velvety. Evergreen. 1.30 x .75m.

ZEBRINA "Blood Banana." Slender species from Java with tall trunk and rather delicate, long stalked leaves. These are satiny, bluish green, richly variegated with irregular, blackish, blood red blotches. Midrib is brown red, and undersides reddish wine. Rather tender for outdoors in New Zealand. Zebrina — zebra striped. Evergreen. 3 x 1.5m.

MYOPORUM "NGAIO"



The name myoporum is derived from muo — to shut, and poros — pore, referring to the prominent spots on the leaves which are actually translucent oil glands. It is recorded that a decoction made from ngaio leaves was used by the Maoris to give protection to the body from flies and mosquitoes. They are valuable shrubs for exposed coastal planting where they provide quick wind breaks, shade for cattle on coastal farms, or temporary protection for other trees. There is also vigorous ground cover.

The ngaios are quite indifferent to soil conditions, and tolerate salt when winds and locations that are hot or cold, wet or dry, but not heavy frosts. Their growth rate is rapid, but they need quite severe pruning at least every second year to keep them compact. In their natural state ngaios are seldom found far from the seashore. Myoporaceae.

MYOPORUM LAETUM "New Zealand Ngaio." A small New Zealand native tree or large shrub which grows rapidly at the rate of 1m each year. Has rather an untidy habit if left unpruned. Leaves 5 to 10cm long are lanceolate, shallow toothed, bright green and shining with characteristic spots. Flowers during November and December, and often again in March or April, are 12mm across, white, lightly spotted lilac. They are followed by 6mm, oval, reddish purple berries. Serves well as coastal screen, but needs regular trimming to keep compact. Effectively controls sound, wind, sun or blown sand. Useful too as a shade tree on windswept coastal farms. Not for inland frosty areas. Grown more for its functional value than for beauty. Laetum — bright or vivid. Evergreen. 4 x 3m.

MYOPORUM PARVIFOLIUM "Creeping Boobialla." Native to the south eastern regions of Australia. Extremely vigorous and useful ground cover, rockery or bank plant, with widespread, creeping stems and rooting system. Forms a dense mat with small, 25mm, narrow tapering, bright green, fleshy leaves, small, snow-white flowers in spring, and tiny purple berries. Revels in dry conditions, but grows in any reasonable soil with adequate drainage. Most useful for rapidly covering bare areas, binding soil or sand, or smothering weeds. Salt tolerant. Parvifolium — small leaved. Evergreen. 30cm x 1m or more

MYOPORUM INSULARE "Tasmanian Ngaio," "Boobialla." Previously listed as M. serratum, this species is native to the temperate regions of Australia where it is known as Boobialla. Tasmanian ngaio is the term by which it has been known in New Zealand. A spreading shrub or small tree frequently along sandy coasts, standing up well to exposure and drought. Lanceolate leaves from 3 to 10cm long are light green, succulent, narrowly serrated and with the characteristic spots. Tubular, five lobed, pinkish white flowers spotted purple are followed by bluish purple berries. M. insulare is very similar in general appearance to M. laetum, but it is rather more compact in growth habit. Sometimes considered to be a better species for rigorous coastal conditions. Conditions, treatment and functions are similar for them both, but this one is possibly more drought resistant. Insulare — pertaining to islands. Evergreen. 4 x 3m.

MYRTUS



From myrtos the Greek name for myrtle. There are about 100 species in the genus, mostly found in South America, some in Australia, a few in New Zealand, and the true myrtle — M. communis of southern Europe which played an important part in the worldly feasts and religious rituals of the ancients.

Most myrtles are rich in oils which give fragrance to their foliage, and this is extracted by distillation and used medicinally, and in the manufacture of cosmetics in many Mediterranean countries. The true or common myrtle is seldom met with in New Zealand, but some of the small leaf, dwarf forms are rapidly gaining favour. They grow in hot, sunny locations or in partial shade in any well drained soil. Myrtaceae.

MYRTUS UGNI "Chilean Guava," "Cranberry." Although long referred to in New Zealand as cranberry, it is not the true American cranberry — Vaccinium macrocarpum, various forms of which are extensively grown commercially in U.S.A. The Chilean native M. ugni, sometimes called Ugni molinae, eventually forms a compact, stiffly erect plant with oval, leathery, bronze tinted, dark green foliage, 2 to 3cm long and whitish beneath. White flowers tinted rose appear during late spring, followed by edible, reddish purple, 12mm fruit. Although not real cranberries, they have a pleasing fragrance and flavour, and can be used fresh or in preserves. Plant in sun or partial shade in neutral to acid soil. Provide good drainage and adequate water during dry periods. Worthwhile as a shrub near patios or paths, or as a low garden division where its fruit and fragrance can be appreciated. Ugni is the Chilean name. Evergreen. 1 x .50m.

NANDINA

"CHINESE SACRED BAMBOO"



NANDINA DOMESTICA. Although nandina, a single oriental species, called by its Japanese name, has the appearance of a bamboo, it is quite unrelated to the bamboo family. Actually, it is a member of the barberry family, but fortunately quite thornless. It has a light and airy structure, of slender, unbranched, cane like stems, and fine textured, delicate leaves intricately divided into many 3 to 5cm, oval pointed leaflets, creating a lacy pattern. New leaves are tinged pink and bronzy red as they unfold in spring, turning to soft, light green. During autumn, tones of purple and bronze appear, changing to fiery crimson in winter. Erect, 30cm clusters of small creamy white or pinkish flowers appear in late spring. Under suitable conditions, and when planted in groups for cross

pollination, flowers are followed in autumn by masses of shiny red berries. Most useful shrubs in oriental and tropical plantings, in narrow restricted areas, or for containers. Dramatic effects with night lighting. Grows in sun or shade, although autumn and winter colour is better in full sun. Provide rich soil with adequate drainage, and water during summer. Add iron sulphate to alkaline soils if chlorosis or yellowing of the leaves is evident. Nandina gains character by cutting old canes to the ground and allowing the plant to renew itself. Domestica — frequently used as a house plant. Berberidaceae. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1m.

NANDINA DOMESTICA PYGMAEA "Dwarf Heavenly Bamboo." This beautiful little shrub provides more leaf colour for its size than any other. Forms a compact, rounded, densely foliated bush. At all seasons the plant is attractive with its leaves in tones of light green, purple, crimson orange or scarlet. This is most intense during the colder months, and more particularly when the plants are in full sun and not overfed. Perfect plant for pebble gardens, rockeries, shrub borders, low divisions or mass bedding. Grows without fuss in any reasonable soil, and requires little or no maintenance. Award of Garden Excellence 1966. Evergreen. 60 x 60cm.

NANDINA DOMESTICA RICHMOND. Selected form with similar foliage and habit to N. Domestica. Reputed to be self fertile, and to produce consistent crops of berries, even when growing in isolation. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1m.

NANDINA DOMESTICA ROYAL PRINCESS. Similar form to N. domestica, but with larger leaf sprays in deep purplish tones. Produces large crops of berries. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1m.

NEOPANAX

"FIVE FINGER"



NEOPANAX LAETUM. Handsome foliated New Zealand native shrub quickly developing into a bushy, multi-branched specimen. Large, strong, leathery, deep green, glossy leaves are comprised of five to seven broad oval leaflets, each 15 to 30cm long with narrowly serrated margins. Petioles or leaf stalks and midribs are purplish red. The leaves have a distinct drooping character. Grows in any reasonable soil and is quite hardy to cold conditions. Grows in sun or shade. Summer watering, regular feeding and occasional tidying will maintain a fresh appearance. Ideal background or screen plant, and good for large containers. Has useful bulk without getting too large. Neopanax is from the Greek neo meaning new, and panax. Laetum means bright or pleasing. Araliaceae. Evergreen. 3 x 1.5m.

NERIUM

"OLEANDER"



Free flowering shrubs native to the Mediterranean regions, and one of the basic colour providers in warm climate gardens of the world. In California the centre strips of something like 900km of highways are planted with oleanders, not only to provide brilliant floral display, but to form ribbons of greenery which serve to screen off the distractions of oncoming traffic and headlights. This is an indication of the wide range of soil and weather conditions, and the minimum of care under which these amazing plants will thrive.

Oleanders produce single or double blooms from 3 to 6cm across in a wide range of colours. They commence blooming in spring, provide their grandest display during the hottest part of summer, and continue well into autumn. The single ones usually produce more flowers than the doubles. There is a considerable variation in size depending on variety and training. Naturally they develop into a multi-stemmed, rounded shrub with willowy, narrow, leathery and rather glossy leaves

from 12 to 20cm long by 2 to 3cm wide. The branches are straight, erect, and strong, but flexible enough to bend with the wind or weep gracefully with the weight of their flowers.

As well as providing one of the best of flowering shrubs, they make excellent wind breaks, single trunked standard trees, informal hedges or mass cover for sunny banks or hillsides. They are ideal too in containers, particularly where they are subjected to the reflected heat from paved areas. As already indicated, they are excellent for streets or highways.

Oleanders can withstand the heaviest of pruning, even down to ground level if necessary. Growth renewal is rapid. Without pruning, the plant becomes loose, open and woody. To avoid this cut back to about half way old wood which flowered last year. This encourages new shoots which can be pinched back lightly as they grow if you want to restrict height. Pull off (do not cut) any unwanted new suckers from the base. Oleanders are slightly frost tender, especially their young shoots, but damaged plants usually recover quickly in spring. They are happiest in coastal gardens and warmer inland areas.

They grow in any well worked soil, but need maximum sunshine and heat for good flower production. They revel in salt winds, drought and heat, but respond to feeding and deep summer waterings. All parts of the plant are poisonous. The sap may cause skin irritations, and inhalation of the smoke when burning prunings can cause illness. Children should be warned of these dangers. Although usually referred to as Oleander, this is in fact the specific name of the cultivars in common usage. Nerium is the classical Greek name. Oleander is from the Italian oleandro which refers to the olive like leaves. Apocynaceae.

NERIUM DELPHINE. Single, deep cerise red. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

NERIUM DR. GOLPHIN. Single, deep cerise blooms borne in great profusion. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

NERIUM LUTEUM PLENUM. Semi-double cream flowers produced freely. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

NERIUM MADONNA GRANDIFLORA. Semi-double, pure white hose-in-hose flower form. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1.5m.

NERIUM MONSIEUR BELAGUIER. Extremely free flowering. Light pink single blooms. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

NERIUM MRS F. ROEDING. Dwarf and bushy habit with large double salmon orange blooms produced in abundance. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1.5m.

NERIUM PROFESSOR DURAND. Clear pale yellow single blooms. A unique, worthwhile oleander. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

NERIUM PROFESSOR MARTIN. Masses of single, bright red flowers. Evergreen. 2.5 x 2m.

NERIUM PUNCTATUM. Single bright pink flowers in great abundance. The most free blooming oleander. Award of Garden Excellence 1967. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

NERIUM SOUVENIR DE CAZALIS ALBERT. Single dark crimson. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

NERIUM SPLENDENS. Large double, deep rose pink blooms. The finest variety for flower formation. Evergreen. 2.5 x 2m.

NERIUM SPLENDENS VARIEGATA. Beautifully variegated green and gold leaves, and double pink flowers. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

NOTHOFAGUS

"NEW ZEALAND BEECH"



Nothofagus is derived from nothos, meaning false, and fagus — beech. A genus of around 20 species of deciduous and evergreen trees found in South America, Australia and New Zealand. Only the New Zealand species are usually cultivated in this country. The New Zealand beeches, colloquially called birches are found in the South Island forests, and in high altitudes in the north, and are indeed some of our most beautiful native trees, whether growing in isolation or in countless hosts. When the beeches flower, which unfortunately is rather spasmodic, the whole tree can be clothed with a scarlet mantle of small blossoms, especially N. solandrii.

could be regarded as being too large for garden use, but as they are extremely slow growing, many gardeners make good use of their thoughtful juvenile laciness, especially amongst collections of more or less leaved plants. *Nothofagus* all come from the high country, and do not tolerate prolonged periods of drought or wet feet. Plant in deeply dug, well drained soil in shady locations such as woodland as away from prevailing winds. Water deeply and frequently through summer, and mulch with peat moss. Fagaceae.

NOTHOFAGUS FUSCA "Red Beech." Most attractive foliage tree reaching large proportions in its natural state, but slow growing and manageable for garden use by pruning. Forms an erect, narrow, pyramidal tree with roundish oval leaves 4cm long, bluntly toothed and slightly crinkled and waved. They come in brownish, deep bronzy red tonings, often much brighter. Colour intensifies towards autumn. Foliage is highly regarded for floral decorations. *Fusca* — brown or dusky. Evergreen. 5 x 3m.

NOTHOFAGUS MENZIESII "Silver Beech." Graceful tree densely clothed with dark green, 12mm, double toothed leaves which do not change colour in winter. Contrast of foliage against silvery coloured trunk is delightful. Evergreen. 5 x 3m.

NOTHOFAGUS SOLANDRII "Black Beech." Extremely decorative in its juvenile stages with its open form, wiry stems and rounded, 12mm, shining, bronzy green toothless leaves. These are neatly arranged in two distinct rows and colour richly during winter. Develops into a slender tree with ascending fan like branches. Named in honour of Daniel Solander, 18th century Swedish disciple of Linnaeus and fellow traveller with Sir Joseph Banks and Captain Cook. Evergreen. 5 x 3m.

NOTHOFAGUS SOLANDRII CLIFFORTIODES "Mountain Beech." Elegant form of *N. solandrii* with smaller, deep green, oval leaves with curled edges and raised tip closely set in rows after the fashion of *azara microphylla*. Named for George Clifford, 18th century Dutch merchant banker, garden enthusiast and associate of Linnaeus. Evergreen. 5 x 3m.

NYMPHAEAE "WATERLILY"



Nymphaea, named for *Nympe* one of the water nymphs of Greek mythology, is a genus of about 40 species of aquatic plants with shy or tuberous roots, mostly native of the warmer regions of the northern hemisphere, with a few in South Africa and Australia.

Having rounded leaves deeply notched on one side where attached to the stalk, and colourful starry flowers have inimitable charm.

Without demanding much in the way of care, waterlilies and the pools in which they grow, are one of the greatest garden attractions. Given rich soil, sufficient depth of water and maximum sunlight, they "just grow" providing glorious displays of waxy blooms through spring, summer and autumn.

Nymphaeas come in three main groups — tropical, hardy and *maaea*. **Tropical lilies** have blooms up to 18cm across held well above the water on long stems ideal for picking. Colours include blue, red, pink and white. They are profuse bloomers, one plant being capable of producing a hundred or more flowers over a six month season. Although tropical by name, they are hardy under most New Zealand conditions, becoming quite dormant during winter.

Hardy lilies with their flowers floating amongst the foliage are possibly more familiar to most gardeners. They are one of the easiest of all flowers to grow. With a minimum of care they flourish and produce their glorious blooms in a wide range of colours year after year. Hardy lilies retain their leaves throughout the year.

Pygmy lilies are delightful miniatures perfect for small pools or tubs, or in odd pockets or corners in larger pools. They have similar characteristics to hardy lilies.

The following lists of cultivated waterlilies are mostly hybrids of unknown parentage.

CULTURE

Waterlilies grow more luxuriantly to produce better and larger flowers in greater quantities if located in a pool which receives as much sunlight and warmth as possible. They enjoy plenty of space for free development, and like to get their roots into rich soil.

Waterlilies need from 15 to 25cm of water above the crown, so pools with a minimum depth of 45cm are best, although the pygmy varieties can do with shallower water if necessary.

As they derive little or no nutriment from the water, they require to be planted in rich soil. As much as a bushel of soil for each plant is recommended, and the ideal is a quarter well rotted animal manure,

and three quarters good loam. About .5 kilograms of bone dust manure well mixed with each bushel of soil is a worthwhile addition.

The most convenient method is to plant your lilies in boxes, the ideal size being 30 x 22 x 20cm or thereabouts. Used nail boxes are ideal being the right size, and usually made of heavy timber. Avoid treated timber unless well matured. Untreated boxes last for years when completely submerged.

Plant hardy lilies horizontally with the crown well out of the soil. Tropicals which in their dormant state look something like a pine cone, are planted upright. Cover the surface with 2cm of sand or shingle to keep soil in place and prevent fish from burrowing.

The boxes are now ready for plunging, and if your pool is too deep pack up the boxes with bricks to bring the lily crowns to within 15 to 25cm below the surface. It is a wise precaution to place weights on the boxes until they are thoroughly soaked, for they may float and tip over. Do not let your plants dry out before planting — either plunge them in a tub or pool, or cover with a wet sack.

Waterlilies can be grown in lakes or streams planted 1.5 to 2m apart at a depth of 30 to 60cm. They soon become naturalised and need no further attention. Always choose the sunniest location.

Planting time commences in October, and lilies can be planted through to January, although to obtain the longest flowering period, October to December planting is recommended.

Unlike most other gardening activities, waterlily pools need very little attention. After two years your pool may need cleaning, and this is a job for early spring. If the lilies have become overcrowded, the crowns can be divided and replanted in a new soil mixture. Aphids are the only pests to contend with, and at the first sign spray them off with a hose early in the morning and the fish will enjoy them. Otherwise a light summer oil spray can be used without harming plants or fish. Mosquitoes are no problem as they are controlled by fish which destroy the wrigglers even before they become visible to the naked eye. *Nymphaeaceae*.

NYMPHAEAE A. E. SIEBERT. Tropical. Sweetly scented, medium pink flowers on 30cm stems.

NYMPHAEAE ALBA. Hardy. White with golden yellow stamens.

NYMPHAEAE ALBA. Pygmy. Pure white, 5cm flowers in abundance.

NYMPHAEAE AURORA. Pygmy. Opens orange red deepening to copper. Like *Comanche* in miniature.

NYMPHAEAE BLACK PRINCE. Tropical. Large, deep blue blooms with contrasting yellow stamens. Long strong stems.

NYMPHAEAE CLARISSA. Pygmy. Strong grower with brick red flowers.

NYMPHAEAE COMANCHE. Hardy. Flowers on long stems open rich apricot changing to deep coppery bronze.

NYMPHAEAE CONQUEROR. Hardy. Very large blooms, rich crimson purple with white interior shadings.

NYMPHAEAE ESCARBOUCLE. Hardy. Well formed blooms in glowing vermilion red.

NYMPHAEAE FIRE CREST. Hardy. Salmon pink to flame flowers accented with brilliant orange stamens.

NYMPHAEAE GLADSTONE. Hardy. A fine lily of robust growth with very large cup shaped flowers of purest white.

NYMPHAEAE GONNERE. Hardy. Large double snow white flowers stained green, with central golden stamens.

NYMPHAEAE HELVOLA. Pygmy. The tiniest waterlily. Small olive green leaves heavily blotched maroon. Soft primrose yellow, 2 to 3cm blooms. Delightful miniature easily accommodated in a bowl less than 30cm in diameter.

NYMPHAEAE JAMES BRYDON. Hardy. Cup shaped blooms of amaranth rose to rosy crimson with silvery reverse.

NYMPHAEAE JOANNE PRING. Pygmy. Rich deep pink.

NYMPHAEAE LILAC STAR. Tropical. Outstanding long stemmed lily bearing great quantities of lilac blue blooms.

NYMPHAEAE LUSTROUS. Hardy. Rose pink with yellow stamens.

NYMPHAEAE LOS ANGELES. Tropical. Soft pink, mottled leaves.

NYMPHAEAE MARIAC CARNEA. Hardy. Shell pink shading to delicate rose. Fragrant and excellent for cutting.

NYMPHAEAE MARIAC CHROMATELLA. Hardy. Clear rich creamy yellow flowers of medium size in abundance. Dark green leaves mottled reddish brown.

NYMPHAEAE METEOR. Hardy. Brilliant deep pink, wide open blooms with orange stamens.

NYMPHAEAE MEXICANA. Hardy. Rich creamy yellow, pretty marbled leaf.

NYMPHAEAE MOOREI. Hardy. Large yellow.

NYMPHAEAE MRS GEORGE PRING. Tropical. Immense pure white fragrant flowers with pointed petals. Strong stems and golden bronze stamens. Blooms profusely.

- NYMPHAEA NEWTON.** Hardy. Large star shaped vermillion flowers.
- NYMPHAEA ORCHID STAR.** Tropical. Large orchid pink blooms.
- NYMPHAEA PAUL HARIOT.** Hardy. Opens yellow, through pink to dark red.
- NYMPHAEA PENNSYLVANIA.** Tropical. (Blue Beauty.) Large open flowers, rich deep blue shaded purple with conspicuous golden yellow stamens. Dark green leaves mottled brown.
- NYMPHAEA PERFECTA.** Hardy. Star shaped, salmon flesh blooms produced abundantly.
- NYMPHAEA PHOEBUS.** Pygmy. Cream and pink.
- NYMPHAEA PINK OPAL.** Hardy. Unique shade of deep pink, buds almost round opening cup shaped
- NYMPHAEA PINK STAR.** Tropical. Large clear pale pink blooms on long strong stems.
- NYMPHAEA RED STAR.** Tropical. Starry, narrow petalled flowers of deepest red. Stems longer than other tropicals.
- NYMPHAEA ROSE AIREY.** Hardy. Large 20cm, star shaped flowers, deep rose pink with central rich orange stamens. Leaves purple changing to green.
- NYMPHAEA STELLATA.** Tropical. Light clear blue blooms on long stems. Very popular as cut flowers and slightly perfumed.
- NYMPHAEA SUNBEAM.** Hardy. Clear yellow, perfectly shaped blooms. Flowers profusely.
- NYMPHAEA SUPERBA.** Hardy. Good white with yellow stamens.
- NYMPHAEA W. B. SHAW.** Hardy. Perfumed, very large, rose pink flowers on a vigorous plant.

NYSSA

"TUPELO"



NYSSA SYLVATICA. Nyssa — a water nymph, refers to the swampy habitat of some species. Tupelo is an American Indian word for Nyssa. Sylvatica means growing in woods or forests. Nyssa is native to eastern North America, and one of the showiest trees for autumn colour. Its growth is slow to moderate, pyramidal when young, spreading, irregular and rugged with age. Angular branches, twigs and dark red tinged bark present a dramatic picture against the winter sky. Dark green, glossy, oval pointed leaves up to 15cm long turn rich scarlet, orange and yellow in autumn before falling. Colour is dependable even in mild winter areas. Leaves are often slow to appear in spring. Small, greenish yellow flowers and blue black fruits are both of little consequence. Grows easily in any reasonable lime free soil and tolerates poor drainage. Best planted when small as they resent root disturbance. Excellent, picturesque lawn specimen. Nysaceae. Deciduous. 5 x 3m.

OCHNA

"FUN SHRUB"



OCHNA SERRULATA. Curious shrub native to Natal, with rather comical flowers and fruit which have suggested common names such as Mickey Mouse Plant, Bird's Eye Bush, Carnival Bush and Fun Shrub. Ochna is from ochne, an ancient Greek name for the wild pear, apparently from the similarity of the foliage. It is fascinating to watch the flowers go through three stages from early summer to March. First they are a spot of yellow about the size of a buttercup, then the sepals turn to vivid red. Next, five or more green, seed like fruits protrude from the red centre which later turn jet black. At this stage children call it the Mickey Mouse Plant. Although full of curiosity value, it is a beautiful shrub, and a well furnished bush in full flower and berry is most impressive. Leaves are up to 8cm long, oval, dark green, finely toothed, leathery and bronze tinted in spring. Habit is rather angular, twiggy, open and somewhat oriental. Best in partial shade, in well drained acid soil with ample feeding and water. Locate where flowers can be fully appreciated, such as raised beds, foregrounds, etc. Splendid for containers. The cultivar names of atropurpurea, multiflora and serrulata are synonymous, although serrulata, referring to the fine saw toothed leaves, is now most commonly used. Ochnaceae. Evergreen. 1 x 2m.

OLDENBERGIA



OLDENBERGIA ARBUSCULA. Curious shrub from South Africa where it grows wild among the Cape mountains. Named in honour of S. Oldenberg, an 18th century plant collector for Kew. A slow growing evergreen cultivated for its striking, broad oval foliage which is dark green and shining, thickly white felted or hairy on the undersides. Young shoots are also white felted. The leaves which can be from 15 to 45cm long resemble those of the loquat, and are held in rosettes. Large terminal, fluffy spikes of hairy, purple and white flowers appear early summer. Grows in full sun in poor dry soil conditions, and seems reasonably hard to frosts. Rather a coarse shrub, useful for informal planting in large rockeries, pebble gardens, or where its curiosity value can be exploited. Not always easy to obtain. Arbuscula — resembling a small tree. Compositae. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

OLEARIA



Olearia gets its name from olea — olive, as the leaves of some species bear a resemblance. It is a large genus of more than 100 species found throughout Australia and New Zealand. Many of them are maritime plants indifferent to soil conditions, tolerant of drought and withstanding coastal exposure. Some are grown for their handsome foliage which is tough and able to withstand the rigours of seaside gardens, others for the beauty of their brilliant daisy like flowers. Compositae.

OLEARIA ILICIFOLIUS "New Zealand Holly." Attractive dense shrub found naturally from East Cape to Stewart Island, growing mostly in the high country. Leaves are 6 to 10cm long by 2cm broad, tough and leathery, deeply waved, with sharply and coarsely toothed margins. They are grey green above, yellowish white beneath. White, fragrant flower heads in summer have little significance. The whole plant possesses a strong, musky fragrance. Prefers a cool, moist location. Ilcifolius — holly like leaves. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

OLEARIA PHLOGOPAPPA BLUE GEM "Tasmanian Daisy Bush." Quick growing, free flowering shrub, completely covering itself with great masses of rich blue, 2 to 3cm daisy flowers during October and November. Sage like foliage is grey green. Grows in any reasonable soil or situation, and requires pruning after flowering to maintain a compact bush. Known also as O. gunniana. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1m.

OLEARIA PHLOGOPAPPA PINK GEM. Splendid soft pink form of the Tasmanian Daisy Bush. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1m.

OPHIPOGON



"MONDO GRASS" "SNAKE'S BEARD"

The name is derived from the Greek ophis — snake, and pogon — beard. A genus of 4 species of perennial herbs natives of the East Indies and eastern Asia as far as Japan. Ophiopogon forms tufts, clumps of narrow, glossy, gracefully curved leaves, plus a bonus of small flower spikes like lily of the valley. They form beautiful edges around beds or borders, or can be grown individually in pebble gardens, or beneath larger leafy plants. They also serve well as container plants. Although slow growing, they have permanence, which makes them ideal landscaping subjects. They are easy to grow in well worked, free draining soil, and have a preference for shady or semi-shady conditions with adequate summer moisture. Liliaceae.

OPHIPOGON INTERMEDIUS. Graceful Chinese tufted plant with leathery, narrow linear leaves up to 25cm long by 8mm wide, deep green, glossy and gracefully recurving. Flowers like miniature lily of the valley are white, often tinted lilac. Evergreen. 15 x 50cm.

OPHIPOGON INTERMEDIUS ARGENTEO MARGINATUS. Similar in habit and general appearance, but rather more showy with its graceful foliage generously striped and margined with creamy white. Evergreen. 15 x 50cm.

HIOPOGON JAPONICUS "Snake's Beard," "Mondo Grass." Forms low tufts of narrow, linear, grass like leathery leaves up to 25cm long by 6mm wide. They are dark blackish green and gracefully arching. Small, pale lilac flowers are followed by small crops of porcelain blue berries, usually hidden beneath the foliage. A delightful long term, neat edging plant. Evergreen. 15 x 20cm.



ORPHIUM

"STICKY FLOWER"

ORPHIUM FRUTESCENS. From the Greek mythological Orpheus. Frutescens means shrubby. Delightful South African native, soft wooded shrubby perennials which abound along the Cape coastal regions. One of those shrubs with instant appeal which when in flower, is absolutely irresistible. Forms a compact plant with soft wooded, green upright branches covered with narrow, leathery, light green, 3 to 4cm leaves. Becomes a solid mass of colour from November to March with phlox like or saucer shaped, five petalled, 3cm flowers coloured phlox purple or deep cyclamen pink with a sticky, satin sheen. Easily grown in full sun or semi-shade in light, well drained soil containing compost or peat moss. Requires adequate waterings during dry periods. Yellowing of the leaves during winter usually disappears in spring. Reasonably frost tolerant once established. Thrives in coastal gardens, and enjoys growing beside ponds or streams. Ideal for mass bedding. Gentianaceae. Evergreen. 60 x 40cm.



OSBECKIA

OSBECKIA STELLATA. Named in honour of Rev. P. Osbeck, 18th century Swedish naturalist. *O. stellata*, often listed erroneously as *O. crenata*, is a delightful medium shrub related to, and closely resembling the better known Tibouchina or Lasiandra. It is native to India and China. Forms a compact bush with numerous, reddish hairy stems. Deep green, narrow, velvety, oval pointed leaves 6 to 10cm long are deeply veined. Rich lilac red, four petalled flowers, 6cm across are clustered in terminal cymes. They have a curved bunch of delightfully contrasting yellow stamens, and open during summer from hairy, reddish buds which form urn shaped calyxes. An excellent shrub with instant appeal, but its strong flower colouring needs careful placement. Grows in average, well worked soils in full sun, and protected from heavy frosts. Prune annually for strong growth renewal. *Stellata* — star like flowers. Melastomataceae. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1.5m.



OSMANTHUS

OSMANTHUS HETEROPHYLLUS. The name *Osmanthus* is derived from *osma* — fragrance, and *anthos* — flower, referring to the fragrance of the flowers throughout the genus. *Heterophyllus* means having leaves of diverse forms. A rather slow growing, Japanese, holly like shrub with 4 to 6cm leaves almost as variable as the English holly, its margins ranging from entire to coarsely spine toothed. Small white, sweetly fragrant flowers are borne in axillary clusters of four to six, followed by 12mm, oblong, blue berries. Branches of cut blooms are highly valued for indoors. Forms a rounded, iron hardy evergreen shrub, suited to any climate. To capture the spicy fragrance plant in containers for patio, terrace, or near doors, or plant under a window. They are shrubs of shiny cleanliness, and because they grow best in partial shade, are admirable for these purposes. Slightly acid soil, average moisture, prune and pinch back regularly. *Aquifolium*, *ilicifolius* and *heterophyllus* are synonymous terms for this plant, the latter now generally accepted. Oleaceae. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1m.

OSMAREA



OSMAREA BURKWOODII. A bigeneric hybrid between species of *Osmanthus* and *Phyllyrea* resulting in an evergreen shrub with rather twiggy, spreading, graceful habit. Narrow, oval, leathery leaves 3 to 5cm long are toothed, pointed, lustrous and dark green. Tubular ivory white, sweetly scented, 12mm flowers are freely produced during spring in terminal and axillary clusters. There are certainly more spectacular shrubs than *Osmarea*, but it is very hardy, easily grown, and tolerates a fair measure of drought and shade. Oleaceae. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1m.

PACHYSANDRA



"JAPANESE SPURGE"

PACHYSANDRA TERMINALIS. *Pachysandra* is a small genus of dwarf shrubs or sub-shrubs found in USA, China and Japan. *P. terminalis* is a Japanese species spreading by underground runners to form a carpet, its stems reaching from 15 to 25cm high, depending on light and shade. Leaves clustered near the tops of stems are 5 to 10cm long, rather diamond shaped, and narrow toothed in the upper half. They are normally rich dark green, but yellowish if growing in full sun. Small, fluffy spikes of fragrant, greenish white flowers are produced at the ends of the previous year's shoots in spring, followed by white fruits. Excellent ground cover in shade, and roots compete successfully with surface tree roots. Ideal for covering bare patches beneath trees or large shrubs. Spreads moderately, but not weedy or aggressively. Plant in rich, preferably acid soil about 30cm apart. Water adequately, particularly during the establishment period, and feed during the growing season to maintain a lush appearance. *Pachysandra* is from the Greek *pachys* — thick and *andros*, referring to the swollen stamens. *Terminalis* refers to the leaves which are clustered at the ends of each stem. Buxaceae. Evergreen. 10cm.

PACHYSANDRA TERMINALIS SILVER EDGE. Similar in growth habit to *P. terminalis*, but leaves are basically lighter green and edged with a 6mm silvery white margin. Forms broad mats of attractive foliage, and provides good contrast when interplanted with the green *Pachysandra* or beneath dark foliaged shrubs or trees. Evergreen. 10cm.

PARAHEBE



PARAHEBE LYALLII. *Parahebe* means closely related to the genus *hebe*. They are a small family of New Zealand natives comprised of semi-woody, dwarf plants usually found on stony river valleys of lowland, sub-alpine, rocky locations in the South Island. *P. lyallii* is a low, prostrate shrublet with small rounded, leathery leaves about 1cm wide, slightly crenate, or scalloped around the margins. Leaves are reddish at first maturing to mid-green. Slender, prostrate stems take root at nodes where they touch the ground. White flowers veined pink with blue anthers appear profusely in slender racemes all through summer. Dainty plant for rock gardens, especially near the edges of rock pools. Leaves tend to brown off near the base, and stems become bare during hot dry periods. Water regularly, feed and cut back occasionally to encourage growth renewal. Named after David Lyall M.D., R.N., 19th century botanist and plant collector on H.M.S. Terror. Scrophulariaceae. Evergreen. 20 x 60cm.

PARROTIA

"PERSIAN WITCH HAZEL"

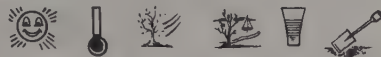


PARROTIA PERSICA. One of the finest small trees for autumn colour.

Named in honour of a German naturalist and traveller F. W. Parrott. An important native forest tree from northern Iran, and the only member of the genus. Slow growing deciduous tree with broad, horizontal branch structure, tending to be more of a multi-trunked shrub during its earlier years. Densely foliaged with lustrous, dark green, 7 to 10cm oval or diamond shaped leaves, distinctly veined and unevenly toothed at the edges. Young growths are bronzy green tinted pink. Dramatic autumn display when leaves turn to vivid shades of golden yellow, orange, rosy pink and scarlet. More vivid colouring can be expected in areas with dry summers and cold winters. Bare branch pattern in winter is picturesque. In late winter and early spring before the new leaves, tasselled flowers in clusters comprised of red anthered stamens set in brown hairy bracts appear all over the tree. This provides a reddish haze effect, very pleasing in the spring sunshine. Cut branches are valuable for indoors. There is an added feature in winter when its smooth, grey bark flakes off to leave white patches. Parrotia is hardy and easily grown in any reasonable soil. It withstands more dry conditions and exposure than most deciduous trees. Pruning is unnecessary apart from training to a single trunk if desired. Hamamelidaceae. Deciduous. 5 x 4m.

PAULOWNIA

"EMPRESS TREE" "UMBRELLA TREE"



PAULOWNIA TOMENTOSA. The name Paulownia is in honour of

Anna Paulowna daughter of Paul I Czar of Russia 1795 to 1865. The genus comprises about ten species of deciduous trees all native to China. *P. tomentosa* meaning densely woolly, shoots up quickly to 3 or 4m, then slowly develops its smooth, round, almost horizontal branches to form a clean, stout trunked, broad spreading specimen. Tropical looking, heart shaped leaves with three to five lobes are up to 30cm wide, and shallowly toothed. They are deep green, soft textured, and with grey wool on the undersides. Larger leaves can be encouraged by annual pruning, but this would be at the expense of flowers. Flower buds which form in the autumn are brown, about the size of an olive. They remain closed during winter, and open up in early spring soon after the leaves have formed. Fragrant flowers like foxgloves held in upright, pyramidal, 30cm clusters, are trumpet shaped, 5cm long, lilac blue with darker spots and yellow stripes inside. Cup shaped seed capsules about the size of a walnut follow, and often hang on to appear with the next season's flowers. The tree is a spectacular sight in full bloom, but provides year round interest with its handsome leaves, dormant framework, nut like seed pods and furry buds. Grown extensively in Japan for the production of high quality, extremely fine paper. Grows under average conditions, withstands moderate frosts and salty air, but is best located away from constant strong winds which can cause leaf damage. Over wintering buds may be damaged by extreme frosts in some areas. Excellent shade, lawn or patio tree, especially if it can be viewed from above. Bignoniaceae. Deciduous. 6 x 5m.

PELTOPHORUM

"YELLOW FLAME OF MALAYA" "COPPER POD"



PELTOPHORUM PTEROCARPUM. Beautiful tropical tree allied to Poinciana with doubly pinnate ferny leaves from 30 to 60cm long. Flowering stalks and buds which carry a conspicuous brownish fuzz, open to yellow blossoms with crinkled petals and conspicuous red anthers. These brilliant flowering racemes up to 15cm long stand out above the foliage and emit a grape-like fragrance at night. Flowers which may appear from spring

through autumn are followed by attractive, flat, coppery seed pods. Grows rapidly in warm, frost free locations and enjoys good drainage with adequate summer moisture. Named from *pelte*, a shield and *phoreo*, to bear, from the shape of the stigma. *Pterocarpum* is from *pteron*, a wing and *karpos*, fruit. Synonymous with *P. inerme* and *P. ferrugineum*. Leguminosae. Evergreen. 5 x 4m.

PENNISETUM

"FOUNTAIN GRASS"



PENNISETUM RUPELLII. The name Pennisetum comes from *penna* —

feather, and *seta* — bristle, referring to the long feathery bristles of the flower head. *P. rupealii* named after E. Rupell of Frankfurt, 19th century collector of plants in Egypt, Arabia, etc., is a robust ornamental grass from Ethiopia. It grows rapidly to form a dense, rounded clump with narrow, arching grassy leaves up to 60cm long. Erect stems up to 1m appear through summer,

156 topped with showy, coppery pink or light purplish, fuzzy flower

177 spikes. These fade off to white as the flower ages. Grows in any soil and full sun. Drought resistant and virtually pest free. Cut flower stems freely for indoors. Remove from the plant spent flowers before they go to seed. Goes dormant during winter. Use in pebble gardens, in massed beds, against large rocks or feature walls. Ideal for rapid, short term garden effects. Gramineae. Deciduous. 1m x 60cm.

PENTAPTERYGIIUM



PENTAPTERYGIIUM SERPENS. Pronunciation is pen-tap-ter-ridge-eum,

and the name refers to the five winged calyx. *Serpens* means creeping. *P. serpens* is a member of the heath family native to western China. Forms a loose shrub with long, slender, sinuous arching stems arising from a large, tuberous root stock. Lanceolate leaves 12mm long are shining coppery red, maturing to bronze green. Flowers are produced freely in the form of 3 to 4cm, five angled, inflated tubes, bright red with green calyx. They are suspended all along the undersides of each arching stem, appearing like miniature Japanese lanterns. Blooming continues for long periods during the summer months. Plant in semi-shade, loose, acid or lime free, well drained soil conditioned with peat moss. Mulch with peat moss to keep roots cool and conserve moisture during summer. A shrub to plant in the special corner which you have for garden treasures. Ericaceae. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

PERNETTYA



PERNETTYA MUCRONATA BELL'S SEEDLING. A genus of low

evergreen shrubs named after A. J. Pernetty, 18th century traveller and journalist. This attractive Chilean species spreads by underground suckers to form dense thickets of erect wiry stems densely clothed with leathery, 12mm, oval, deep green leaves which terminate abruptly with a hard sharp point — the meaning of *mucronata*. The plant has a fine textured, well groomed appearance, and some leaves colour to bronze or red in winter. Myriads of small, urn shaped, white, heath like flowers during late autumn are followed by dense clusters of marble like, 12mm berries in white, pink, red or purple tones with a metallic sheen. Berries which are poisonous are untouched by birds, and remain on the bush all winter. Better crops set when several plants are grown together. Good for picking. Locate in sun or semi-shade, and plant in moist, deep, acid, peaty soil. Water frequently in summer, and mulch with peat moss. Prune regularly to preserve vigour. Use as a wide spreading filler in borders, low division hedges, or in containers. Ericaceae. Evergreen. 60cm x 1m.

PERSOONIA

"AUSTRALIAN GEEBUNG"



PERSOONIA PINIFOLIA. The name Persoonia is in honour of C. H. Persoon, a distinguished 18th century botanist. Pinifolia refers to the pine like foliage of this species. Geebung comes from an aboriginal word jibbong which is their name for the edible fruits of certain kinds of Persoonia of which there are about 60 species in Australia. This beautiful shrub from New South Wales and Queensland forms an erect growing specimen with long arching branches clothed with fine, needle like or pine like foliage up to 7cm long. Masses of yellow flowers produced at the ends of the branches are followed by great quantities of green or reddish berries or geebungs which weigh the branches down in autumn. Few evergreen shrubs are as graceful as this one. Plant in full sun in light soil with perfect drainage. Protaceae. Evergreen. 2.5 x 1.5m.

HAENOCOMA

"PINK EVERLASTING FLOWER"



HAENOCOMA PROLIFERA. Phaenocoma comes from phaino — to shine, and kome — hair, in reference to the texture and nature of the flower. Prolifera means to bear progeny as off-shoots. P. prolifera is the sole species of this genus and native to South Africa where it is found in the vicinity of Cape Peninsula. It forms a bushy, many twigged, upright shrub with branchlets set at close intervals, giving a gracefully curved, tapering effect to each main branch. Leaves are in the form of tiny scales closely set to the branchlets, appearing like small lumps or swellings. Stems and leaves are silvery grey. Flowers appear at the tips of each branch in summer. Long pointed buds are deep cerise red, and the small flowers when they open up are surrounded by several rows of shining, sharply pointed, bright gleaming pink, papery bracts, 4 to 5cm across, resembling the flowers of Helichrysum the everlasting flower. Cut blooms last indefinitely. From the appearance of this plant it is obviously a dry climate subject, and accordingly must have perfect drainage, full sun and poor, gravelly soil without fertilisers. Ideal rockery plant, and good for mass bedding in suitable locations. Compositae. Evergreen. 60 x 60cm.

PHEBALIUM

"SATIN WOOD"



PHEBALIUM SQUAMEUM Phebalium is derived from phibale — myrtle, in reference to their similar appearance. Squameum means covered with scales. The Phebalium genus has about 40 species, all but one or two endemic to Australia. P. squameum, perhaps better known as P. Billardieri, is found mainly in the regions of Victoria and Tasmania. It is a hardy, upright growing shrub with form not unlike Irish Yew or Lombardy Poplar. Olive like foliage is pale green, narrow lanceolate, 5 to 8cm long, covered beneath with scales to give a silvery white, satiny appearance. Small white flowers are mass produced, but are of little consequence. It is the slender, erect form and clean fresh good looks of this tree which has made it one of the most popular for shelter and seclusion. Phebalium requires a minimum of side trimming, grows quickly without becoming too bulky, and has a neat appearance all year through. The perfect tall shelter screen, or where a tall, narrow filler is required. Roots are not invasive, but care must be taken to provide correct soil requirements. Phebalium requires deep, well drained, acid soil with a crumbly texture which does not get like putty in winter and concrete in summer. Soils without a hard pan subsoil are preferable. When conditioning unsuitable soils, deep preparation and provision for the free draining of moisture is essential. Peat moss is an ideal soil conditioner. Yellowing or withering of Phebalium leaves usually indicates wet feet or excess alkalinity. Once established in suitable conditions, maintenance is minimal, and you will have one of the finest living screens it is possible to plant. Plant 60cm apart if screen is to be clipped below 2m, or 1 to 1.5m apart if to be left untrimmed. Rutaceae. Evergreen. 4 x 1m.

PHEBALIUM SQUAMEUM ILLUMINATION "Variegated Satin Wood."

All that has been said of P. squameum applies equally to this beautiful variegated form. Foliage is margined with gold, providing brilliant garden effects whether as a columnar shrub or screen. Rather less vigorous and with smaller overall dimensions. Evergreen. 3m x 60cm.

PHILADELPHUS



"MOCK ORANGE"

Philadelphus is an ancient Greek name meaning brotherly love. A genus of about 40 species of deciduous shrubs native to North America, Asia and southern Europe. Mock Orange is highly valued for its beautiful white or cream, fragrant flowers produced in early summer when most of the other spring blossom shrubs have faded. Plant in full sun in any reasonable soil. They are lime lovers and also benefit from an annual dressing of bone meal or blood and bone. Watering over dry periods will maintain freshness, although once established, they are tolerant of extremes. Frost is no problem. Prune every year after blooming, cutting back flowered shoots to within a few centimetres of the old wood, and any surplus growths from the base. Use Mock Orange for backgrounds or in shrub borders with colourful annuals, perennials, bulbs or dwarf shrubs planted beneath them. Saxifragaceae.

PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS "Sweet Mock Orange." Vigorous, erect grower forming a multistemmed, rounded bush with oval, lanceolate, wedge shaped leaves 5 to 10cm long, prominently veined, distinctly toothed at the edges and dark green. Single, creamy white, cap shaped, richly scented 25mm flowers with conspicuous yellow stamens appear early summer in terminal racemes of up to nine. Cut blooms are rather overpowering for indoors. Tolerant of heavy or dry soils. Southern Europe. Coronarius — used for garlands. Deciduous. 2 x 1.5m.

PHILADELPHUS MINNESOTA SNOWFLAKE. An American cultivar from the virginalis group. Arching branches become literally weighted down with great masses of fully double, snow white, highly fragrant flowers. Deciduous. 1.5 x 1m.

PHILADELPHUS VIRGINAL. Excellent French hybrid raised in the late 19th century, and probably still the best double flowered cultivar. Strong growing shrub with sweetly fragrant, 5cm double, pure white flowers produced freely in terminal clusters on erect stems. Virginal — pure white. Deciduous. 2 x 1.5m.

PHILODENDRON



The name philodendron means phileo — to love, and dendron — tree. A remarkable genus comprised of 200 or more climbing shrubs, small trees and epiphytes mostly from the regions of tropical America. Their leathery leaves in various shapes and hues, bold habits and trouble free culture, make them the ultimate in indoor decoration. Climbing varieties are mostly seen indoors, but the non-climbers known as self-headers serve well outdoors as dramatic and exotic accent plants in modern landscape design.

Their huge leaves up to 1m or more in length are deeply cut and lobed, and supported on stiff stems arising from the plant at ground level. Mature plants produce flowers like arum lilies. These comprise a large thick white spathe which encloses an erect, fleshy spike of tiny flowers known as a spadix. They make rapid growth, grow wide and need adequate space for development. Use self-heading philodendrons in courtyards, patios, corners, entrances, galleries, or amongst tropical plantings to create jungle effects.

Philodendrons require loose free soil with good drainage, warm, frost free locations in shade, semi-shade or full sun. Once established, they appear remarkably hardy, tolerating light frosts, strong winds and full exposure to hot sun. They respond to feeding by producing bigger, bolder and deeper green leaves more frequently. It is important to allow adequate space for unhindered development of this most useful and dramatic plant. Araceae.

PHILODENDRON BIPINNATIFIDUM Bipinnatifidum means having both primary and secondary leaf segments deeply divided but not to the base. Forms a bold plant with a monstrous rosette of waxy green leaves up to 1m long. They are doubly divided with ten or twelve segments each side of a prominent midrib, and a long lobe at the apex. One of the finest plants for creating tropical effects and remarkably hardy. Evergreen. 2 x 2.5m.

PHILODENDRON SELLOUM Lush, dark green, 1m leaves are bipinnate, similar to above but with a short lobe at the tip. The juvenile leaves of both species are relatively small and without lobes. Once planted in rich soil their growth rate is rapid, and their magnificent adult leaves are not long in appearing. Evergreen. 2 x 2.5m.

PHOENIX

"DATE PALM"



Phoenix is an ancient Greek name of the Date Palm. There are about 10 species many quite variable, mostly natives of tropical and sub-tropical Asia and Africa. Only two species are commonly used in New Zealand. *P. canariensis* is a familiar sight in most of the warmer regions of the North Island. The smaller growing *P. roebelinii* is usually found more in glasshouses, but can be effective in warm, sheltered, frost free locations outdoors. Plant in well worked friable soil which does not bake hard in summer, and locate in maximum sunshine. Feed twice yearly and water frequently over dry periods until established. Palmaceae.

PHOENIX CANARIENSIS "Canary Island Date Palm" Compact, robust and stiff when young, eventually forming a large, impressive specimen with heavy trunk up to 60cm through, patterned with the marks left by fallen leaves. Graceful, long, arching feather leaves or fronds form a dense canopy. Slow growing at first, becoming faster once the trunk starts forming. Planted in avenues or as a single specimen, these majestic palms provide a dramatic and tropical touch to any landscape. Take care not to plant too close to buildings or where they are likely to become an embarrassment in years ahead. They make perfect specimens for large lawns, tolerating a wide range of soil or climatic conditions. Ideal long term container plant. They grow more rapidly in warmer areas. Protect from frost when young, and trim old leaves back to the main stem. Evergreen. 6 x 5m.

PHOENIX ROEBELINII "Pygmy Date Palm" Delightful fine leaved, small scale palm from the regions of Laos and Vietnam. Over many decades will form a slender, rough textured trunk of no more than 1 or 2m, topped by a dense round crown or curved, feathery fronds. Ideal in conservatories or in rooms with adequate light. Useful in warm, semi-shady outdoor feature gardens, patios, entryways, or galleries. Requires good drainage and moisture in summer. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

PHORMIUM

"NEW ZEALAND FLAX"



The term Phormium comes from phormos, a Greek word to do with basket making for which flax was extensively used by the early Maoris. Flax are large perennial herbs with long, leathery, sword like leaves arranged in fans arising directly from fleshy rhizomous roots. Along with the cabbage tree it forms a distinct and unmistakable feature of the New Zealand landscape, abounding in lowland swamps throughout the country. Flax played a big part in the lives of early Maoris who used the strong fibres in the making of mats, woven fabrics, cloaks and fishing nets. The nectar secreted from the flowers in large quantities was used at meal times, and even the flower stalks were used to make rafts.

Flax was one of the earliest, if not the first of New Zealand's exports. Tests made early in the 19th century proved flax fibres to be superior in the manufacture of rope. Exports of flax in 1857 amounted to \$42,000 — a tidy sum in those days and by 1870, flax mills were prevalent throughout many parts of the country. Flax still plays an important part in New Zealand's economy in the manufacture of twines and ropes.

Horticulturally, it is highly valued both in New Zealand gardens and overseas. Many beautiful leaf variations have been developed, and flax is now among the obvious first choices in modern landscaping. The Phormiums have foliage which besides being highly valued for floral arrangements, is perfect for architectural effects. Their sheer design

and simple poise give them a character all their own. The curious, bronzy red flowers which in summer tower above the leaves on long stems are a great source of nectar, attracting the attention of tuis and other native birds.

Use flax to attract attention to entryways, pools, pebble gardens or rockeries. Planted out or grown in containers they perform without fuss. From the moment you put them in place they will create an effect of professionally designed, dramatic and exotic beauty. Phormium grows in any soil, tolerates extremes of heat or cold, salt air, ocean spray and even bogs. To maintain design value they are best thinned every two or three years, and they occasionally require grooming. Leaf spotting can be troublesome, especially with some of the variegated forms. Control with Cuprox or Zineb. Otherwise they demand little in the way of maintenance. Agavaceae.

PHORMIUM COOKIANUM "Mountain Flax," "Wharariki." Previously listed as *P. colensoi*, this is a much smaller species than *P. Tenax*, and although popularly known as Mountain Flax, it is as common on the coast as it is in the mountains. Found from North Cape to Foveaux Strait from sea level up to 1300m. It grows on steep cliff faces and rocky promontories overlooking the ocean, or it may be found growing among rocks not far from the water's edge.

97 Yellowish flowers appear from November to January, and the seed pods which ripen three months later are slightly twisted and always hang down. Those of *P. tenax* are held rigid and erect. The usual choice when green leaved flax is preferred, because of its smaller dimensions. Effective in pebble gardens, against large boulders, or mass planted on banks for erosion and weed control. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

PHORMIUM COOKIANUM TRICOLOR "Tricolour Flax." Exquisite, low growing form with characteristic sword leaves coloured green, white and margined red. In great demand for floral art, and one of the first choices for pebble gardens, beside pools and shrub borders. Award of Garden Excellence 1967. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

PHORMIUM TENAX "New Zealand Green Flax," "Harakeke." A versatile plant of extreme vigour with rich green sword foliage, equally happy whether creating architectural effects for a city building or providing a wind break along the coast. Most of the introductory remarks refer to this species. Tenax — strong and tough. Evergreen. 2 x 2m.

PHORMIUM TENAX ALBA VARIEGATA. Clean, straight, elegant leaves with a broad, almost pure white, central stripe and green borders. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1m.

PHORMIUM TENAX BLACK KNIGHT. Selected form with remarkably dark, bronze-black leaves distinct from the bronze purple or red forms. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1m.

PHORMIUM TENAX BRONZE BABY. Delightful, dwarf, compact flax with coppery bronze leaves. Evergreen. 60cm x 60cm.

PHORMIUM TENAX DAZZLER. Rich bronze purple leaves heavily striped or overlaid red. Vigorous compact grower. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

PHORMIUM TENAX GOLDSPIKE. Broad leaves with a central stripe of rich green bordered bright yellow, and a fine red margin. The brightest green and gold variegated flax. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

PHORMIUM TENAX PURPUREUM "Bronze Flax." Vigorous grower with smooth, bronzy sword leaves usually grown from seed resulting in many unusual and interesting variations. Ideal for garden or containers and very hardy. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1m.

PHORMIUM TENAX RADIANCE. One of the most popular. Rigid, upright, sword leaves have a broad band of golden yellow edged deep green. Ideal against a darker background of trees, stained timber walls or large boulders. Award of Garden Excellence 1971. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1m.

PHORMIUM TENAX RUBRUM "Dwarf Red Flax." Dwarf, compact form with bright coppery red foliage often changing to intense shades of red. In great demand for pebble gardens, adding texture and colour to shrub borders, or for containers. Award of Garden Excellence 1965. Evergreen. 60 x 60cm.

PHOTINIA

"ORIENTAL RED LEAF"



The name is derived from photeinos meaning shining, which is a feature of the young foliage. Both evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubs are represented amongst the 40 species, mostly native to China and Japan. It is the impressive display of glabrous new growth in tones of rich red which gives the three or four evergreen Photinia species grown in New Zealand such distinction. They make ideal specimens, hedges or screens, and always look their best when

contrasted against other foliage shrubs, especially the grey greens. They are easy to grow, but plant them in full sun for maximum colour. Keep them youthful in appearance by never allowing new growth to come spindly. Pinching at frequent intervals not only keeps them under control, but encourages more new growth which of course, provides the brilliant colourings. As a hedge or screen, either *P. glabra* or *P. Red Robin* will give you several long displays of vivid colour throughout the year as each fresh burst of new growth appears. Equally attractive whether grown formally or informally, enough regular trimming encourages denser growth and brighter colour. Plant 60 to 80cm apart for an ultimate height of 1 to 1.5m. Fertile, well drained, deeply dug soils, avoid excessive exposure to wind, and give dressings of fertiliser twice yearly. Rosaceae.

PHOTINIA GLABRA ROBUSTA. A vigorous hybrid raised in Sydney. New Leaves are most brilliant in tints of salmon, copper or scarlet, but they do not seem to retain their colour as long as *P. Red Robin*. It does however break forth into spring growth earlier than the other varieties, providing glorious displays from September. Mature leaves are from 8 to 10cm, oblong, thick, leathery and dark green. One of the hardiest Photinias. *Glabra* — smooth. *Robusta* — strong or vigorous. Evergreen. 3 x 2m.

PHOTINIA GLABRA RUBENS "Japanese Red Leaf." During spring and autumn this shrub covers itself with brilliant, sealing-wax red young foliage which gives it a strikingly beautiful appearance. Wide clusters of white blooms sometimes tinged pink are of little consequence, and usually do not appear if the bush is regularly trimmed, which should be done to promote lots of dense, new growth. *Rubens* — bluish red. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

PHOTINIA RED ROBIN. Possibly the most brilliant of all, with shining, deep crimson red new growth for long periods in spring. Mature leaves are oblong, sharply toothed, deep green and glossy. A hybrid between *P. serrulata* and *glabra*, raised in Masterton, New Zealand. By cutting back new growth when mature, a further display of colour could be expected in autumn. This would also keep the plant compact and bushy. Evergreen. 2.5 x 1.5m.

PHOTINIA SERRULATA "Chinese Photinia." Handsome, broad spreading tree with oblong leaves up to 15cm long, shining, dark green and leathery with coarsely toothed margins. Young leaves throughout its long growing season are bright coppery red, contrasted against the lustrous mature foliage. Flat sprays of white blossoms are succeeded by small, red berries to which birds are attracted. A portion of the adult foliage turns vivid red during autumn and winter, giving an added attraction to this elegant tree. Tolerant of lime and young growths hardy to late frosts. One of the finest evergreen specimen or shade trees for lawn or background planting. *Serrulata* — with small saw like teeth. Evergreen. 6 x 4m.

PHYLICA

A genus of about 140 species mainly evergreen shrubs, the bulk of which are native to South Africa, mainly found on rocky mountain slopes in the South western Cape areas. The name *Phylica* comes from *phyllos* meaning leafy, probably referring to the abundance of foliage on some species. Their flowers, although not colourful, have a unique and quiet charm, and are in great demand for floral art. The plants are quite easy to grow, preferring loose, free, peaty, well drained, acid soil in full sun where frosts are not severe. They are reasonably resistant to drought during hot dry periods, and are good subjects for coastal gardens. Prune after flowering to preserve shape and vigour. Bushes may need replacing every few years. Rhamnaceae.

PHYLICA GNIDIODES "Pink Tuft Bush." Very different in appearance from the better known *P. pubescens*, bearing more of a resemblance to an erica. Leaves are oval, but folded back to appear needle shaped like those of the heaths. Tiny, lavender pink, sweetly scented, hairy, tube flowers open into five small petals. They are mass produced and carried in clusters of heads of up to 16 at the tips of each branchlet. Enjoys a sunny position amongst rocks, and in well drained soil. Water occasionally during prolonged dry spells. Not spectacular but has a subtle charm. Evergreen. 60 x 60cm.

PHYLICA PUBESCENS "Flannel Flower," "Feather Head." Forms a small, erect, evergreen shrub with downy shoots, and awl shaped, 2cm leaves, deep green, slightly hairy, and with a woolly undersurface. Delightful, curiously constructed, 4cm flower heads are comprised of soft, feathery plumes in rounded tufts, giving a pom-pom effect. These plumes, or more correctly, bracts, are yellowish green or sandy green, narrow, pointed and fringed with silvery hairs which glisten in the sunshine. They are produced at the tip of each branchlet during winter when flowers are usually scarce. Flowers last for six to eight weeks when picked. *Pubescens* means covered with soft hair. Evergreen. 60 x 60cm.

PHYLLOCLADUS

"CELERY PINE"

A fascinating family comprising 6 genera of more than 100 species found in New Zealand, Tasmania, Borneo, New Guinea and the Philippines. The name *Phyllocladus* comes from *phylon* — a leaf, and *klados* — a branch, referring to their leaf like branchlets which they have instead of true leaves. These branchlets are known botanically as cladodes or phylloclades. The common name is an allusion to the similarity of these cladodes to celery leaves, more particularly in the *toa*. It is doubtful if any of the exotic species will be found in New Zealand gardens.

The two natives are particularly handsome trees, and well worth planting as specimens in multiple groups or in association with other trees. They are not rapid growers, but perform without fuss if planted in semi-shady locations in well worked soil which does not become parched throughout dry periods. *Phyllocladus* yields a red dye which, was apparently used by the Maoris to add colour to their cloaks. Podocarpaceae.

PHYLLOCLADUS GLAUCUS "Toa Toa." Similar in appearance to the better known *Tanekaha*. Found in lowland and subalpine forests throughout the northern half of the North Island, but not in great quantities. Forms a handsome, tapering tree with whorls of branches spreading out from nodes on the trunk somewhat like the spokes of a wheel. *Toa Toa* has larger and thicker cladodes than *Tanekaha*. These cladodes which function as leaves are from 2 to 5cm long, and pale bluish green when young. With age they become thicker and leathery with veins arranged in fan like formation. Parts of the "foliage" turn to a beautiful golden colour in autumn contrasting pleasantly with the overall blue grey appearance. Flowers and fruit are of little consequence, but as a tree it is one of the most distinctive amongst New Zealand's natives. Actually quite rare, and often difficult to obtain. *Glaucus* — grey with a waxy bloom. Evergreen. 5 x 3m.

PHYLLOCLADUS TRICHOMANOIDES "Tanekaha." One of the most handsome trees with a straight, tapering trunk, bark that is light grey and smooth, and branches which grow in a series of whorls. They have a most symmetrical outline, and young trees have a distinct, Christmas tree appearance, often reddish bronze in colour. The flattened lobes or cladodes which serve as leaves are rich bronze green when mature. In shape they are fan like and closely resemble the fronds of a maidenhair fern. *Tanekaha* is a most desirable tree, slow growing enough to present little accommodation problems in average suburban gardens. *Trichomanoides* means resembling *trichomanas* the Kidney Fern. *Tanekaha* is said to signify virile or strong in growth. Evergreen. 6 x 3m.

PHYLLOSTACHYS

"BLACK BAMBOO"

PHYLLOSTACHYS NIGRA. Named from *phylon* — a leaf, and *stachys* — a spike. Native to southern China. A graceful, black stemmed bamboo with smooth, very hollow stems, 2 to 3cm thick, and up to 3 to 4m high. Stems greenish at first, becoming olive speckled and ultimately quite black. Branchlets slim with 8cm leaves.

154 Hardy in most parts of New Zealand. Being of the running or suckering type, it will quickly make a reasonably sized clump unless curbed. Good for providing large scale oriental effects, together with erosion control or screening. Gramineae. Evergreen. 5 x 4m.

PHYSOCARPUS

"GOLDEN NINEBARK"



PHYSOCARPUS OPULIFOLIUS LUTEUS. The name *Physocarpus* is derived from *physis* — bladder, and *carpos* — fruit, in reference to their inflated seed pods. Ninebark probably refers to the bark which is composed of many thin layers. It is an uncommon shrub native to eastern North America, and related to the *Spiraeas*. Graceful branches with smooth peeling bark are richly foliated with rounded, heart shaped, deeply lobed and double toothed leaves. They are clear bright yellow in spring, later turning bronzy yellow. White flowers 6 to 9mm across tinged pink with purplish stamens are produced during summer in close, 5cm clusters. They are followed by clusters of inflated pods which often take on rich reddish tints in autumn. Effective among other shrubs for the contrast of its foliage, particularly purple leaved species. Perfectly hardy and vigorous, thriving in almost any conditions anywhere. *Opulifolius* — with leaves like *viburnum* or *guelder rose*. *Rosaceae*. Deciduous. 1.5 x 1m.

PICEA

"SPRUCE"



The term *Picea* comes from the Latin — *pix* meaning pitch, referring to their resinous character. Spruce refers to any species of conifer of the genus *picea*, probably on account of their elegant, well groomed and immaculate appearance. They are widely distributed in the northern hemisphere, mostly in cooler latitudes, or at high altitudes in Europe, Asia Minor, Asia from the Himalayas northwards to Siberia, Japan and North America.

Piceas are one of the largest and most important groups of conifers. The species are usually of conical habit, with branches in whorls, while many of the cultivars are delightful, dense, dwarf growers, ideal for rock, pebble or conifer gardens. Some of them grow no more than 60cm in 20 years. They contain a wide range of shapes and sizes with foliage varying in shades of green, blue, silver and grey. Their leaves are short and needle like, arranged spirally or in two ranks. Dormant buds are often very conspicuous. Piceas differ from *abies* (firs) in their peg like leaf scars which make shoots and branchlets rough to the touch. Also their cones are pendulous. Spruces thrive in a variety of soils, but cannot be recommended for impoverished, shallow clay or dry soils. They prefer a cool, sheltered location with rich, deeply worked soil and ample water. *Pinaceae*.

PICEA ABIES "Common or Norway Spruce." Found naturally throughout northern and central Europe in forests, plains and mountains up to 1800m as a stately pyramidal tree with thick, reddish brown bark, spreading branches well clothed with deep green leaves, and in winter attractive brown buds. As a garden plant it is extremely slow growing, and has a traditional Christmas tree appearance for many years. Give adequate space for future development. Ideal container plant, but feed and water during the growth period, and locate in cool conditions. Evergreen. 3 x 2m.

PICEA ABIES OHLENDORFII. Forms a broadly conical bush with dense habit. Branchlets irregular in growth, and branch system spreads outwards and upwards. Very prominent dark orange brown buds in winter, and mature leaves light yellowish green. Named after Dr C. F. Ohlendorff of Holstein. Evergreen. 45 x 45cm.

PICEA ABIES HUMILIS. Dwarf, slow growing bush of dense, compact, conical form with crowded and congested branchlets. Foliage deep green with pale or yellowish brown winter buds. Good for rock gardens. *Humilis* — dwarfier than most of its kindred. Evergreen. 40 x 60cm.

PICEA ABIES PROCUMBENS. One of the more vigorous prostrate Norway Spruces, eventually spreading in 30 years to 3m wide. Forms a dwarf, flat topped, wide spreading bush with densely layered branches ascending at the tips. Foliage medium green. *Procumbens* — lying flat on the ground. Evergreen. 20cm x 1m.

PICEA GLAUCA ALBERTIANA CONICA "Dwarf Alberta Spruce." One of the most delightful dwarf conifers. Found originally in the Canadian Rockies near Alberta in 1904. Grows slowly to form a miniature forest tree of perfect conical or pyramidal shape. New foliage is bright green deepening to grey green. Needle foliage is short and fine. For rock and pebble gardens, oriental gardens, or containers, this is one of the finest. *Conica* — cone shaped. Award of Garden Excellence 1970. Evergreen. 1m x 60cm.

PICEA OMORIKA "Serbian Spruce." A superb species native to Yugoslavia where it inhabits limestone rocks beside the river Drina. Regarded as one of the most beautiful and adaptable Spruces in cultivation. Quickly forms a tall, graceful, slender tree with relatively short, drooping branches which curve upwards at the tips. Young shoots are pale brown and hairy, dark green above, glaucous beneath. Cones conical and bluish black. Perfect Christmas tree form. Succeeds in highly alkaline soils, and dry situations, and seems more resistant to pests than many of the other Spruces. Merits extensive planting. *Omorika* is its local name. Evergreen. 3 x 1.5m.

PICEA PUNGENS "Colorado Spruce." Very stiff, regular, horizontal branches forming a positive, upright, broad pyramid with silver grey needle foliage. Slow growing, yet retains its juvenile beauty for many years, and makes an ideal garden specimen. *Pungens* means ending in a sharp point, referring of course to the leaves. Evergreen. 3.5 x 2m.

PICEA PUNGENS GLAUCA "Blue Colorado Spruce." Typical rigid horizontal branches densely covered with stiff, needle, blue grey leaves. Winter buds usually brown and new growth bright blue. Very hardy and tolerant of considerable drought. Colour, habit and growth rate variable as selected seedlings have been propagated in many areas under this name. However, a worthwhile conifer for specimen or group planting. Evergreen. 3 x 1.5m.

PICEA PUNGENS KOSTER "Koster's Blue Spruce." Undoubtedly the most beautiful form of Blue Spruce making a typical conical tree of perfect form with leaves of intense silver blue throughout the year. A well grown specimen is a breath-taking sight. Small plants are always grafted, and it may take two or three years of patient training to encourage the leading shoot to grow upright, and for the plant to commence filling out. *Koster's Blue Spruce* is well worth any extra cost and effort. Evergreen. 3 x 1.5m.

PICEA SITCHENSIS "Sitka or Alaska Spruce." Native to Alaska and California. A moderately fast growing, broadly conical, or pyramidal tree. Young shoots light brown and glabrous. Thin, narrow leaves are rigid, sharply pointed, green above and glaucous or silvery beneath. Fast gaining favour in New Zealand as a permanent, container grown Christmas tree. Also makes a perfect symmetrical lawn specimen. At its best in moist soil and atmosphere, but well worth while in the Auckland area. One of the most commonly planted coniferous trees for afforestation in the British Isles. *Sitchensis* — of Sitka, Alaska. Evergreen. 5 x 3m.

PICEA SMITHIANA "West Himalayan Spruce." Attractive ornamental tree outstanding at all ages. Branches are upcurved at the tips with branchlets gently pendulous. Young shoots pale brown or greyish, with spindle shaped, shining, chestnut brown buds. Long, flexible leaves, dark green and needle like completely surround the branches. Cylindrical cones at first green, later becoming purple. Develops into a most elegant and hardy specimen tree. Evergreen. 5 x 3m.

PIERIS

"LILY OF THE VALLEY SHRUB"



Named after the Pierides or Muses who in Greek mythology were any of the nine nymphs generally represented as young, beautiful, and modest virgins who presided over the fine and liberal arts. A small, delightful genus of highly ornamental evergreen shrubs related to rhododendrons, and generally requiring similar growing conditions. They are slow growers, well mannered, and full of interest in form, leaf, bud or flower during any month of the year.

Lower panicles are formed in autumn, and their dense sprays of red tinged buds are attractive through winter. The white, pitcher shaped flowers like lily of the valley eventually open in spring. Usually at the same time they burst forth into new growth which varies in colour from bronze, salmon pink to red according to variety.

Best located in semi-shade or where they miss the afternoon sun. Plant in deeply worked, well drained, acid soil conditioned with peat moss and sand. Provide summer moisture and mulch with peat moss to keep their roots cool and moist. Once growing happily, they require little maintenance except for removing spent flowers and any obvious mapping. Occasional light dressings of acid fertiliser and Alaska Fish Plant Food. Ideal in association with azaleas and rhododendrons, oriental or woodland gardens, shady borders or entryways. Ideal shrubs where year round quality is essential. Ericaceae.

PIERIS FORMOSA FORRESTII "Chinese Pieris." Very handsome shrub native to the upper regions of Burma and western China. Regarded as one of the most beautiful shrubs, with brilliant, fiery red, young growth not unlike those of photinia, and slightly fragrant, pure white flowers borne in large cone shaped, terminal panicles. Leaves are lanceolate from 5 to 10cm long, finely toothed, glossy and dark green. As leaf displays can be variable, select plants when they are in new growth. Requires more shade than *P. japonica*. *Formosa* — beautiful. *Forrestii* is in honour of George Forrest 1873-1932, notable plant collector. Award of Garden Excellence 1966. Evergreen. 2 x 2m.

PIERIS FORMOSA FORRESTII WAKEHURST. Excellent selected form, strong and vigorous with shorter, broader leaves, brilliant salmon red spring growths and panicles of glistening pearly white flowers. Evergreen. 2 x 2m.

PIERIS JAPONICA. Introduced into cultivation from Japan around 1870, and still one of the top rating garden shrubs. Also referred to as the Japanese Pearl Flower. New leaves in early spring are in tones of bronzy pink to scarlet. In autumn delicate strands of greenish pink buds hang from the tips of branches, taking on reddish tones during winter, and opening very early spring into pearly white, urn shaped flowers in fascinating lily of the valley like, drooping panicles. Handsome garden shrubs in moist but free draining, lime free soils which avoid hot sunshine, and ideal in containers. *Japonica* — of Japan. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1m.

PIERIS JAPONICA BERT CHANDLER. Unusual form of Australian origin. Glossy young foliage, at first salmon pink, changing to cream then white, and finally maturing to rich deep green. As new growth unfolds progressively, the bush often displays all these colours simultaneously, which against a background of deep green, provides a most impressive sight. Grow in adequate shade. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

PIERIS JAPONICA FLAMINGO. New growths are rich bronzy red. Deep pink flowers in long panicles. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1m.

PIERIS JAPONICA VARIEGATA. Leaves are prettily variegated with creamy white flushed pink in young foliage. Flowers and form like *P. japonica*, but rather more compact. One of the most attractive, dwarf variegated shrubs. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

PIMELIA

"RICE FLOWER"



Pimelia is from *pimele* — fat, referring to their oily seeds. Attractive, evergreen shrubs native to Australia and New Zealand, and closely related to *daphne*. *Pimelias* require light, well drained, acid soil, full sun, freedom from heavy frosts and no lime. Prune immediately after flowering. Ideal shrubs for sunny borders. Thymelaeaceae.

PIMELIA FERRUGINEA "Rosy Rice Flower." Dwarf, rounded, erect bush from Western Australia valued for its crisp, pointed, shiny green, 12mm leaves arranged in four neat ranks along the stems, and long lasting, rose coloured, tubular flowers in round, 3 to 4cm clusters, produced intermittently throughout the year on the tips of each upright branch. Resistant to salt spray. *Ferruginea* — rust coloured. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

PIMELIA PROSTRATA "New Zealand Daphne." Delightful, small, mat forming plant commonly found from North Cape to the Bluff on the coast or in mountains, scrambling happily over rocks and flowering throughout summer. Minute leaves are bluish grey, and arranged in the typical, neat, four ranks along its wiry stems. Fragrant white flowers in small, crowded heads are followed by small white berries. Ideal for rock gardens or for growing over boulders. Good drainage essential. *Prostrata* — lying flat on the ground but not taking root. Evergreen. 15cm x 1m.

PIMELIA ROSEA "Pink Rice Flower." An erect, dwarf bush from Western Australia. Attractive, narrow, lanceolate, 25mm leaves are more sparse than in other species. Tubular, starry, rose pink flowers clothed with tiny hairs are in 3 to 4cm rounded heads, and bear a resemblance to pink *daphne*. They are produced on the tips of the previous year's growth during spring. Beautiful dwarf shrub for sunny, well drained locations. *Rosea* — rose colour. Evergreen. 60 x 60cm.

PINUS

"PINE"



Pinus is a large genus of evergreen trees and shrubs comprising numerous species and cultivars of both commercial and ornamental value. Their leaves are long and needle like, borne in bunches of up to five, densely clothing the branches. They are particularly handsome in their juvenile stages with well groomed, neat, conical form and fascinating new growths appearing like erect candles in contrasting colours at the ends of each branch. Many become irregular and flat topped, and their trunks gnarled and rugged, adding a distinctive character to the landscape.

There are also the dwarf varieties which have equal charm to any other low growing conifer. Pine cones vary in shape, and usually take two years to ripen. Many release their seed when mature, but under natural conditions some species, including *P. radiata* retain their cones intact on the tree for many years until forced to open by forest fires to facilitate natural regeneration.

Pines generally grow in the poorest of soils, and withstand heat, wind, frost and drought. Under garden conditions soil need not be rich, but it should be well drained, as naturally many pines grow on rocky slopes or barren, sandy areas where fertility is low but drainage perfect. Heavy feeding can encourage undesirable rank growth. Pines have become very prominent in contemporary landscaping, either planted or in containers.

They can be shaped, and usually improved by pruning. To slow down growth or thicken up a weaker tree, cut back to half way or more, growth candles when new needles begin to emerge. Training in the oriental manner is not difficult. Just cut out any branches which interfere with the effect, shortening others, and creating an upswept look by removing all downward growing twigs. The vertical main trunk cut back to well placed side branches will induce horizontal growth and cascade effects can be encouraged by wiring or weighting. The dwarf, slow growing species which are so useful in rock or pebble gardens or oriental type plantings rarely require any training. Pinaceae.

PINUS BANKSIANA "Jackpine." Extremely hardy as it is the northernmost pine found in North America. Easily distinguished by its crooked, open picturesque appearance, and slender, spreading branches. Occasionally gnarled and shrubby. Pairs of short needles, only 3 to 4cm long are bright green, curved and twisted. Winter buds are cylindrical and resinous, and young shoots yellowish green and glabrous. Named in honour of Sir Joseph Banks. Evergreen. 6 x 4m.

PINUS CANARIENSIS "Canary Island Pine." A handsome pine native to the Canary Islands. Slender, graceful pyramid with spreading branches and drooping branchlets when young, developing a magnificent tiered structure in middle age, finally forming a round crowned tree. Needles in threes are 20 to 30cm long, conspicuously blue green when young, later dark green. Winter buds large and pointed, young shoots yellow and glabrous. Evergreen. 6 x 4m.

PINUS CARIBAEA "Caribbean Pine." From the Bahamas to Central America. Forms a small tree with 15 to 23cm dark, glossy green needles crowded at the ends of branchlets in groups of three to five. Winter buds cylindrical and young shoots orange brown. Prefers more sheltered locations. Evergreen. 5 x 3m.

PINUS DENSIFLORA "Japanese Red Pine." Regarded as the Japanese counterpart to the Scots Pine *P. sylvestris*, and with similar reddish bark. Needles in pairs 5 to 12cm long, twisted, bright blue green or yellow green. Winter buds oblong, sharply pointed and resinous. Young growth pink and bloomy at first, then greenish with short hairs. Neutral or slightly acid soil. Handsome pine for informal effects, especially as a multi-trunked specimen. *Densiflora* — densely flowered. Evergreen. 5 x 3m.

PINUS HALEPENSIS "Aleppo Pine." Native to the Mediterranean regions. Found naturally in warm, dry, maritime areas. Attractive as a juvenile and with dramatic, rugged character after five years. Open, irregular crown with numerous, short, ascending branches when mature. Light green needles usually in twos, 5 to 10cm long, slightly twisted and sparse. Cone shaped winter buds, young shoots glaucous and glabrous. Good for poor soils and arid climates. Thrives in heat, drought, wind and by the seashore. *Halepensis* — from Aleppo, northern Syria. Evergreen. 5 x 3m.

PINUS MUGO "Swiss Mountain Pine." Native to mountains of Spain, central Europe to the Balkans. Extremely slow grower of somewhat variable form. Ideally a low, prostrate, compact shrub with dense, bushy habit becoming less than 75cm in ten years. Usually seen as a dense or rather open mound with short, curved branchlets arising from the base, completely surrounded and well covered with 4 to 5cm needles in pairs. Leaves are stiff and bristly, dark green, sometimes curved, and often shaded brown. Winter buds are small, round and very resinous, young shoots light green and glabrous. Extremely hardy, very lime tolerant and withstands drought. Requires virtually no attention. Perfect in rock or pebble gardens, or as a feature plant against a large boulder. Good in containers. Has a distinctive, oriental appearance, and holds its own with any other dwarf conifer in creating garden drama. Plants from seed are variable, so choose obviously denser looking specimens. Selected cultivars can be propagated by grafting. Often referred to as *P. mughus* or *montana*. Evergreen. 60 x 60cm.

PINUS PATULA "Jelocote Pine." An elegant species native to Mexico. Forms an extremely beautiful, small tree with graceful pyramidal growth habit, reddish bark, and widely spaced pairs of branches which gently curve upwards. Round, long pointed winter buds, young shoots glaucous green and glabrous. Bright green leaves in groups of up to five, 15 to 30cm long, hang straight down, giving the tree its distinctively graceful appearance. One of the fastest growing pines, quite hardy, preferring well drained, slightly acid soil, and maximum sun. Casts light shade, and provides handsome silhouette. *Patula* — standing open or spreading. Evergreen. 6 x 4m.

PINUS PINEA "Italian Stone Pine "Umbrella Pine." From the Mediterranean regions of southern Europe and Turkey. A stout, bushy globe in youth developing a thick trunk with many branches providing a characteristic dense, flat topped, or umbrella head in middle age. Eventually ages with a broad, flat top of spreading branches. Winter buds oval and pointed, young shoots greyish green. Rather distinctive leaves in pairs, 12 to 20cm long, bright green to grey green, stiff, slightly twisted and sharply pointed. Hardy and flourishes in heat and drought. A picturesque pine of distinct habit, particularly suited to sandy soils and excellent in beach gardens or coastal areas. Handsome in youth, striking appearance when older, but rather wide spreading for limited spaces. Evergreen. 6 x 5m.

PINUS RADIATA "Monterey Pine." Native to California's central coastal areas. As it thrives in New Zealand's climate, it has become the major species in what have been described as the largest man-made forests in the world. *P. radiata* makes an important contribution to New Zealand's economy, and is now one of its major exports. *Radiata* pine timber is now the basic building material in New Zealand. Grows rapidly in youth forming handsome symmetrical specimen. With age it discards its lower

branches and develops a broad top and massive trunk with rugged, deeply fissured bark. Oval, resinous winter buds and glabrous, light green, young shoots. Rich green needles in threes 10 to 15cm long, are densely crowded on branchlets. Grows rapidly in almost any soil conditions, but resents poor drainage when young. Hardy and drought tolerant, and thrives in coastal areas. The obvious choice for forestry, farm shelter, erosion control and filling waste areas. Seldom used ornamentally, but with pruning as described earlier, interesting results can be obtained. *Radiata* — arranged round a common centre. Evergreen. 6 x 4m.

PINUS ROXBURGHII "Indian Long Leaved Pine." Native to the Himalayan foothills. Forms a slender pyramid in youth with long slender, light green, drooping leaves in threes, 20 to 30cm long. Young shoots clothed with scale like leaves. Winter buds small and ovoid. Cones ovoid up to 20cm long. Mature form broad, spreading with round topped symmetrical head. Similar in many ways to Canary Island pine. Rather rare. Evergreen. 6 x 4m.

PINUS SYLVESTRIS "Scots Pine." The only pine native to the British Isles. Natural stands may now be found only in parts of northern Scotland, but it is widely planted for forestry purposes in other parts of the country. In youth a straight, well branched, pyramid becoming irregular and picturesque with drooping branches in age. Needles in pairs from 3 to 10cm long, are blue green or grey green, stiff and twisted. Brown, oval or cone shaped winter buds and young shoots greenish and glabrous. Young bark attractive and characteristically reddish brown. Grows in all conditions and soil types, but not at its best in damp, acid, or shallow dry conditions. Popular as a landscaping specimen and as Christmas trees in the northern hemisphere. *Sylvestris* — of a wood or forest, growing wild. Evergreen. 6 x 4m.

PINUS THUNBERGII "Japanese Black Pine." An important timber tree in its native Japan where it often occurs by the seashore. Attractive species forming a broad, conical tree with stout twisted branches becoming irregular and spreading with maturity. Winter buds ovoid, sharply pointed, silky silvery white. Young shoots light brown, ridged and glabrous. Needles in pairs up to 18cm long, rigid and twisted. Hardy in dry or maritime conditions. Handsome as a juvenile and responds to shearing or training. Good feature pine for gardens, containers or bonzai. Evergreen. 6 x 4m.

PINUS WALLICHIANA "Himalayan White Pine." Native to temperate Himalaya. Elegant, large broad conical specimen retaining its lower branches when isolated. Winter buds resinous and young shoots glaucous and glabrous. Slender, blue green drooping leaves in fives up to 20cm long. Light brown cones are banana shaped up to 25cm long. Attractive pine with its graceful foliage, resin smeared buds and cones, and good form. Not exceptionally hardy or tolerant of hot dry conditions. However, a good garden feature. Evergreen. 5 x 3m.

PISTACIA

"CHINESE PISTACHE"



PISTACIA CHINENSIS. Handsome, autumn colouring, deciduous small tree native to China. It belongs to the same genus as *P. vera* which in some countries is cultivated extensively for its yields of pistachio nuts. *P. vera* is not generally available in New Zealand. When young, *P. chinensis* often tends to be gawky or lopsided, but with training can be developed into a dense and shapely specimen. Elegant green and glossy leaves are comprised of 10 to 16 tiered leaflets, each 5 to 10cm long by 2cm wide. Foliage colours beautifully in autumn in gorgeous tones of scarlet, crimson, orange and often yellow. Colours well in hot areas. Panicles of small insignificant flowers followed by 5mm berries at first bright red and turning dark blue. These occur on female trees only if pollinated. Grown chiefly for autumn leaf colours. Grows in any reasonable soil or climate, and is not fussy whether watered or not during summer, particularly in deep soils. Stake and prune at first if you want a single trunk specimen that you can walk beneath or sit under. Good tree for streets, lawns, patios, or in a garden corner. Named from pistake, Greek word for the nut. Anacardiaceae Deciduous. 6 x 5m.

PITTOSPORUM



The name comes from pitta — pitch, and sporus — seed, referring to the sticky seeds of most species. A genus of evergreen trees and shrubs comprising about 160 species found mostly in Asia, Australia and New Zealand. They are hardy, make rapid growth, and provide an extremely useful group of colour foliage shrubs. Some varieties give valuable service as hedges or screens, particularly in coastal situations. They have pleasing outlines if left untrimmed, but are easy to maintain as a clipped hedge is desired. All make good basic garden shrubs, not so much in the spectacular class but dependable for all year round, quiet functional beauty.

Although pittosporums grow under a wide range of soil and climatic conditions, and are quite drought tolerant, they respond with greener, lush growth and more thriving appearance if deeply watered during prolonged dry periods, and fed at least once a year with a nitrogenous or complete fertiliser. Locate in sun or semi-shade, and pinch back when young to encourage a strong rooting system and denser growth at ground level. A first choice as a basic filler or background in shrub borders, privacy or shelter screens, pleasing lawn specimens or street shrubs. Pittosporaceae.

PITTOSPORUM CRASSIFOLIUM "Karo." Crassifolium means thick leaved. New Zealand native small tree found naturally from North Cape to Poverty Bay, along forest margins or on banks of streams. Forms a large shrub or small tree with dark brown bark. Leaves from 5 to 7cm long are oval with rounded ends, and tapering towards the base. Margins are recurved, and the foliage is inclined to be leathery, coloured deep green above, and white or grey felted beneath. New shoots are also white felted and make quite a feature in spring. Flowers 12mm across, dark red with yellow anthers are produced in small terminal clusters from September to December. Their rich, sweet scent fills the air on a calm evening. Seed capsules 2 to 3cm across are light grey at first, and burst open during the following August to reveal black, shiny seeds set in a sticky substance. Karo is excellent for exposed situations, and is used extensively for coastal shelter. A worthwhile shrub for difficult locations. Indifferent to soil conditions. Benefits from annual pruning and feeding. If scale attacks, control with Summer Oil. Evergreen. 3 x 2m.

PITTOSPORUM CRASSIFOLIUM VARIEGATUM "Variegated Karo." A natural sport from *P. crassifolium* with similar rounded foliage, but heavily margined creamy white. One of the finest variegated leaf shrubs, much slower growing than Karo. Award of Garden Excellence 1971. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

PITTOSPORUM EUGENIOIDES "Lemonwood," "Tarata." Eugenioides means resembling eugenia. One of the largest growing New Zealand native pittosporums found in lowland and subalpine forests in both islands. Although not planted as freely as its variegated counterpart, Tarata is a pleasing tree with glossy, pale green, 5 to 10cm oblong leaves with wavy undulating margins. The foliage is delicately veined and has an almost white midrib. When bruised the leaves emit a lemon like fragrance. Pale yellow, 12mm flowers in large terminal sprays are very richly scented, and occur from October to December. Yellowish fruit becomes black and wrinkled when ripe from March to May. The Maoris made a sort of chewing gum by mixing the resinous exudation from the bark with the juice of the sow thistle. The intense fragrance of the flowers was utilised as a perfume with which they anointed themselves. One of the most desirable New Zealand native trees. Ideal as specimens or screens. Very hardy, easily grown, revels in open situations and responds to pruning. Evergreen. 5 x 3m.

PITTOSPORUM EUGENIOIDES VARIEGATA "Variegated Lemonwood." Most beautiful variegated foliage shrub with leaves similar in shape to Tarata, but coloured light green, heavily margined creamy white. Much more shrubby in its growth habit, and ideal in shrub borders to give a light and sunny effect all year through. Good specimen or street tree, quite tolerant of heat and drought. Foliage sprays good for picking. Award of Garden Excellence 1965. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

PITTOSPORUM TENUIFOLIUM "Kohuhu." Tenuifolium means thin leaved. Delightful New Zealand native small tree found throughout both islands in coastal and lowland forests except in Westland. A slender tree with erect, narrow, pyramidal form, branches and twigs that are quite black, and bright, pale green leaves 3 to 7cm long with undulating or wavy margins. Flowers produced during October and November are bright purple at first, changing to almost black. They fill the evening air with their strong, sweet fragrance. Woody seed capsules open to reveal seeds characteristically embedded in a sticky glutinous medium. Old time Maoris often welcomed their visitors by waving branches of Kohuhu as they chanted their greetings. They would then spread fragrantly scented branches over the floor of the wharepuni, or guest's sleeping house. In England the foliage of *P. tenuifolium* is in great demand as a cut evergreen for floristry. It is one of the easiest trees to grow, and merits more extensive planting as a rapid, evergreen screen tree either in rows or planted individually. It grows in almost any soil or climate in either sun or shade. Its many variegated forms include some of the most popular New Zealand native shrubs in great demand for creating dramatic landscaping effects. Evergreen. 5 x 3m.

PITTOSPORUM TENUIFOLIUM GARNETTII. Medium green leaves beautifully variegated with white margins, and irregularly marked deep pink. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

PITTOSPORUM TENUIFOLIUM IRENE PATTERSON. Enchanting cultivar with almost completely white new foliage on slender, black stems. Mature leaves pale green marbled white. Perfect amongst dark shrubs for colour contrast, and in great demand for floral decorations. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

PITTOSPORUM TENUIFOLIUM JAMES STIRLING. Distinctive, small, pale green silvery leaves are rounded and slightly waved. Long, slender, rather stiff, blackish stems, sparsely clothed with foliage
161 are perfect for cutting. Shrub has erect, narrow, dainty form with pleasing outline. Ideal as silhouette against an architectural background. Fast and easy grower. Evergreen. 3 x 1.5m.

PITTOSPORUM TENUIFOLIUM PURPUREUM. Young growths pale green, leaves gradually maturing to bronzy green, later becoming deep purple. One of the finest dark foliage shrubs for garden contrast and floral arrangements. Not as vigorous as the other forms. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1m.

PITTOSPORUM TENUIFOLIUM ROTUNDIFOLIUM VARIEGATUM. Dwarf and rounded in its growth habit. Twiggy stems and branchlets are quite black. Rounded leaves pale silvery green and variegated creamy white are rather sparse, giving the plant an open, airy appearance. Ideal shrub against large boulders or feature walls. Best in semi-shade. Rotundifolium — with rounded leaves. Award of Garden Excellence 1967. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1.5m.
161

PITTOSPORUM TENUIFOLIUM SAUNDERSII. A seedling from *P. Garnettii* raised by Mr F. J. Saunders of Invercargill. Similar to *P. Garnettii*, but foliage is rather more rounded and greyish green with prominent creamy white border. Has a trace of deep pink colouring in mature foliage, but not as prominent as *P. Garnettii*. Plant seems more vigorous with smooth, blackish, erect stems which are an attractive feature, cleaner foliage, and overall, a more pleasing appearance. An excellent, hardy variegated shrub for highlighting mixed borders, lawn specimens, or providing privacy or shelter screens. Evergreen. 2.5 x 1.5m.

PITTOSPORUM TENUIFOLIUM SUNBURST. Compact, shapely grower with dark reddish purple stems and most attractive leaves variegated in shades of gold and lime green, margined olive green. Outstanding garden shrub and ideal for floral art. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

PITTOSPORUM TENUIFOLIUM TOM THUMB. Delightful dwarf with neat, compact growth habit and extremely dark purple black, glossy, oval leaves with undulating margins. A dwarf form of *P. tenuifolium purpureum*. Evergreen. 75 x 75cm

PITTOSPORUM TENUIFOLIUM VARIEGATUM. One of the most pleasing variegated leaf shrubs you could plant. Slender, erect grower, always tidy and with a bright cheerful appearance. Dark stems, oval pointed leaves neatly variegated pale green and **161** creamy white, quite dense, and with a continual fresh appearance. Grows easily and rapidly. Perfect as a specimen lawn shrub against an architectural background or as a screen. The type of shrub which blends in anywhere. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

PITTOSPORUM TOBIRA. Native to China and Japan. Forms a broad, dense shrub with leathery, glossy leaves, dark green, 5 to 12cm long, and rounded at the ends. Creamy white flowers with orange blossom fragrance appear in spring and summer, followed by greenish seed pods. These turn brown in autumn, and split open to reveal orange seeds. Rather slow growing but very resistant to drought and coastal salt spray. Good outline as a wall shrub, or train as informal, freestanding small tree by careful heading back and thinning. *P. tobira* prefers not to be sheared or trimmed. Evergreen. 3 x 2m.

PITTOSPORUM TOBIRA VARIEGATA. Rather smaller in growth. Grey green leaves irregularly but conspicuously margined creamy white. Grows in sun or shade. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1.5m.

PLATANUS

"PLANE TREE"



The name *platanus* is derived from *platys* meaning broad in reference to the broad, flat leaves. The family consists of a single genus with six or eight species equally divided between North America and the area from Asia Minor to the Himalayas. Plane trees have become most important in many of the world's cities, as they are amongst the few species which will survive extreme city conditions of poor soil, limited moisture and atmospheres polluted by smoke, smog, grime and dust. They form magnificent, large maple like trees with scaling bark and large, long stalked leaves. Once a framework is established, they can be pollarded to create a dense, low canopy. This entails the severe annual pruning of all the current season's growth, a common practice with plane trees planted in streets. Where space is not a consideration, they form handsome, spreading trees for shade or shelter, and are perfect for large lawn areas, schools, parks, motor camps, etc. They grow in all types of fertile soil which is deeply worked. *Platanaceae*.

PLATANUS ACERIFOLIA "London Plane." Probably of hybrid origin from *P. orientalis* and *P. occidentalis*. Grows rapidly to form a round headed tree with clean, smooth, cream coloured bark and large, palmate leaves 20 to 25cm across. Foliage has three to five triangular lobes. Rounded, burr like fruit in clusters of two or three hang like baubles on the branches from summer to the following spring. Tolerates most soils and stands up to the polluted atmosphere and reflected heat of cities. Ideal in parks, reserves, or streets either in avenues or planted in groups. *Acerifolia* — leaves resembling maple. Deciduous. 7 x 5m.

PLATANUS ORIENTALIS "Oriental Plane." Native to south-eastern Europe and Asia Minor where natural specimens usually have rather short trunks, and an immense rounded head of branches. Leaves are deeply cut into three, five or seven finger-like lobes. A number of selected clones have been raised in Canberra, Australia from seed collected from Kashmir and Cyprus. They seem to be as tolerant of polluted city atmospheres as the London plane. *Orientalis* — eastern.

PLATANUS ORIENTALIS AUTUMN GLORY. Specially selected for the beauty and intensity of its autumn colourings. Leaf pattern can be variable, and ultimate size appears to be smaller than the type. Deciduous. 7 x 5m.

PLATANUS ORIENTALIS CASHMERIANA. Forms a rounded tree with deeply notched, 15cm leaves which colour richly in autumn. Deciduous. 7 x 5m.

PLATYCERUM

"STAG HORN FERN"



PLATYCERUM BIFURCATUM. From *platys* meaning broad and *keros* horn. The genus comprises about 12 species of epiphytic ferns, readily distinguished by their broad, fertile fronds of which "stag horn" is most descriptive. *Bifurcatum* means to be forked into two almost equal stems or branches. This species is native to Australia, New Guinea and New Caledonia where it grows naturally at altitudes of 250 to 1000m. Attaches itself to the trunks of trees or timber structures, or can be grown on slabs of wood or bark. Can also be grown as a hanging plant. Kidney shaped, sterile basal fronds like large flat scales with feathered edges support the plant, and accumulate organic material on which it feeds. Fertile fronds, usually laxly pendent, are leathery, greyish dark green with silvery reverse, and thinly covered with small white hairs. They are produced in dense clusters, grow up to 1m long, and are usually twice divided into long forks. The plant produces numerous small offsets at the base. Unique plants for creating interest on trunks of large trees or in patios, shade houses, or cool porch areas. Remarkably hardy, preferring cool, moist atmospheres, but otherwise trouble free. *Polypodiaceae*. Evergreen.

PLUMBAGO

"CAPE PLUMBAGO"



PLUMBAGO AURICULATA. Previously listed as *P. capensis*. The name comes from *plumbum* — the Latin term for lead. This could be for either of two contradictory reasons, firstly that some species are said to be a cure for lead poisoning, or because the sap is said to cause a greyish skin irritation. Comes originally from the areas of Eastern Cape and Natal where it is found growing up and over other bushes. It is a semi-climbing or rambling plant, ideal for growing against walls or banks, on fences, amongst other shrubs, in a corner, or wherever it can get some kind of support. It grows rapidly and is ideal for filling in sunny, blank spaces where it provides masses of blue flowers over long periods. Light to medium green, narrow oval, tapering leaves **157** 3 to 5cm long, have a smooth and delicate texture. Phlox like five petalled flowers 2cm across are brilliant sky blue. They have a very thin tube at the back attached to a hairy, sticky calyx. They are freely produced in large trusses throughout spring and summer, particularly from January to April. In warmer areas they seem to be continually in bloom. Grows in any reasonable, well drained soil in full sun or partial shade. Drought resistant, and recovers quickly if burnt by heavy frost. Prune back each spring to keep compact, or trim as a hedge or screen if grown on wire support. *Auriculata* — having ear-shaped appendages or basal lobe. *Plumbaginaceae*. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1m.

PLUMERIA

"FRANGIPANI"



PLUMERIA RUBRA. Named in honour of Charles Plumier, 17th century French botanist and writer on tropical flora. *Frangipani* is said to be after a Marquis Frangipani, Major General under Louis XIV. They are tropical plants from the West Indies and Central America with open, gaunt character, stout, fleshy stems, thick long pointed leaves, and sweetly scented, 5 to 6cm, five petalled blooms of exquisite beauty. The flowers produced in terminal **162** sprays continue to open over long periods, and are always in great demand for floral work. Unfortunately few locations outdoors in New Zealand have sufficient winter temperature and summer humidity for *Plumeria*, but they grow and flower satisfactorily when grown in containers in warm, indoor conditions. Evergreen in tropical conditions, but leaves usually fall

in our climate. The species *P. rubra* has reddish or purplish flowers. *P. rubra acutifolia* is variable in tones of white, cream, pink or two toned. *Acutifolia* — with sharply pointed leaves. Apocynaceae. 1.5 x 1m.

PODALYRIA



"SWEET PEA BUSH"

PODALYRIA CALYPTRATA. The showiest of 25 species of this South African genus named after Podalyrius, son of Aesculapius a skilful physician in Greek mythology. Calyptrata refers to the calyptha, a hood or lid covering the flower. This species grows wild in the Cape regions from Table Mountain on the peninsula eastwards to Caledon and Bredasdorp, and has become one of the most popular shrubs in temperate climate gardens. It is a large, rounded, evergreen shrub with greyish green, round pointed leaves 3 to 4cm long, covered with fine, silky white hairs. For long periods from early September through November, the plant becomes a total mass of sweetly scented flowers resembling those of the sweet pea. Flowers are coloured pale pinkish mauve, have two very broad, flattened upper petals about 4cm across, and a lower "lip" petal. They appear profusely amongst the leaves of every branch, providing an attractive contrast of flower and foliage. They last well when cut for indoors, especially if a portion of the foliage is removed. Certainly one of the showiest spring flowering shrubs. Grows in almost any soil which is deeply dug, conditioned with peat moss and well drained. Happiest in full sun, and in areas where frosts are not severe. Light annual pruning immediately after flowering will preserve shape and vigour. Pinch back during the growth period to encourage a bushy shape. Use in shrub borders, on sunny banks, or as a background for spring flowering bulbs, annuals or perennials. Leguminosae. Evergreen. 2.5 x 2m.

PODALYRIA SERICEA "Satin Sweet Pea Bush." Found in the south western Cape and peninsula regions. Sericea means silky or covered with soft, close hairs. A charming dwarf shrub valued not so much for its flowers as for its 25mm rounded leaves which are covered with a silvery shining sheen of silky down. Small, lilac rose, 2cm pea flowers are produced all up the stems between the axils of the leaves. They appear in greatest profusion during winter, and continue until spring. In warmer areas decorative silvery, swollen seed pods follow the flowers, remaining on the bush sometimes through summer. Plant in full sun in perfectly drained, loose soil. Be sparing with fertiliser and summer moisture. Pinch back during the growth period. Tends to drop its leaves during winter in colder areas. Good in dry shrub borders or sunny banks. Effective when planted in groups. Evergreen. 75 x 75cm.

PODOCARPUS



A large genus of about 100 evergreen trees and shrub species, confined mainly to the warm temperate regions of the southern hemisphere. The Kahikatea and Totara are probably better known to New Zealand gardeners, but the exotic species *P. gracilior* and *P. macrophyllus* are rapidly gaining favour for the handsome effects they create in contemporary landscaping. The name Podocarpus comes from pous, podos — a foot, and karpos — a fruit, referring to the fleshy stalk referred to as a peduncle which supports the seed pods of many species. Podocarpaceae.

PODOCARPUS DACRYDIODES "Kahikatea" "White Pine." Called dacrydioides on account of its resemblance to Dacrydium or Rimu. Described as the tallest and most noble New Zealand native tree, sometimes reaching a height of 60m or more, with a clean, unbranched trunk for almost 25m. It occurs throughout the three main islands, mostly in swampy areas. Its timber is very light in colour, and White Pine is one of the most useful of New Zealand's soft woods. Juvenile needle leaves are coloured bronze, 4 to 6mm long, arranged in rows one on each side of the branchlets. Mature leaves are green, scale like, 2 to 3mm long,

and resemble some of the cypress. Male and female flowers are borne on separate trees. After fertilisation, a rounded crimson, swollen peduncle or flower stalk, 6mm across is formed with a shiny blue black nut partly embedded in its tip. It is said that these curious berries were eaten by the old time Maoris. Kahikatea makes an ideal specimen tree, and is excellent for group planting in public areas, farms or school grounds, especially in swampy areas. Normally grows to about 10m in twenty years. Plant in well worked soil which is not over rich, and keep damp and shaded when young. Evergreen. 7 x 4m.

PODOCARPUS ALPINUS LAWRENCEI "Mountain Plum Pine." Australian native from Tasmania, Victoria and New South Wales, where it is found either as prostrate mats or in the form of espaliers hugging the surfaces of rocks on exposed mountain slopes. Naturally effective in the control of erosion. It is a remarkably hardy dwarf species which forms a low, densely branched mound or a creeping carpet, extending slowly up to 2m across. Soft but tough, dark green leaves are yew like, narrow, 6 to 12mm long, and densely arranged on long, slender, arching or interlaced branchlets. Small 3mm seeds are attached to showy red fruits or peduncles which are really only the fleshy stems of the true fruits. A slow grower suitable for a rockery, pebble garden, bank or ground cover. Plant in a sunny, well drained position in light to medium soil. Evergreen. 45 x 130cm.

PODOCARPUS FERRUGINEUS "Miro." Ferrugineus means rust coloured. Found throughout the North and South Islands, the Miro is a handsome forest tree with almost black, hammer marked bark and dark green leaves that are narrow, pointed, set in two rows on the branches something like a yew. Male and female flowers appear on separate trees. Female flowers are succeeded by attractive, 2cm, bright red, plum like fruit, covered when first ripe with a waxy bloom. Native pigeons enjoy Miro berries and become very fat and lazy through over indulgence. The fruit has the odour and taste of turpentine which apparently makes the birds extremely thirsty. The old time Maori exploited this by providing troughs of water complete with snares which facilitated easy capture. Miro is slow growing, and most attractive in its juvenile form. Can also be grown as an indoor foliage plant. Plant in partial shade and keep moist. Evergreen. 5 x 3m.

PODOCARPUS GRACILIOR "Fern Pine." Graceful evergreen tree from Kenya, Uganda, and Ethiopia where it is an important timber tree with long, clean trunk and dense head of branches. Most attractive and elegant in its juvenile form with deep green, glossy, narrow, lanceolate, needle like leaves 10cm long by only 6 to 8mm wide, densely arranged along its slender, willowy branches, creating a soft, very graceful effect. Somewhat variable, but usually seen as a multi-branched shrub. Supple stems and branches can be trained in an upright fashion, or espaliered for dramatic effect along walls or fences. Among the cleanest and most pest free species as street trees, lawn, patio, container of flower bed specimens, or as screens. Choice entryway plant against an architectural background. Grows in sun or partial shade. Prefers rich, deep, well drained soils, and plenty of moisture through summer. They resist light frost and some drought, but respond to summer watering with more luxuriant appearance. Very slow growing so can be enjoyed in its graceful, juvenile stages for many years. Gracilior means slender. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

PODOCARPUS HENKELII "Long Leaved Yellow Wood." Another of the South African species extremely handsome in its juvenile form, and regarded as one of the best in cultivation. Curved leaves in drooping tufts are firm, deep green and glossy, and up to 15cm long. Attractive foliage and branch structure. Eventually forms a broad pyramidal specimen. Regular watering and feeding encourages luxuriant growth. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

PODOCARPUS LATIFOLIUS "Upright Yellow Wood." Native to South Africa where it is an important timber tree. Oblong or lance shaped leaves are deep green and glossy, up to 5cm long on mature trees but twice that in juveniles. Foliage is spirally arranged on stiff, erect branches. All the South African Podocarpus are excellent feature plants, either in the garden or containers. Latifolius — broad leaved. Evergreen. 2.5 x 1m.

PODOCARPUS MACROPHYLLUS MAKI "Shrubby Yew Pine." Native to China and Japan. Forms a shrub or small tree with distinct appearance. More rigid and erect than *P. gracilior* with dense, upright form, and deep green, glossy, yew like leaves 7 to 8cm long by 6mm wide. Slow growing and an ideal container specimen for indoors or outdoors, wall shrub, lawn or street tree, screen or topiary. Grow in sun or shade in rich, well drained soil. More tolerant of cold, responds to summer watering. *Macrophyllus* means large leaved, and *maki* is probably in honour of a Japanese botanist T. Makino. Evergreen. 2.5 x 1m.

PODOCARPUS NIVALIS "Mountain Totara" "Tauhinu." *Nivalis* means snow dweller. A prostrate New Zealand native shrub found in sub-alpine situations from Coromandel to Southland. Forms a multi-branched, prostrate, but sometimes erect shrub with wide spreading branches which often root near the tips helping to stabilise loose soil, shingle or steep alpine slopes. Leaves are rigid, leathery, thick margined, 15mm long, often yellow or rust coloured, closely set and spirally arranged. Typical reddish, fleshy seed receptacles, pleasantly sweet to the taste occur on female plants during December and January. Very hardy, withstands full exposure, but requires good drainage. Ideal for rock gardens and easy to grow in garden situations. Vigorous plant for growing over large boulders or sprawling over banks. Evergreen. 50cm x 1m.

PODOCARPUS TOTARA. Totara is the Maori name of this lofty New Zealand tree, at one time amongst the most valuable sources of durable timber. The reddish coloured, practically knot free wood, was in great demand for house sub-frames, sashes, posts, wharf piles, railway sleepers, etc. It grows naturally in lowland and mountain forests from North Cape to South East Otago, but has suffered ever since settlement began, and few stands or specimens remain. The Totara was such an important tree to the old time Maoris that disputes for possession often led to bloodshed. It symbolised everything that was fine and good in the native forests, and nobody dared to tamper with reserved specimens until the owner gave his approval. War canoes as long as 22m were hollowed out of one single tree. Peeling bark was used as a roofing material and for a kind of food basket. It forms a large tree of up to 30m with very dense, dull bronzy green, stiff narrow leaves up to 2.5cm long which end in a sharp needle like point not unlike those of the yew. Stout trunk and lower limbs have rough, reddish brown bark that peels off in strips. Female flowers are borne in the axils of the leaves at the base of new shoots, and after fertilisation bear their nut like berries on the typical swollen peduncle which becomes red and succulent as the fruit ripens during April and May. Foliage is similar during the juvenile and adult stages. When young the tree is most handsome with tall pyramidal form, fine character, and dense branch structure. It is hardy, slow growing, and easily accommodated in suburban gardens for decades without overcrowding. Good as a lawn specimen, or planted amongst other native or exotic groups. Foliage is untouched by farm stock. Grows in any reasonable soil, in sun or shade, but dislikes wet conditions. Evergreen. 6 x 4m.

PODOCARPUS TOTARA AUREA "Golden Totara." Similar growth habit and foliage to *P. totara*, but with more graceful branches. Leaves are softer and rich golden yellow, especially when grown in full sun. A most desirable, hardy, golden foliage tree meriting extensive planting in all gardens. Evergreen. 5 x 3m.

POLYGALA

POLYGALA MYRTIFOLIA GRANDIFLORA. *Polygala* is an old Greek name meaning polys — much, and gala — milk. Some species were at one time supposed to increase the flow of milk in nursing mothers. The European species *P. vulgaris*, is commonly known as Milkwort. There are about 450 species including annuals, perennials and shrubs of worldwide distribution except in the arctic zones, Polynesia and New Zealand. Only one or two South African species are grown in New Zealand, the most usual being *P. myrtifolia grandiflora*. This is a dense, leafy, evergreen shrub which blooms almost throughout the year except for a few weeks in summer. Light green, myrtle like leaves, 25mm long, have rounded tips and smooth texture. Pea shaped flowers are rich

reddish purple with an upstanding purple crest. They appear from late winter in grouped clusters at the ends of each short branchlet. The keel of each flower bears a tuft of thick white hairs beneath its tip which attracts insects and provides an ideal landing strip. Grows in average soil conditions, preferably with good drainage, and in full sun. Pinch when young and prune annually to keep compact. A useful shrub for its continuous flower production, but its colour can be hard to handle. Use in borders of shrubs, annuals or perennials as a background for white or blue colourings. Polygalaceae. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

POLYGONUM

"KNOT WEED"



POLYGONUM VACCINIIFOLIUM. *Polygonum* is derived from polys — many and gonu — knee joint in reference to the swollen nodes of some species. *Vacciniifolium* means having leaves like *vaccinium* or Huckleberry. Actually a voracious, mat forming, prostrate perennial from the Himalayas with slender, leafy, multi-branching stems radiating 16 to 130cm. Small 12mm, oval or elliptic leaves narrowed at both ends are glossy, bright green and turn to red in autumn. Flowers in late summer are rose pink in dense, upright, 5 to 8cm spikes on wiry, 15 to 22cm crimson stems. Valuable for its late flowering habits, and an ideal hardy plant for bank cover or draping over boulders in large rock or pebble gardens. Grows in average, well drained soil in full sun, but best if planted on the semi-shady side of a boulder from where it will readily spread over it. Polygonaceae. Evergreen. 15cm x 1m.

POLYSTICHUM

"HARD SHIELD FERN"



POLYSTICHUM ACULEATUM. A genus of over 200 species of ferns named from the Greek polys — and stichos — a row, referring to the sori or spore cases on the leaf undersides. *P. aculeatum* meaning prickly, is also known as *P. setiferum*. It is found throughout tropical and temperate zones of both hemispheres. Most graceful fern with feathery, doubly pinnate fronds up to 60cm long, covered with brown hair-like scales, and carried on dark brown shaggy stems. Excellent fern for shady moist locations protected from frost. Polypodiaceae. Evergreen. 60 x 60cm.

POMADERRIS

"KUMERAHO"



POMADERRIS KUMERAHO. The genus comprises about 22 species of evergreen shrubs or small trees native to Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand. The name is from pome — a lid or cover and derris — skin, referring to the membranous covering of the seed capsules. This species now classified by its Maori name, is perhaps better known as *P. elliptica*. It is a dwarf, free flowering, New Zealand native shrub which in spring becomes a mass of small yellow flowers. Grows naturally in poor gumland growing from seed to flowering stage in a year. In gardens it can be useful for poor, dry banks, filling in waste space, or a quiet filler in the shrubbery. Give it poor dry conditions, pinch back tip growth, and the shrub will develop quickly and flower with great profusion. Usually best to treat it as a short term shrub, and let natural re-seeding provide continuity. Rhamnaceae. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1m.

POPULUS



Populus is the ancient Latin name for Poplar. There are about 150 species widely spread over the cool and temperate regions of the northern hemisphere. The poplars are vigorous, easily grown, and

unequalled for the rapidity of their growth. They are especially valuable for their tolerance of heavy, cold, damp soil conditions in which most other trees would fail, with the possible exception of willows. They quickly form an effective wind break, privacy screen, dust or noise barrier, but as well as their utility, they have a stately elegance that makes them a valuable landscaping tree. The stately Lombardy poplar has made a tremendous contribution to the scenic beauty of many areas in New Zealand.

As most species have extremely invasive roots, careful siting is necessary to avoid future problems in drains, paths, lawns or small gardens. Otherwise they grow anywhere in any reasonable soil, and although tolerant of boggy conditions, most species will withstand long periods of drought once established. Salicaceae.

POPULUS ALBA PYRAMIDALIS "White Poplar." Rapidly forms an erect tree similar in form to Lombardy poplar but slightly broader in relation to its height. Leaves are 12cm long, oak like usually with three to five triangular lobes, bright green above and white woolly beneath. Young shoots are woolly and white, and mature bark smooth and grey. A fascinating tree as the foliage shimmers in the slightest breeze with flickering white and green highlights. Autumn colour is brilliant yellow. Good in exposed locations or in coastal areas. Effective when interplanted with purple leaved trees. Can be cut severely to size. Usually worked on to non-suckering stock. From central Europe to Western Asia, and naturalized in many parts of the world. Alba — white, pyramidalis — conical. Deciduous. 8 x 3m.

POPULUS KOREANA. Handsome, balsam poplar from Korea. Shoots are round, smooth and covered with fragrant, shining gum. Leaves 8 to 15cm long, half as wide, oval, shortly pointed, minutely toothed and glabrous. These conspicuous leaves are bright apple green with reddish midribs and white beneath. Among the first leaves to appear in spring. Quickly forms a good looking, medium-sized tree. Koreana — of Korea. Deciduous. 8 x 4m.

POPULUS LASIOCARPA. Magnificent tree of medium size with outstanding handsome leaves. They are 20 to 35cm long by 15 to 25cm wide, heart shaped, with fine toothed margins, bright green with conspicuous red veins, midrib and leaf stalk, glaucous above and white downy undersides. Stout angled twigs, downy at first and compact, stocky growth. Much slower growing than most species, and one of the finest and largest leaved poplars. Although reasonably hardy, it is best planted in a sheltered location to prevent damage to the beautiful foliage. Lasioarpa means woolly fruit, referring to their fluffy, rounded, 3 to 4cm seed pods like pompoms. Deciduous. 6 x 3m.

POPULUS NIGRA CHILENSIS "Evergreen Poplar." Tall, stately, upright habit of growth similar to the Lombardy poplar, but retaining its deep green foliage throughout the year, and without autumn change of colour. Ideal tall screen, shelter or dust barrier. Planted extensively for farm, orchard or vineyard shelter. Will quickly drop its leaves with any root disturbance, but recovers rapidly. Chilensis — of Chile. Evergreen. 9 x 2.5m.

POPULUS NIGRA ITALICA "Lombardy Poplar." The famous Italian Lombardy poplar has inimitable charm all through the year. In spring and summer it is a dignified column of shimmering green. The rich, golden tones of its autumn leaves are an outstanding feature of the landscape, and in winter its vertically ascending naked branches present a most artistic pattern. Lombardy poplar is an outstanding, beautiful, narrow, columnar tree with upward reaching branches densely covered with bright green, triangular, 10cm leaves. Brilliant golden yellow autumn foliage tones intensify in colder climates. Invasive roots preclude planting near drains or in limited spaces. However, quite indispensable in parks, school grounds, motor camps, farms or country areas as a rapidly developing screen for wind, sun, noise, dust or privacy, or planted individually to create dramatic landscaping effects. Deciduous. 9 x 2.5m.

POPULUS SEROTINA AUREA "Golden Poplar." A most beautiful tree said to have originated in the gardens of a French nurseryman just over a century ago. It forms a large, symmetrical, tall, pyramidal specimen, and provides a splash of gold from the

moment the leaves appear in spring right through summer, autumn and well into winter. Leaves are heart shaped, 7 to 8cm long, and suspended on long, slender stalks. They shimmer in the slightest breeze. Leaves fall over a long period, and can present a raking problem. Bare winter framework is most picturesque. Undoubtedly one of the finest of the larger coloured foliage trees, contrasting beautifully amongst darker foliaged groups. Plant where space is adequate, and train early for good ultimate shape. Tolerant of soil and climatic extremes once established. Belongs to the canadensis group of poplars which are hybrids of North American and European species. Serotina — produced late in the season. Deciduous. 8 x 5m.

POPULUS SZECHUANICA. Pronounced says-swan-icka. Strikingly handsome balsam poplar from Western China. Forms a large tree with most handsome leaves comparable with *P. lasiocarpa*. Strong shoots conspicuously angled and glabrous. Leaves 10 to 24cm long, half as wide are heart shaped, finely toothed, reddish when young, glabrous and shining green when mature. Fast growing and reasonably hardy. Shape and overall appearance similar to *P. yunnanensis*. Szechuanica — of Szechwan, China. Deciduous. 8 x 5m.

POPULUS YUNNANENSIS "Chinese Poplar." Chinese Poplar can be the answer for an easily grown, rapidly developing screen tree tolerant of poor conditions and providing urgently needed privacy or shelter, particularly in new subdivisions. Eventually grows to a sizeable tree, but easily accommodated in suburban gardens for considerable periods. A vigorous growing, medium sized balsam poplar with glabrous, strongly angled shoots and gummy buds.

163 Leaves 7 to 15cm long, oval lanceolate with rounded teeth, glabrous bright green above, and grey white beneath. Autumn colour negligible, but the tree has a pleasing appearance all the year through. Plant in any reasonable, well worked soil, and use for screens, backgrounds. Fits in well with contemporary architecture. Yunnanensis — of Yunnan, China. Deciduous. 8 x 5m.

POTENTILLA

"CINQUEFOIL"



Potentilla is named from potens — powerful, referring to the supposed medical qualities of some of the herbaceous species. The term cinquefoil, pronounced sink-foil, is derived from quinte — five, and folium — leaf, in reference to the characteristic five petalled flowers and five part leaves of many species. Potentilla is an extensive genus of 300 or more species of herbaceous and shrubby perennials found mainly in the temperate and cold regions of the northern hemisphere. *P. fruticosa* meaning shrubby, is for convenience, the name by which most of the bushy species and cultivars are listed. However, a number of hybrids are included. Small leaves divided into 5 to 7 narrow leaflets, and 25mm, wide open, five rounded petalled flowers like buttercups or small single roses. They form bushy shrubs which are half hardy in all districts, blooming cheerfully through summer and autumn despite poor soil, unfavourable conditions, heat or drought. Plant them in full sun with good drainage, and out of reach of the hose. Rosaceae.

POTENTILLA ELIZABETH. A magnificent English raised hybrid. Forms a dome shaped bush studded with rich canary yellow flowers from late spring to early autumn. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

POTENTILLA KATHERINE DYKES. Larger growing variety producing an abundance of primrose yellow flowers during summer. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1m.

POTENTILLA MOONLIGHT. Small shrub of Scandinavian origin. Produces an almost continuous succession of soft yellow flowers from spring to late autumn. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

POTENTILLA MOUNT EVEREST. Dense rounded habit, masses of white flowers produced intermittently throughout summer. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

POTENTILLA PRIMROSE BEAUTY. Gracefully arching branches, grey green foliage. Flowers are primrose yellow with deeper yellow centres. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

POTENTILLA SANDVEDANA. Extra large, creamy white flowers. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

POTENTILLA TANGERINE. Dwarf wide spreading shrub forming a dense mound. Pale coppery yellow flowers become rusty orange when grown in shade. Evergreen. 60 x 60cm.

PROSTANTHERA

"AUSTRALIAN MINT BUSH"



Mint bush flowers usually have small appendages on their anthers so the genus was called Prostanthera which comes from prostithemi — meaning to append, and anthera — anthers. There are about 60 species found throughout Australia and Tasmania, mostly shrubs or sub-shrubs with a highly aromatic oil in their leaves. They are particularly free flowering, most species completely covering the bush with bloom in late spring or early summer. The flowers are rather like flattened bells with a projecting lower lip.

Australian mint is extremely easy to grow and develops rapidly. Plant in any loose, free soil with sunny, open aspect. As they are rather brittle, and as some species become top heavy, locate away from strong winds, and prune back half the previous season's growth after flowering to prevent legginess. They are quite hardy. One of the showiest spring flowering shrubs, and although they may possibly be short lived, are worth while growing in mixed shrub borders, in plantings of annuals or perennials. Some of the dwarf types have good leaf texture, and are often used for growing in pebble or rock gardens. Labiatae.

PROSTANTHERA CUNEATA "Alpine Mint Bush." Excellent semi-horizontal dwarf species, widely dispersed in the alps of Victoria, New South Wales and in Tasmania. Small, densely crowded, deep green, long oval, leathery leaves, less than 6mm long, are dotted with glands, and give out a strong minty aroma. Cuneata means wedge shaped, referring to the leaves. Relatively large and conspicuous flowers are white or palest mauve, delicately dotted inside with purple. Plant in well drained, medium soil with peat moss, preferably in a cool situation with adequate moisture in summer. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

PROSTANTHERA INCISA "Cut Leaf Mint Bush." Dainty, compact dwarf shrub with rounded leaves, conspicuously toothed, and with pointed ends. Incisa means having the margins deeply cut. Rather small broad lobed flowers are lilac or lavender with a contrasting deep violet calyx. Found in Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland. One of the hardiest species suitable for any reasonable, well worked soil which does not bake hard in summer. Evergreen. 1.30 x 1m.

PROSTANTHERA OVALIFOLIA "Oval Leaf Mint Bush." The best known and most popular species. Rapidly forms an elegant, 2m bush with long arching branches, and becomes a spectacular mass of lavender purple bloom in spring. Leaves are narrow, oval **163** with pointed ends, 12 to 15mm long, and light olive green. Found in New South Wales and Queensland. Plant in well drained, light or heavy soil in an open position. Cut back freely after flowering, and avoid over watering in summer. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

PROSTANTHERA PHYLICIFOLIA. Unusual small shrub found in Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland. Phylla like leaves are narrow, about 12mm long. White flowers with yellow throat tinged violet. More suited to cool gardens. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

PROSTANTHERA ROTUNDIFOLIA "Round Leaf Mint Bush." Found in the mountainous parts of Victoria, New South Wales and Tasmania, usually among rocks or along the shaded banks of streams or water courses. Rounded, deep green leaves 5 to 10mm long are strongly aromatic. Provides a lavish display of deep lilac purple flowers in spring. Plant in sheltered position in light or heavy, well drained soil. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1m.

PROSTANTHERA ROTUNDIFOLIA EDGINTONII. A more compact growing form with deeper purple flowers. Raised in New Zealand. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

PROSTANTHERA ROTUNDIFOLIA ROSEA "Pink Mint bush." One of the most delightful mint bushes with neat compact form, short erect growth habit, fine rounded foliage, and attractive small, clear pink flowers in spring. Quite irresistible. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

PROTEA



The protea genus is the most outstanding in the Proteaceae family. The name was given by Carl Linnaeus the great Swedish naturalist in

1735, and was derived from Proteus the Greek mythological figure who, according to legend, changed into every imaginable shape to avoid capture. They grow naturally only in South Africa, and the majority of the 100 or more species of protea, especially the most attractive ones, are concentrated in the South western Cape areas, growing mainly in the mountains which curve around the coastline from the Clanwilliam district to the region of Port Elizabeth. A few grow in the eastern ranges extending north into Natal and Transvaal, Rhodesia and tropical Africa.

Proteas are extremely valuable flowering shrubs providing great quantities of the most magnificent blooms mainly through winter and spring. Their large and colourful flowerheads owe their charm mainly to the attractive whorl of large, brightly coloured bracts which surround the actual flowers, usually referred to as stamens. As a garden shrub they are hard to equal, and the blooms provide most dramatic and long lasting floral displays when cut.

Considering that most proteas grow naturally on mountainsides, it is obvious that one of their basic requirements is perfect drainage. They love a maximum of sunshine, and prefer slightly acid, loose, free, stony soil which is not over rich. Use plenty of sand, peat moss and compost, and work the soil as deeply as possible. Ideal locations are sunny banks or hillsides in an open situation. Proteas like plenty of cool air circulation, tolerate wind, and are hardy to light frost. They withstand long periods of drought, but benefit from occasional deep waterings directed at ground level rather than over the foliage or flowers.

Mulch very lightly with peat moss, more to suppress weed growth than for moisture conservation, and avoid deep cultivation which can damage surface roots. Pruning after flowering conserves the plant's energy, removes unsightly seed heads, keeps the plant in shape and encourages new growth. Proteas have many landscaping functions. Use them for lawn specimens or street trees, mass planting on banks, or amongst other shrubs, perennials or annuals in colour borders. Proteaceae.

PROTEA AMPLEXICAULIS. The name means stem clasping, referring to the way in which the bases of the leaves spread out and clasp the stems. It is a sprawling, densely foliated shrub with smooth, semi-trailing branches often coloured red. Leaves are 2.5 to 6cm in length, long triangular shaped, smooth, bluish green with reddish margins. Young growth is often blood red making the plant attractive. Flowers 5cm long by 5 to 7cm wide are comprised of purplish brown or almost black, smooth, velvety bracts with white interiors enclosing a mass of red or yellow stamens. They appear from autumn through winter, but mainly in spring. Although the flower heads are attractive and valuable for picking, they are not conspicuous on the bush as they are produced face downwards on the lower sides of the branches, usually obscured by leaves. Evergreen. 60cm x 1m.

PROTEA BARBIGERA "Queen Protea" "Woolly Beard Protea." Barbiger means bearded, referring to the woolly tips on the bracts. Regarded as the showiest of all proteas. Immense flower heads up to 15cm across are second in size to the King Protea cynaroides. The blooms are comprised of numerous incurving rosy pink, satiny bracts, tipped with powder puff down filled with a mass of soft, white hairs which culminate in a pointed, black woolly centre. The blooms which are produced from late winter to early summer, are breathtaking, and defy adequate description. **164** The shrub has a semi-spreading growth habit, leaves are broad, 8 to 16cm long, grey green with a faint red margin and covered with soft hairs. Not easy to grow in Auckland, but certainly worth the attempt. Follow the cultural directions closely. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1.5m.

PROTEA CLARKE'S RED. Beautiful New Zealand raised protea which has become extremely popular for garden display and cut blooms. Although somewhat rangy when small, it matures to a neat bush with erect branches densely clothed with ascending, smooth, glaucous, oval pointed leaves 9cm long by 1.5cm wide. Smooth, slender, long pointed, deep crimson buds appear in quantity from mid-November, commencing to open in January. Flower heads are comprised of bright cherry red bracts in open cone formation to 9cm wide, filled with cherry red stamens, each carefully tipped with greyish wool. Grows in full sun, in open, well drained soil. Prone to leaf burn when young, but this usually disappears with maturity. Although the flowers are not large and do not last as well as other species, its rich colourings and great quantity of bloom make it quite irresistible. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

PROTEA CYNAROIDEA "King Protea." Cynaroides means resembling cynara the Globe Artichoke. The largest of all protea flowers, natural specimens reaching up to 30cm across. Wide spreading, pointed pink bracts enclose a silky, showy peak of hairy stamens, coming to a point in the centre. Flowers appear from autumn to spring. Forms a semi-spreading, rather open plant with smooth, almost horizontal branches which ascend near the tips. Leaves are rounded, 7 to 13cm long, smooth and leathery, attached to the branches with wiry reddish stems. Requires full sun and perfect drainage, but benefits from occasional deep waterings during prolonged dry periods. Evergreen. 1 x 1.5m.

PROTEA EXIMIA "Ray Flowered Protea." Previously known as *P. latifolia*. Eximia means select or excellent. The flower head is about 12cm across, and comprised of spoon shaped, salmon pink bracts in rather open formation surrounding a pointed central zone of pinkish stamens. Bracts are without bearded tips but are softly outlined with fine white hairs. At its best in spring, but blooms appear throughout the year. Flowers particularly beautiful when fresh. Forms a dense bush with broad oval, 11cm silvery green, stalkless leaves with reddish margins, partly wrapped around its erect branches. Tolerates a variety of soils if well drained, and quite resistant to cold. Water deeply in dry periods. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

PROTEA GRANDICEPS "Peach Protea." Name means large head. One of the most beautiful proteas growing slowly to form a neat, rounded, compact bush. Broad, leathery leaves 9 to 12cm long by 4 to 6cm wide are somewhat heart shaped with rounded ends. They are bright greyish green with reddish margins. Flower heads are about 12cm long and never fully open. Peach pink bracts are permanently curved inwards at the ends, and are tipped with white fluffy hairs. Blooming time is late spring to mid-summer. Reasonably hardy to frost, but needs summer moisture. Evergreen. 1.30 x 1m.

PROTEA LACTICOLOR "Baby Protea." Lacticolor means milky, but the flowers of this species are really pink. Slim buds about 6cm long open almost overnight into a wide open flower with its delicate pink bracts spread open like a daisy revealing a starry mass of cream hairs. It makes an excellent cut flower and is best picked in bud. They last for long periods and mix well with other flowers. Blooms from spring through summer, and a healthy bush carries hundreds of flower buds at a time. It forms a large, rounded, free flowering bush with smooth, leathery green leaves up to 5cm long. Grows in full sun in average, well drained soil. Water occasionally during dry periods, especially when young. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1.5m.

PROTEA LEPIDOCARPODENDRON "Black Bearded Protea." The name means tree with scaly fruit. Somewhat resembles the better known *P. neriifolia*, but easily distinguished by its generous trimmings of jet black fur which forms a striking contrast to the cream of palest green bracts. Flower heads are 10cm long, rather slim and they do not open wide. Blooms appear over a long period, but mainly in spring. Forms a compact bush with long oval, deep green leaves 11cm long by 2cm wide. Grows in well drained soils and withstands windy, coastal conditions. Tolerates considerable drought, but responds to watering in dry periods. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1m.

PROTEA LONGIFLORA "Long Bud Protea." In bud the flowers are slim like pointed candles, 10 to 15cm long by 25mm wide. When open they are widely funnel shaped and rather sparse. Colour is variable from creamy white to deep pink, the deeper shades being more showy. Although not a spectacular species, *P. longiflora* can be relied upon to bloom profusely for long periods, especially during summer when few others are flowering. The buds are decorative and last well in this form when picked for floral arrangements, and the bush itself forms a useful evergreen shrub. Grows into a dense bush with erect, multi-branching stems, and long oval, deep green leaves up to 10cm in length. Quite drought and frost resistant, and easy to grow in average, well drained garden soil in maximum sunshine. Responds to occasional deep waterings in dry periods. Remove old flowers as soon as they fade to keep the bush tidy. Evergreen. 2.5 x 2m.

PROTEA MACROCEPHALA "Apple Green Protea." Previously known as *P. incompta*. Macrocephala means long or large head. Oblong flower heads are 10cm long by 5cm wide. Outer bracts are coloured fresh green, and curve inwards at the top. They press firmly against the central snow white mass which comes to a

slight peak, causing a snowy tuft to peep out of the top of the flower, enhancing the perfection of each bloom. The base of these flower heads is surrounded by fine hairs which also extend down the stem. The bush itself cannot be termed as striking for garden display, but the apple green flowers have a special beauty, and are in keen demand by floral artists. Forms an erect, densely branched bush. Soft, greyish green, tapering leaves are rounded at the base and with pointed tips. Grows easily in average, well drained, sunny conditions with infrequent deep summer waterings. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

PROTEA NANA "Mountain Rose" "Shy Flower." Charming little shrub covered in spring with nodding, wine crimson flowers which shyly face downward from the tips of each curved branch. Each flower measures from 4 to 6cm across, and has overlapping, ruby coloured scales often tinged green. They function like the tiles on a roof to shed water. Distinctive foliage is soft and needle shaped, about 25mm long, and clustered thickly up slender branches which bend gracefully in the breeze. The plant has a dense compact growth habit, and bears scores of flowers, mainly in spring, although it does carry blooms for long periods from winter till early summer. Plant in very well drained, sandy soil. It likes to be watered during dry periods and protected from frost. A most charming and worth while shrub. Nana — dwarf. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

PROTEA NERIIFOLIA. This protea is probably the best known in New Zealand. It is easy to grow, flowers profusely, is an excellent evergreen landscaping shrub, and its high quality blooms are perfect for picking. Flower heads are about 12cm long and 7cm in diameter. The bracts which curve inwards at the top appear to be made of pink satin, trimmed at the top with fine black fur. The contents of the flower cup are pink tipped reddish purple. These gorgeous flowers which have a striking beauty are produced in hundreds from autumn through winter and into spring. The bush has an erect, well groomed appearance, and provides an excellent lawn specimen, background shrub or effective screen. **165** *Neriifolia* means oleander leaved. The foliage is about 11cm long and narrow, tapering towards the tips. Flower heads are usually nestled amongst new growth which can be cut off with the flower stem without harming the bush. Grows in a wide variety of soils, preferably acid, from light volcanic to medium clay if drainage is good, and deep summer moisture can be provided. Enjoys fresh air and sunshine, tolerates wind once established, but not heavy frost. Award of Garden Excellence 1970. Evergreen. 2.5 x 2m.

PROTEA NERIIFOLIA ALBA. In most respects similar to *P. neriifolia*, but with glistening, creamy white, green tinged bracts trimmed with fine black fur. Evergreen. 2.5 x 2m.

PROTEA OBTUSIFOLIA "Bredasdorp Sugar Bush." Obtusifolia means leaf with rounded apex. In many respects this species is similar to *P. repens*, but with more intricate flower heads, and broader foliage. Blooms about 10cm long have closely set, overlapping bracts with a distinct greenish hue, strongly tinged with deep pomegranate red and tipped with a narrow fringe of short hairs. The flowers which often glisten with a sticky nectar are produced during winter and spring. Forms a rounded, woody shrub with bright green, 10cm by 25mm wide leaves, hairy when young, and becoming smooth with age. Remarkable for its ability to grow in well drained, ordinary garden soil of an alkaline nature where most other proteas would fail. Occurs naturally in the southernmost part of Africa, growing happily on limestone hills, particularly in the Bredasdorp area. Evergreen. 2.5 x 2m.

PROTEA PULCHRA "Gleaming Protea." Pulchra meaning beautiful or handsome has replaced the name pulchella by which this species was previously known. Pointed buds up to 12cm long open to a narrow cup. The bracts which are coloured pale salmon pink have a glossy or lustrous surface, and their rounded tips have a light trimming of dark fur. The flowers have exquisite formation and are most attractive with their gleaming, metallic sheen. They commence blooming when quite young from autumn through winter, but mainly in spring. Forms a low, neat, spreading bush with 10 by 25cm leaves thickened and reddish at the margins, and covered with tiny hairs. Grows in large rockeries, on banks, in mixed flower or shrub beds, and can be kept low by constant pruning which is usually the case anyway as spent flowers are removed. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1.5m.

PROTEA REPENS "Sugar Bush." One of the better known proteas and usually regarded as the floral emblem of South Africa. The common name is most apt as the showy bracts are filled with a sweet, watery liquid which is attractive to bees, and a host of other insects. This nectar collected by early Cape colonists, produced a thick sweet syrup which they used to relieve bronchial complaints. *Protea repens* has been the victim of many name changes. Linnaeus first named it *Leucadendron repens* in 1753 from a drawing. He later changed this to *Protea repens*. Dr Thunberg, a professor of botany, saw the Sugar Bush growing naturally at the Cape around 1772, and appropriately called it *P. mellifera* which means honey bearing. It was called by this name until 1960 when the earlier name was discovered. The International Code of Botanical Nomenclature says that the first

165 specific name applied after 1753 must be retained, so unfortunately *mellifera* had to give place to *repens*, even though this name meaning creeping is hardly descriptive of its growth habit. Its long, pointed, 12cm buds glisten with sticky nectar, and open quickly into a vee shaped flower with rosy pink bracts shaded white. Red and white forms are sometimes procurable. Bracts are well defined, pointed, smooth, sticky and hairless. Flowers are produced mainly through the winter months. The bush has a rather loose habit tending to spread wider than its height. Distinctive leaves up to 9cm long by 1cm wide with rounded tips are smooth, grey green and give the bush a light, airy appearance. *Protea repens* is easy to grow in average, well drained soils. Ideal filler shrub for large, sunny areas or banks. Evergreen. 2 x 2.5m.

PROTEA SCHOLYMOCEPHALA "Small Green Protea." The name is derived from *scolymus* which is the botanical name for a type of thistle, and *cephale* meaning head. It could never be described as a spectacular shrub, but it has subtle charm, and flowers are highly valued by floral arrangers. Forms a neat little shrub with erect, slender branches, and densely massed, smooth, narrow, **165** 5cm leaves tapering towards the base. Wide open flowers are somewhat flattened and reflexed with smooth, greenish bracts and a loose central zone of creamy stamens. They open from small, rounded buds, and appear from autumn through to early summer. Easy to grow in an open, sunny aspect, average, well drained soil with deep infrequent waterings in summer. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

PROTEA SPECIOSA "Brown Bearded Protea." *Speciosa* means good looking or showy. Flower heads borne mainly through summer and autumn are 13cm long, pinkish, with a satiny sheen brought about by their covering of fine pale hairs. Several rows of bracts at varying heights are each tipped with tawny brown fur. The effect of delicate pink satin and fine brown fur is delightful, and the blooms are in great demand for floral arrangements. Broad, leathery leaves are deep green, 11cm long by 5cm wide. It forms an erect, sturdy bush. Deep soil and good drainage in an open sunny position. Water in dry periods. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

PROTEA SUSANNAE "Susan's Protea." Named after Susan, wife of Dr John Muir a collector of South African plants. Elegant buds about 10cm long are rosy pink shaded brown at the base, opening to a rather loose flower 10cm across. Leaves up to 12cm long are greyish green, rounded at the ends and with slightly wavy margins. Forms a stout, erect, compact and vigorous shrub. As the foliage has rather an unpleasant odour, it is best to remove the leaves before using the flowers indoors. Flowers are more beautiful before they are fully open. An easily grown shrub in average garden conditions, and one of the few proteas that will tolerate alkaline soils. Although there are more spectacular species, this one will give pleasure to gardeners who find the others too difficult to manage. A form with distinctly glaucous foliage is sometimes obtainable. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

PRUNUS



Prunus is the Latin name of the plum. It is a large genus of at least 200 species mostly from the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere, and a few from South America. Thousands of hybrids have been developed, both in ornamental and fruiting types of cherries, peaches, plums, almonds, apricots and nectarines, so that within the family there is an almost limitless choice for either beauty or utility. Only ornamental species and cultivars are dealt with here. True gardeners could no more imagine the coming of spring without

gorgeous blossom trees than they could picture Christmas without coloured lights. All varieties are noteworthy for bare branch pattern, quantity and colour of bloom. Give *prunus* plenty of room to display their exquisite loveliness. Use them to break hard lines, to light up an overdose of green, or as feature specimens. There are adequate types to be able to choose the exact one for your purpose.

Most deep soils with reasonable drainage will suit *prunus*, and a balanced fertiliser will result in healthy growth and flower. After initial training to desired shape, little pruning is necessary. Although it is best to locate them in sheltered places to prevent premature flower damage, they tolerate considerable wind, but stake them when young. Rosaceae.

"FLOWERING ALMONDS"

The flowering almonds from Central and Northern China bear no resemblance to those grown for nuts. Mostly they are dwarf, multi-branched, spreading shrubs with closely set flowers resembling light fluffy pompom chrysanthemums. Use them in shrub borders in average conditions. Pick all the flowers you like from the glandulosas, and prune heavily when blooming has finished.

PRUNUS GLANDULOSA "Bush Almond." A Chinese dwarf species which from its base sends up numerous shoots forming a clump almost 1m wide. These are literally clothed with rose pink, single flowers, followed in late summer by an abundance of small, deep red fruit. A delightful, easily grown, hardy shrub. *Glandulosa* — gland bearing. Deciduous. 1 x 1m.

PRUNUS GLANDULOSA ALBI PLENA "White Bush Almond." Perhaps the most beautiful dwarf white blossom shrub. Every branch becomes a glistening, tapering spire as masses of fully double, pure white, 3cm flowers crowd the stems in spring. **166** *Albi* — white. *Pleina* — double. Deciduous. 1 x 1m.

PRUNUS GLANDULOSA ROSEO PLENA "Double Bush Almond." Completely covers itself from the base to the tips of the branches with a mass of double pink blossom which can be picked heavily. Autumn foliage is reddish orange. This is an easily grown, beautiful shrub which can also serve well in containers. Deciduous. 1 x 1m.

PRUNUS POLLARDII. An almond-peach hybrid raised in Australia, and one of the most vigorous. Quickly forms a robust tree which bears in spring a profusion of 5cm single flowers. Blooms are fragrant, soft rose pink with the centre of the flower and stamens deepening to red. Branches cut in the bud stage open up indoors and last at least a week. Flowers early, well before the leaves appear. Tolerant of hot, dry conditions, but include it when spraying for peach Leaf Curl. Deciduous. 4 x 3m.

PRUNUS TRILOBA PLENA "Chinese Almond." Bushy, erect, low growing shrub with beautiful many toned pink, double flowers tightly packed on angular, picturesque branches from base to tip. Leaves are three lobed (*triloba*), and coarsely toothed. Taller, more erect and with larger flowers than *P. glandulosa*. Deciduous. 1.30 x 1m.

"FLOWERING APRICOTS"

The flowering apricots are usually the first blossom trees to announce the arrival of spring. Probably the longest lived of the flowering fruit trees eventually developing into gnarled, picturesque specimens. They flower profusely and have a clean, spicy fragrance. Pruning is important for good flowering habits and shapeliness. After the first year's growth cut all young branches back to 15cm. Thereafter, cut only half of the growths back each year.

PRUNUS ARMENIACA DAWN "Chinese Apricot." *P. armeniaca* is the specific name of the wild apricot native to Central Asia and China, from which the choice fruiting varieties have been developed. *Dawn* is a non-fruiting, highly decorative variety with large, 3 to 4cm, fully double, beautifully frilled blooms in a rich shade of pink. They have a spicy fragrance. Most decorative with heavy, thick wooded, picturesque stems. Deciduous. 3 x 2.5m.

PRUNUS MUME PEGGY CLARKE "Japanese Apricot." The original *P. mume*, actually native to Korea and China, is extensively cultivated in Japan where large numbers of outstanding cultivars have been developed. *Peggy Clarke* is actually an introduction from the U.S.A., and bears masses of double, deep rose pink flowers with extremely long stamens and a red calyx. Deciduous. 3 x 2.5m.

PRUNUS MUME THE GEISHA "Japanese Apricot." Delightfully scented, single claret rose blooms with numerous central stamens giving the flowers a semi-double appearance. The first *prunus* to flower, and valuable for winter garden colour, or for creating artistic indoor arrangements. Deciduous. 3 x 2.5m.

FLOWERING CHERRIES"

Oriental flowering cherries are the aristocrats of the prunus family. They have great beauty in flower, foliage, form and stem texture, and never fail to produce a breathtaking display of bloom. There are few other groups of trees which can match oriental cherries for abundance and magnificence of floral display. Large serrated leaves colour beautifully in autumn, and the tracery of bare branch pattern provides interest through winter.

Among this group you will find a type for every purpose — upright columns, spreaders, weepers, etc., and in a wide range of glorious colours. Grow spring flowering bulbs, annuals or perennials beneath them, and enjoy a gay carnival of colour. Pruning of any kind is seldom necessary, but if shaping or reduction in size becomes unavoidable, it is best carried out in late summer so that the cuts heal before winter. They succeed in all types of deep, well-drained soil.

PRUNUS ACCOLADE. This outstanding variety forms a small, handsome, rather erect tree. Semi-double, rich pink, 4cm flowers in pendulous clusters are mass produced in early spring. Vivid autumn leaf colourings. A hybrid of two oriental cherries, sargentii and subhirtella. Deciduous. 6 x 5m.

PRUNUS AMANOGAWA. The Japanese name means Milky Way, descriptive of a tree in full bloom. Delightful and unusual small columnar tree with erect branches often referred to as the Lombardy poplar cherry. Upright clusters of fragrant, semi-double, shell pink flowers with deeper pink margins are freely produced from mid to late spring. Young foliage is greenish bronze. Forms a tall, slender, column of foliage or flower, and is most useful as an accent specimen in gardens or as a street tree where wider species would be overcrowded. Deciduous. 6 x 2.5m.

PRUNUS CAMPANULATA "Taiwan Cherry." Native to Formosa and Southern Japan. Campanulata means bell shaped. Cerise red, bell shaped, 2cm flowers hang in drooping clusters of 2 to 5 during August or very early spring before the leaves develop. The brightest coloured and earliest blooming of all the cherries. Tree is densely branched and bushy, and has a graceful, slender habit. A well-established specimen in full flower is an arresting sight. **66** Good for bold, massed bedding or as an avenue tree. Blossoms are full of nectar, most tempting to birds, especially tuis. There is also a selected, vigorous form with slightly larger flowers, leaves and general dimensions called *P. campanulata superba*. Best in milder districts. Award of Garden Excellence 1966. Deciduous. 5 x 3m.

PRUNUS CERASOIDES RUBEA "Carmine Cherry." Native to Western China and Upper Burma, closely related to *P. campanulata*. Leaves are roundish oval, more leathery and sharply toothed. Bell flowers in graceful pendent clusters are deep carmine pink similar to those of Taiwan cherry. Requires to be well established before consistent crops of bloom can be expected. Subject to late frost damage in cooler districts. Deciduous. 5 x 3m.

PRUNUS KANZAN. The hardiest and most popular of the oriental flowering cherries. Grows rapidly with ascending branch structure when young, becoming more spreading with age. Fully double, 3 to 4cm flowers are rich pink, intensifying in colour as they age. The blossoms are produced in large, showy pendent clusters during October, and totally cover every branch for several weeks. The floral display is enhanced by the coppery tints of new leaves as they unfold. Mature leaves colour to rich tonings in autumn. Most effective lawn or garden tree, and ideal for street or avenue planting. Can be grown as a low branching specimen, or trained on a standard. Kanzan provides one of the most spectacular floral displays of any tree. Deciduous. 6 x 4m.

PRUNUS PINK PERFECTION. A striking English raised cultivar, presumably a hybrid of Shimidsu Sakura and Kanzan. Growth habit is intermediate. Fully double flowers are bright rosy pink in bud, becoming paler as they open, and are carried in long, drooping clusters which usually appear from mid-October to November. Young foliage is bronze and colours well in autumn. Deciduous. 6 x 4m.

PRUNUS SHIMIDSU SAKURA. Among the most beautiful Japanese flowering cherries. Grows into a small tree with gracefully wide-spreading, arching branches, and forms a broad, flattened crown. Large, fimbriated, double flowers are pink tinted in bud, **66** and open pure snow white. Blossoms hang in long stalked clusters along the branches from mid-October to November. Young foliage is green, and colours brilliantly in autumn. Award of Garden Excellence 1966. Deciduous. 4 x 5m.

PRUNUS SHIROTAI "Mount Fuji Cherry." One of the most distinctive blossom trees. It forms a beautiful and artistic small tree with wide-spreading and gracefully drooping branches often reaching to the ground. Snow white, fragrant flowers are very large, single or semi-double. They appear during October in long, drooping clusters against a background of soft green, new foliage. The leaves have a distinctive fringed appearance, and colour golden yellow in autumn. Award of Garden Excellence 1969. Deciduous. 5 x 5m.

PRUNUS TAI HAKU "Great White Cherry." This superb tree is reputed to be the most robust and largest flowering cherry known. Pure dazzling white, extra large 6 to 7cm single flowers are enhanced by rich coppery red young leaves. Usual flowering time is October. Foliage is large, 18cm long, and takes on brilliant hues in autumn. Tai Haku is most vigorous with upright spreading form. Undoubtedly the most spectacular white blossom tree, and recommended for backgrounds, lawn specimens, avenues, and general planting. Deciduous. 8 x 6m.

PRUNUS UKON. Robust tree with open, spreading habit. Large, semi-double, greenish yellow flowers occasionally flushed pink are borne freely from mid-October. These unusual colourings are most effective against a background of brownish bronze young foliage. Autumn colourings are orange red to purplish brown. Pinching the tips in young plants will encourage denser branching habit. Deciduous. 6 x 6m.

"WEeping CHERRIES"

No other deciduous shrubs can match the charm of weeping cherries. Their cascading blossom display is one of the most exciting spring events, but even if they never flowered, the elegance of their branch structure and autumn foliage tonings would be enough to satisfy the most demanding landscaper. Never overcrowd weeping cherries — treat them as individuals. Plant by a pool, as a lawn specimen, or in avenues. Weeping cherries are hardy and grow in most reasonable soils, tolerating considerable moisture. Stake well until their root development is adequate for self-support.

PRUNUS KIKU — SHIDARE SAKURA "Chal's Weeping Cherry."

Bright pink, fully double serrated and frilled flowers provide a gorgeous spring display on pendulous branches which weep gracefully to the ground. A mature specimen in full bloom, contrasted against green lawn or foliage is a most impressive sight. Young leaves are bronze tinged, and mature leaves colour brilliantly in the autumn. Thin out old and twiggy branches rather heavily after flowering. Previously listed as *P. rosea*. Deciduous. 2.5 x 2m.

PRUNUS SUBHIRTILLA PENDULA "Weeping Rosebud Cherry."

Slender willowy arching and gracefully pendent branches build up tier upon tier, and become completely clothed with sprays of dainty, single pink blossom giving a delightful fountain effect: The branch pattern of a mature specimen could be likened to a miniature weeping willow. Award of Garden Excellence 1967. Deciduous. 2.5 x 2m.

PRUNUS YEDOENSIS PURPENDENS. Previously listed as *P. avium pendula*. For consistent year round garden excellence it would be hard to equal this magnificent flowering weeping cherry. A clean 2.5m stem crowned with branches which go up and over, weeping gracefully to the ground is the setting for the greatest show in your garden. Every bare branch is totally crowded in spring with pale pink to white, wide open single blossoms. These last for weeks, and a specimen in full bloom is a breathtaking sight. Large oval pointed, rich green leaves densely cover the structure through summer, providing the most beautiful and natural sun umbrella. In autumn the leaves gradually take on gorgeous tones of gold, orange and red. They hold on well into winter, and make a rich carpet when they fall. Exquisite tracery of naked winter branches is to many gardeners the finest scene of all. Deciduous. 2.5 x 2.5m.

"FLOWERING PEACH"

Few blossom trees can equal the flowering peach for depth of colour and quality of bloom. Every branch becomes a solid mass of colour, and the tree appears as if decorated for a parade. Flowering spikes are splendid for picking, and the tree provides a spectacular garden display every spring. Flowering peach needs to be planted amongst other shrubs or behind a wall, where its floral beauty can be exploited in spring, but where its indifferent structure and foliage are unobtrusive during summer and winter.

They will perform without any attention at all, but more luxuriant growth and better displays will result if old flowered stems are pruned back to 20cm stubs each year. Pruning in this manner will usually prevent Leaf Curl disease, but if it is a problem, spraying with Cuprox at bud-burst stage will give effective control. Although persica means of Persia, the peach did not have its origin in that country, but in China where it is known to have been cultivated since about 3000 B.C. It reached Italy and southern France via Persia in the first century A.D.

PRUNUS PERSICA CASCADE "Weeping Blossom Peach." One of the most outstanding weeping trees. Cascade has the same beautiful and glistening, ice white, double blossom as Iceberg flowering peach, but they are borne on gracefully weeping stems cascading from a 2m standard. Deciduous. 2.5 x 1.5m.

PRUNUS P. CLARA MEYER. Extra large, fully double blooms in soft rose pink. Deciduous. 3.5 x 3m.

PRUNUS P. HELEN BORCHER. American variety with extra large, 6cm, double deep pink blossoms. Early Deciduous. 3.5 x 3m.

PRUNUS P. HIAWATHA. Distinctive coppery purple spring foliage, large single pink flowers, followed by small edible fruit. Deciduous. 3.5 x 3m.

PRUNUS P. ICEBERG. Aptly named, the glistening double flowers appearing to form a solid mass of pure white. Award of Garden Excellence 1966. Deciduous. 3.5 x 3m.

PRUNUS P. PEPPERMINT STICK. As its name implies, flowers are striped red and white. May also bear all red or all white flowers on the same branch. Deciduous. 3.5 x 3m.

PRUNUS P. PINK CLOUD. Long stems of double, soft pink blossoms produced in great quantities. One of the earliest flowering peaches. Deciduous. 3.5 x 3m.

PRUNUS P. ROSE BRILLIANT. A fine companion to Pink Cloud, flowering at the same time. Each branch is heavily clustered with brilliant double cerise blossom. Deciduous. 3.5 x 3m.

PRUNUS P. SANGUINEO PLENA. Deep crimson in bud, opening to bright crimson cerise. Every branch is crammed full of blossom making the whole tree a striking spectacle of rich colour. Sanguineo — blood red. Plena — double. Deciduous. 3.5 x 3m.

"DWARF FLOWERING PEACH"

These are delightful little deciduous shrubs which grow about 1m high, forming a rounded, twiggy bush densely clothed in summer with lustrous green foliage. In late spring every branch is crowded with large, double peach blossoms to provide spectacular garden displays. Flowers are followed by crops of juicy, white fleshed, freestone peaches. They are edible but lack the quality of the fruiting dwarf peach Bonanza, or other conventional varieties. However, these amazing little dwarfs are well worth planting for garden display alone. They are hardy, and easily grown in any well drained soil in full sun. Ideal in containers, pruning seldom necessary, but spraying at bud-burst for Leaf Curl advisable. Deciduous. 1m x 60cm.

PRUNUS PERSICA PINK BALLERINÀ. Soft satin pink full size double flowers.

PRUNUS P. ROSE CHIFFON. Sparkling rosy red full size double flowers.

PRUNUS P. SNOW BALLET. Pure glistening white full size double flowers.

"FLOWERING PLUMS"

The ornamental plums give you year round beauty of stem, foliage and flower. They are mostly cultivars of *P. cerasifera*, a cherry plum from the Caucasus and western Asia, which has for centuries been used in Europe for hedges, or as an understock for plums. *Cerasifera* means cherry bearing. The dark foliage of *P. cerasifera nigra* provides dramatic colour contrast. The free blooming habits of all varieties, plus their trouble free culture, make them one of the most useful groups of deciduous shrubs available. They tolerate almost any soil conditions, but should be in full sun for maximum leaf colour. Prune back old flowered stems after blossom time, and spray with Pestmaster for caterpillar or pear slug control.

PRUNUS BLIREIANA. Beautiful hybrid plum of garden origin, with slender, metallic, coppery purple, oval pointed leaves. Fully double, slightly fragrant, rose pink flowers are over 2.5cm across, and appear en masse with the leaves during October. Hardy, compact tree good for street planting, garden display and in great demand for floral art. Deciduous. 3.5 x 2.5m.

PRUNUS CERASIFERA NIGRA. This is one of the finest dark foliage trees. Its stems and leaves are almost black with purple tinges. Stems are wreathed in spring with small but pretty, single pink flowers. Leaves are dark purple black as they unfold, and this colour persists until leaf fall, leaving a tracery of black stems through winter. One of the most useful members of the prunus family. Perfect for dramatic contrasts, garden effects, and for picking. Prune back after flowering and spray for insect control to prevent leaf damage. Deciduous. 4 x 2.5m.

PRUNUS WRIGHTII. A New Zealand raised hybrid of *P. Pollardii* and one of the flowering plums. It embraces the deeper flower colour of the almonds, and the bronzy foliage of the prunus. Flowers are large, single, saucer shaped, and brightest rose pink with prominent stamens. Foliage is purple red and quite glossy. Deciduous. 3.5 x 2.5m.

PSEUDOPANAX

Pseudo is the Greek word for false, so the name of this genus is literally false, or having the appearance of panax. Panax incidentally, is a family of tuberous rooted herbs from China and North America of no particular horticultural interest. The New Zealand native pseudopanax species and hybrids with their unusual and decorative leaves have become indispensable plants in modern landscaping. They are particularly hardy and grow freely in sun or shade, under the most adverse soil conditions and exposure.

Their leaves and growth habits are somewhat variable, and there are types to fulfil almost any landscaping function. Pseudopanax are perfect where tall vertical plants, either singly or in groups, are required to soften architecture. They can be pinched back if preferred to form low, leafy mounds. The Lancewoods with their slender stems and sparse, angular foliage have no equal for creating garden drama. Araliaceae.

PSEUDOPANAX CRASSIFOLIUM "Lancewood" "Horoeka." Crassifolium means thick leaved. Most New Zealanders are familiar with the Lancewood, particularly as it appears in the juvenile form. Growing naturally from North Cape to Bluff, it is an extraordinary looking plant, usually with a single, erect, very flexible stem from which long, thin, leathery leaves hang at odd angles. It is a most curious and dramatic plant which throughout its life undergoes many changes. Juvenile leaves can be as long as 60cm, but no more than 2cm wide. They have a prominent midrib, and are shallowly toothed along the margins. Colour is variable from reddish bronze to deep green, occasionally with lighter blotches and light brown undersides. A plant with undamaged tip will grow straight up to 3 or 4m before branching. Adult trees have little if any resemblance to the juvenile form. They are round

167 headed with thick leaves, 10 to 20cm long, either with entire or serrated margins. Inconspicuous flowers in large, terminal umbels up to 30cm across are produced from January to April. Large bunches of 5mm black shiny fruit ripen during the following year. Lancewood grows in any soil, in sun or shade, but must have adequate moisture during dry periods until established, after which it is extremely drought tolerant. It is undamaged by wind, frost or coastal exposure, and is untouched by pests and diseases. Use Lancewood as a focal point in feature gardens or pebble gardens, as silhouette plants against glass, brick, stone or wood. No native shrubbery would be complete without at least one. Ideal for narrow areas. No other plant will create as much garden drama as Lancewood, whether planted singly or in groups of varying heights. Evergreen. 4 x 1m.

PSEUDOPANAX FEROX "Savage Lancewood." Ferox means fierce or dangerous, referring to the hooked teeth of juvenile leaves. Although found in both North and South Islands, this species is comparatively rare. Similar in form to *P. crassifolium*, but with denser foliage. Juvenile leaves up to 50cm long are pale grey with deeper blotches, distinctly lobed or toothed along their entire margins. Adult leaves have a similar appearance, but are less than 15cm long. Flowers which appear during November and December are similar to *P. crassifolium*, but fruits are larger and ripe by April. Evergreen. 3m x 60cm.

SEUDOPANAX LESSONII "Houpara." Named in honour of Lesson, a French officer from d'Urville's corvette, who in 1824 discovered the plant in the Bay of Islands. It is found growing naturally from Three Kings to Poverty Bay, mainly in coastal areas where it is extremely wind resistant. The natural species is seldom used now in landscaping, having given place to the many outstanding hybrids of *P. lessonii* and *crassifolium*. These come in an unlimited variety of leaf forms and colours. Mostly the foliage is comprised of three or five leaflets, but these can be in every conceivable shape, size and toning. The plants themselves vary in habit from bushy, multi-stemmed mounds to erect, single stemmed specimens. It is fascinating to go through a batch of seedlings and see the never ending leaf styles and colourings. Some have been selected for naming and propagation such as *P. adiantifolius* with leathery, three-lobed, pale green leaves, *linearifolium* with narrow, light green leaves, *purpureum* with shining, palmate, purplish bronze leaves, and a number of others. *P. lessonii* hybrids will serve no end of landscaping functions. Use them to soften architecture or provide hardy screens. Their narrow form makes them ideal for limited areas, and their non-invasive rooting system allows them to be grown close to walls or paths. They are perfect by entryways, or silhouettes against a background of glass, brick, wood or stone. As a lawn specimen they are hardy enough to withstand strong winds and light frosts. They have good poise and texture as a container plant, and are very tolerant of the neglect which plants growing under these conditions often have to suffer. They do not object to training, and quickly respond to any shaping. For landscaping versatility *P. lessonii* hybrids have no equal, and because there is virtually no end to the number of leaf forms, it is unlikely that they will ever become too common through overplanting. Evergreen. 3 x 1m.

PSEUDOTSUGA



"OREGON DOUGLAS FIR"

SEUDOTSUGA MENZIESII. Native to north western America, and originally discovered by Archibald Menzies in about 1792, and named in his honour. It is not only found in the state of Oregon, but from north California, Washington, British Columbia and north to Alaska. Huge specimens of up to 90m have been recorded. It is one of the stateliest conifers with the lower branches of large specimens characteristically downswept, and with thick, corky, deeply furrowed bark. When young it has sharply pyramidal form, and is widely grown and cherished as a Christmas tree, especially in U.S.A. Its 3 to 4cm needles are soft, densely set, dark green or blue green, and radiate out in all directions from branches and twigs. They are sweetly fragrant when crushed. Branches swing up at the ends, and pointed wine red buds form at branch tips in winter. In spring these open as apple green tassels of new growth, adding considerable beauty to an already handsome tree. Best suited to cooler climates, but worth growing in other areas in free draining soil which never becomes swampy in winter. Grows in sun or shade, and tolerates wind, but requires adequate moisture during dry periods until established. Pinaceae. Evergreen. 10 x 6m.

PSEUDOWINTERA



"NEW ZEALAND PEPPER TREE" "HOROPITO"

PSEUDOWINTERA COLORATA. Pseudowintera means having the appearance of the genus *Wintera*. *Colorata* means coloured, referring to the leaves. It belongs to a family of trees and shrubs which mainly grow in tropical south-east Asia and South America, named after a Captain Winter who accompanied Sir Francis Drake to Magellan Straits in 1578. Other members of the

family have medicinal properties, and it is recorded that a decoction of the leaves or bark of this species was often used by early bushmen as a medicine, earning for it the name of Maori Pain Killer. It is found from the Hunua Ranges near Auckland south to Stewart Island in lowland and alpine forests where it often forms thickets after the destruction of larger trees. Forms an erect, branching shrub with oval leaves up to 6cm long and quite glabrous. They are coloured yellowish green flushed pink, prominently edged and blotched dark crimson or purplish red, with glaucous or purple bloom on the undersides, and very peppery to the taste. The highly decorative foliage lasts at least a month in water, and it would well be worth growing if just for this purpose alone. Aromatic, small green, starry flowers are produced from September to November in bunches of two to five in the leaf axils or leaf scars. They are followed by small black, oval berries which ripen February or March. Plant in good deep, rich soil and water deeply in dry periods. It is hardy to frost, and probably has a preference for shady, woodland locations, but more leaf colour can be expected if grown in a more open situation. Sometimes listed as *Drimys colorata*. Award of Garden Excellence 1969. Winteraceae. Evergreen. 3 x 2m.

PSORALEA

"BLUE PEA"



PSORALEA PINNATA. Pronounced sor-rail-ee-a. The name means warted, as the plants have glandular dots all over them giving the appearance of warts. *Pinnata* means having simple leaflets arranged on both sides of a common stem like a feather. A large evergreen, fast growing shrub, native to South Africa, and quite attractive when well grown. It has an abundance of soft, needle shaped, rich dark green foliage. From October to December, sweetly scented, 2cm, bright blue pea flowers with white striped wings are grouped in masses amongst the leaves near the tips of each branch. It is not a spectacular shrub, but the densely clothed, rich green foliage and blue flowers make a pleasant combination, and the branches are most graceful when weighed down with bloom. It is an easily grown shrub, which has naturalised itself in many milder areas of New Zealand, and often thought to be a native of this country. Grows readily in poor, free draining soil, but loves plenty of summer moisture. Tolerates light frosts, and grows in full sun or partial shade. Makes rapid growth of at least 1m in a season, and flowers when young. Requires pruning back to half its height after flowering, or it tends to become lanky. Leguminosae. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

PTEROCARYA

"CHINESE WING NUT"



PTEROCARYA STENOPTERA. A small genus of large asiatic trees related to the walnut, and named from the Greek pteron — a wing and karyon — a nut. *P. stenoptera* meaning narrow winged, is native to China. It grows rapidly with heavy, wide-spreading branches, and clearly indicates its kinship to walnuts by its foliage which is up to 40cm long divided into as many as twenty-three finely toothed leaflets. Small one sided nuts with erect, oblong, 2cm wings hang in clusters up to 30cm long. Forms a handsome shade tree succeeding well in heavy, compacted, poorly aerated soil such as in playgrounds. Aggressive roots are a disadvantage in lawns or near worked soil areas. Juglandaceae. Deciduous. 10 x 6m.

PTEROSTYRAX

"EPAULETTE TREE"



PTEROSTYRAX HISPIDA. A small genus of East Asian trees or shrubs named from the Greek pteron — a wing and styrax referring to the winged seeds of one species. *P. hispida* meaning bristly, is native to China and Japan. It forms either a single or multi-trunked tree with open branches spreading at the top. Young shoots are smooth and leaves oval up to 20cm long, wedge shaped at base, serrated, pointed, light green above and greyish downy beneath. They somewhat resemble those of the elm. Flowers are white, lightly fragrant in fringy drooping clusters up to 24cm long by 8cm wide. Small, grey, furry, spindle shaped, five ribbed fruits in pendent clusters hang on till winter, and are attractive on bare branches. Plant in well drained soil in a sunny location, preferably in an elevated position where it can be viewed from beneath. Prune to control shape, dimensions and density. Styracaceae. Deciduous. 6 x 3m.

PUNICA

"POMEGRANATE"



Punic was the language of the ancient North African city of Carthage, and pomegranates were called punicas because they were first found there. Pomegranate is derived from pomum — Latin word for fruit, and granatum — containing seeds. The pomegranate fruit is about the size of an orange, covered with a hard rind, and containing many seeds enclosed in juicy pulp of a reddish colour and acid flavour. Pomegranates have been grown in the Mediterranean region from remote antiquity, and are often referred to in the earliest biblical writings. There are only two species native to western Asia or northern Africa. In these countries the single flowered form grows to a small tree of up to 8m where it is most spectacular when carrying its brilliant orange red flowers — as showy as any rose or camellia. Only the single flowered punicas can be expected to bear fruit, and it is doubtful if New Zealand summers would be hot and long enough to ripen them. The highly ornamental double flowered form is normally grown in New Zealand, and seldom exceeds 2m. Its name is *P. granatum flore-pleno* and it has deep shining green, oblong leaves which are coppery when young, changing to yellow in autumn. It produces fully double, carnation-like orange red flowers up to 7cm across during the heat of summer. Tolerates a maximum of sunshine and heat, and grows in alkaline soils in which other plants would probably fail. Once established, they withstand long periods of drought, but will tolerate water if drainage is adequate. Ideal shrub for sunny walls, banks, etc. Punicaceae. Deciduous. 2 x 1.5m.

PUNICA GRANATUM NANA PLENO "Dwarf Pomegranate." This little gem is the most familiar one to New Zealand gardeners. A charming dwarf which develops into a densely twigged shrub with small, narrow leaves which are bronze and glossy when they first appear. From infancy it produces great quantities of brilliant scarlet red, carnation like flowers. Although its leaves fall in winter, it is usually not until the new crop is ready to appear. Wonderful for rock or pebble gardens, window boxes, raised beds or any place in full sun where maximum colour is required in a dwarf shrub. Nana — dwarf. Pleno — double. Deciduous. 60 x 40cm.

PUYA

"PINEAPPLE SHRUB"



PUYA ALPESTRIS. Puya is the native name of this Chilean family which is mostly found at high altitudes in the Andes. Alpestris means of the mountains. The leaves of this species have a

resemblance to those of the fruiting pineapple — ananas cosmosus to which it is related. They both belong to the Bromeliad family. *P. alpestris* is usually seen as a dense rosette of long, curled, tapering, sword like leaves up to 70cm long by 25mm wide. They have sharp spines along the margins, terminate with a pointed tip, and are coloured greyish green with silvery grey undersides. Mature plants produce spectacular flower clusters resembling giant asparagus stalks as they develop. These reach heights of up to 2m, and carry a pyramidal panicle comprised of several dozen, three petalled, bell shaped flowers, 5cm across, coloured metallic greenish blue, and steely turquoise, accented with vivid orange anthers. Puya is easy to grow in average, well drained soil in full sun or semi-shade. It will tolerate light frost, and long periods of drought. Apart from occasional tidying, it is quite maintenance free. An effective, exotic looking plant for rock or pebble gardens or feature plantings. Plant in association with aloes, yuccas, cactus, agaves, etc., but locate where its sharp spines will not offend. Bromeliaceae. Evergreen. 60cm x 1m.

PYRACANTHA

"FIRE THORN"



Pyracantha is derived from the Greek pyr — fire, and akanthos — thorn. It is a genus of hardy evergreen shrubs of Chinese origin closely related to *Crataegus*. Occasionally they are incorrectly listed under this name. All species produce clusters of small white flowers on short, leafy side spurs, followed in autumn and winter by crowded bunches of small round, shiny berries like miniature apples in brilliant red, orange or yellow. Many outstanding hybrids have been introduced. *Pyracanthas* are valuable shrubs for adverse situations. They tolerate low temperatures, thrive equally well in heavy or light soils, and withstand considerable drought and heat. They are best in full sun and where soil is not constantly wet. There are forms for a wide range of landscaping functions with habits from upright to sprawling. As espaliered wall shrubs they grow quickly, and are easily trained to provide attractive branch pattern, and a long lasting winter display of brilliant berry. They serve well too as specimens, in groups with other shrubs, in containers on trellis, or as an informal or clipped hedge. Have proved themselves as tolerant, ornamental plants under the rigorous conditions of motorway median strips. Low growing types make good ground covers. The *pyracanthas* ask for no special care, and tolerate neglect. Give them full sun. When pruning keep in mind that berries are produced on second year wood. Cut back branches that have berried to a well placed side shoot. Size and form can be controlled by pinching young shoots or shortening long branches just before growth commences. Rosaceae.

PYRACANTHA ANGUSTIFOLIA. *Angustifolia* means narrow leaved. Probably the best known species providing the most spectacular display when it almost completely covers itself with bright orange berries throughout autumn and winter. Quickly forms an erect, twiggy bush with narrow, 4cm leaves, dark green above with greyish undersides. Berries are about 1cm wide, colouring from grey green through yellow, and finally to intense orange. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

PYRACANTHA BRILLIANT. American hybrid characterised by its attractive, shining green foliage, profusion of snow white flowers, and abundance of brilliant scarlet, shiny berries throughout winter. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

PYRACANTHA ROSEDALE. Erect growth habit with supple branches easy to train as espalier. Bright red fruit produced in abundance, and distributed evenly along each stem ripens early and persists well through the season. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

PYRACANTHA SHAWNEE. An American cultivar raised at the U.S. National Arboretum. A densely branched, spiny shrub of medium size rather widespread at the base to form a loose pyramid. Every branch becomes laden with masses of white flower followed by an equal abundance of yellow to light orange fruit which begins to colour in mid-summer. Evergreen. 2.5 x 2m.

PYRACANTHA VICTORY. One of the showiest fire thorns. It is a strong fast grower with large dark green leaves. Its large glistening berries in massive clusters are the last to attain their dark red colour, and the display persists for many months. A cultivar of the rare Formosan species *koidzumii*. Evergreen. 2.5 x 2m.

QUERCUS "OAK"



Quercus is the Latin word for oak. There are many hundreds of species, all found in the northern hemisphere either in cool and warm temperate regions, or in tropical or sub-tropical areas of Asia and America, usually growing at high and cooler altitudes. The mighty oak has always been a symbol of strength and durability. The thick trunks and massive limbs of many aged specimens are awe-inspiring, and form some of the world's most impressive trees. Oaks are extremely long lived, and though reports of 2000-year-old veterans are somewhat exaggerated, oaks from five to seven centuries are by no means exceptional.

In New Zealand excellent examples of the English oak, *Q. robur* can be seen in many older parks or domains throughout the country. Otherwise, only a few of the more colourful species are in general cultivation. They are hardy, reasonably fast growing and most picturesque, and merit extensive planting in all spacious areas. Plant in deeply dug, slightly acid soil which can be kept moist over dry periods during establishment. Most young oaks are extremely twiggy and often slow to elect a leader. To promote fast vertical growth, discourage the development of unwanted lower side branches by pinching out the tips. Fagaceae.

QUERCUS CERRIS "Turkey Oak." A handsome, widespreading deciduous tree of noble proportions, reputed to be the fastest grower of all oaks. It is native to Southern Europe and Asia Minor. Mature specimens are known to reach a height of 36m with a girth of 4 or 5m. Its 8 to 13cm leaves are oval or oblong, coarsely toothed or shallowly lobed, and slightly rough to the touch. They are dark green above, downy beneath. Both winter buds and acorn cups are covered with long narrow, downy scales. Magnificent specimen tree for parks, schools, farms, motor camps and large public areas. *Cerris* is the classical Latin name for the species. Deciduous. 10 x 6m.

QUERCUS COCCINEA "Scarlet Oak." One of the finest of the North American oaks, providing the most brilliant autumn colour of the whole family. Forms a stately specimen with a widespreading irregular crown, and high, light and open branching pattern. Bark has a reddish cast in winter. Broad, 15cm, deeply lobed leaves — each lobe is furnished with bristle tipped teeth, and are glossy, dark green in summer, turning in autumn to intense glowing scarlet. This display often persists well into winter. Acorns are up to 25mm long, and carried in a deep cup. One of the best trees to plant for autumn colour. Progresses rapidly in deep rich soil, and as roots go deep, the tree offers little competition to nearby plantings. It will grow in a relatively narrow space, and is good for establishing lawns or gardens beneath. Extremely hardy and withstands drought once established. *Coccinea* — scarlet. Deciduous. 7 x 5m.

QUERCUS PALUSTRIS "Pin Oak." *Palustris* means growing in marshy ground. Native to south east Canada and Eastern U.S.A. Pyramidal habit when young becoming more open and round headed at maturity. Lower branches tend to droop almost to the ground. Brownish grey bark and glossy, dark green, 12cm leaves deeply cut into spine pointed lobes turn brilliant scarlet, yellow and red bronze in autumn. Characteristic twiggy growth gives a delicate appearance unusual in oaks. If lower branches are removed, the ones above will adopt the same weeping effect. Only when the tree is quite tall will it have good clearance beneath its lowest limbs. Locate pin oak where its spread will not overcrowd walks, drives or street traffic. Excellent lawn tree. Stake young trees and prune or trim as often as necessary. Grows moderately fast in moist conditions, and is not tolerant of drought or alkaline soils. With fibrous root system it is easy to transplant. Deciduous. 8 x 6m.

QUERCUS RUBRA "Red Oak." Native to Eastern North America, and also known as *Q. borealis maxima*. Forms a large specimen with broad, spreading branches and round topped crown. Large leaves 12 to 20cm long by 7 to 12cm wide are oval or obovate with three to seven pairs of sharp pointed lobes. New leaves and leaf stalks are rich red in spring, dull green through summer, and turn to dark red, ruddy brown or orange in autumn. Differs from the closely related *Q. coccinea* in its stout, more horizontal primary branches, and in the leaves which are bigger with a matt surface rather than glossy, and less deeply lobed. Its high branching habit and reasonably open shade make red oak a splendid choice for large lawns, parks, school grounds, motor camps or broad streets. Deep rooting system makes it a good tree to garden under. Requires fertile, deeply worked soil and plenty of water. Stake young plants to encourage good form. Deciduous. 10 x 7m.

RAPHIOLEPIS "INDIA HAWTHORN"



The name *Raphiolepis* is derived from *rhap* — a needle and *lepis* — a scale, referring to the awlshaped bracts. Its common name probably arose from the relationship of *Raphiolepis* to *Crataegus* the true hawthorn, both of which belong to the Rosaceae family. At one time *R. indica* was classified as *Crataegus indica*. Although commonly referred to now as India Hawthorn, all species of *raphiolepis* are without a trace of thorns. *Raphiolepis* are valuable landscaping subjects, and indeed, one of the most desirable shrubs with their glossy, leathery leaves, graceful form and beautiful flowers borne in profusion from late spring to late autumn. Dark blue, berrylike fruits follow the flowers, and young growths are usually attractively coloured coppery red.

They are easy to grow in average, well worked soils, preferably in full sun. In semi-shade they are less compact and not as free flowering. They are tolerant of long periods of drought without moisture, but do not object to being located alongside plants or flowers which need frequent watering. Suitable for coastal planting, but injured by severe frosts. A fungus sometimes will cause leaf spotting, especially during cold or wet periods, or if constantly watered overhead. Control by spraying with Cuprox or Zineb.

Raphiolepis is naturally a low grower, but bushier, more compact plants will result from pinching back tip growths each year immediately after flowering. If a more open structure is desired, let the plants grow naturally, and thin out branches occasionally. Spreading can be encouraged by shortening vertical branches, erect growth by pinching side shoots. Use wherever a permanent looking shrub with flowers is called for. Especially good in pebble or rock gardens, raised beds, foreground planting, in shrub, annual or perennial borders, as a centrepiece for flower beds, on banks as ground cover, or in containers. Rosaceae.

RAPHIOLEPIS DELACOURI. Choice, low growing shrub which covers considerable ground and produces the sweetest, rosy pink, 12mm flowers in 15cm clusters from spring through autumn, followed by a winter crop of blue black berries. Oval, leathery, glossy, 5 to 7cm foliage, dark green overlaid bronze is toothed towards the ends. Young growths are shining coppery red. Undoubtedly one of the finest dwarf shrubs available. A hybrid of *R. indica* and *umbellata* raised by M. Delacour near Cannes, France towards the end of the 19th century. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

RAPHIOLEPIS INDICA SPRINGTIME. Although the *indica* species is not frequently grown, many choice cultivars have been developed in U.S.A., and are planted there in vast quantities. Springtime forms an erect, graceful, compact, evergreen shrub with superb, leathery bronze green, oval pointed, 5 to 7cm leaves. The plant is vigorous and young growths are coppery red. The bush is literally smothered from early spring through autumn with large pyramidal clusters of warm rich pink, 12 to 15cm flowers. Not always easy to obtain in New Zealand. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1m.

RAPHIOLEPIS UMBELLATA. From the Latin word umbrella — a parasol. In botany an umbel consists of a number of flower stalks fairly equal in length, spreading from a common centre, their summits forming either a level, convex or global surface. This is a very hardy Japanese or Korean species, forming a rounded, shapely bush with thick, leathery, 5 to 7cm, round oval leaves inconspicuously toothed. Young foliage is covered with a greyish down which quickly disappears leaving the surface rich deep green and highly polished. Pure white, 2cm, slightly fragrant flowers with pinkish centres are produced in terminal umbels during summer, followed in winter by clusters of blue black berries. A most handsome shrub for form, foliage and flowers. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1.5m.

REINWARDTIA

"YELLOW FLAX"



REINWARDTIA INDICA. Named in honour of K. Reinwardt, 18th century director of the Leiden Botanic Garden. Previously listed as *R. trygena*, it is the only species in this genus. The term flax arises from Reinwardtia's relationship to *Linum usitatissimum* the common flax of Europe, which is the source of fibres used in the manufacture of linen. It bears no resemblance at all to the familiar New Zealand flax. It is a delightful little perennial shrub from the mountains of northern India, which spreads by underground roots. Slender stems are erect, and carry 5 to 7cm, oblong oval leaves, sharply pointed and conspicuously veined.

169 Brilliant yellow, 5cm, open bell shaped flowers with five twisted petals are produced during winter and spring in clusters at the tips of each shoot. Individual flowers do not last long, but new ones open daily for several weeks. The plant is frost tender, but otherwise easily grown in a sheltered sunny, or semi-shady location under overhanging eaves, or under the protection of larger trees or shrubs. Plant in deeply dug soil with peat moss, and water during dry periods. Pinch back tips for compact growth. Excellent for winter colour in shrub borders or flower gardens. Indica — of India. Linaceae. Evergreen. 75 x 75cm.

RESTIO

"PLUME RUSH"



RESTIO TETRAPHYLLUS. Restio is the Latin word for rope or cord maker. It is a genus of about 120 species of rush like plants from South Africa, Madagascar and Australia. *R. tetraphyllus* meaning four leaved, is from Australia, and forms a dense clump of smooth, slender stems arising from rhizomous roots. Erect stems usually about 1.5m long are somewhat like miniature bamboo 5mm at the base and gradually tapering. Nodes have a tightly wrapped light brown sheath, and thin thread like, bright green "leaves" 25cm long emerge from each node about half way up the stem. A well grown plant with hundreds of these slender, plummy, erect stems is most effective and quite unique. Plume rush grows in dry, well worked soil and needs little attention apart from occasional grooming. Use against a background of large rocks, stained wood or alongside pools. A favourite in pebble gardens. Restionaceae. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1m.

RHODODENDRONS



Rhododendrons are one of the world's most important groups of ornamental plants. The name is of Greek origin from rhodon — rose, and dendron — tree. The genus is distributed throughout Asia, Europe, North America and Malaysia, western and south western China being the richest source, where about half of all known species originated. The first rhododendron was introduced into England from the European alps in 1656. By 1800 there were still only about 12 known species, and it was not until the mid 19th century that pioneering expeditions to the Himalayas revealed a wealth of exciting new

discoveries. By the year 1900 known species numbered around 300, but explorations to the remote and mountainous regions of inner China and other parts of the world yielded hundreds more.

Almost a thousand known species of rhododendrons have been classified, and no doubt more will be discovered. Around 10,000 hybrids have been named and registered. It is estimated that throughout the world somewhere around 2000 cultivars are currently propagated and available to gardeners. Thus the range is large enough to fulfil every landscaping purpose from tiny rockery plants to substantial trees.

Few shrubs compare with the dramatic beauty of rhododendrons in full flower. Modern hybrids offer a wide range of beautiful colours from whites through pinks to reds and purple, and from cream through yellow to apricot and orange.

Most rhododendrons are particularly hardy, and seem to grow with equal satisfaction throughout New Zealand. Occurring naturally in areas of high rainfall and moist atmospheres during their flowering period, best results will be obtained where similar conditions can be provided in gardens. They need an acid soil to which has been added peat moss, leaf mould, well decayed compost, rotted sawdust or decayed straw. The idea is to provide deep, cool soil which retains summer moisture but is not waterlogged during heavy rains. Rather than attempt to grow rhododendrons in heavy clay soil or hot parched sand, it is perhaps best to choose more rewarding shrubs for gardens with these conditions.

Avoid lime, and neutralise any that has been added with sulphur. Special acid fertilisers for rhododendrons are readily available, but as they are not heavy feeders, apply sparingly. Vigorous growth, good general health and quantity of bloom are more dependent on correct soil conditions and atmosphere than any other factor.

When planting, have no more than 2 to 3cm of soil above the root ball. Rhododendrons tolerate more sunlight than is generally thought. Ideally, they are happiest in a position with filtered sunlight. As a general rule, varieties with larger leaves require more shade best provided by tall, sparse foliated deciduous trees like silver birch which cast dappled shade in summer. Also, rhododendron roots can be kept cool and moist by mulching with about 8cm of peat moss which acts as an insulator. Thrips and Red Spider which cause a silvery appearance to the leaves, can be controlled with Pestmaster or Malathion, although these pests usually avoid healthy plants.

The genus also includes azaleas, but in the interests of simplicity, this group of flowering shrubs appears under its own heading, Ericaceae.

RHODODENDRON ALADDIN. Bright vermilion to salmon cerise with orange hues on the outside shading to rose at the base. Widely expanded flowers in loose trusses. Late. Evergreen. 2m.

RHODODENDRON ALBATROSS. Deep pink in bud, opening slightly blush pink and finally white with petals slightly tinged pink on the reverse. Magnificent lax trusses of richly fragrant trumpet shaped flowers up to 13cm across. A large, robust shrub or small tree with large handsome foliage. Mid-season. Evergreen. 3.5m.

RHODODENDRON ALICE. Deep pink, shading to light rose. Large funnel shaped flowers in tall conical trusses. Medium erect growth. Vigorous and easy to grow. Mid-season. Evergreen. 2m.

RHODODENDRON ASCOT BRILLIANT. Rosy red, shading to deep crimson at the edges. Short trumpet or funnel shaped flowers in lax trusses. Ideal in woodland conditions. Early to mid-season. Evergreen. 1.5m.

RHODODENDRON AUGFAST. Dark lavender blue to heliotrope. Small funnel shaped flowers in terminal clusters. Forms a small, dense rounded shrub with small, sparse foliage. Early. Evergreen. 1m.

RHODODENDRON AUGUSTINII GLENFALLOCH. Deep violet blue. Flowers trumpet shaped, 5 to 6cm across in clusters of three to five. Forms a medium shrub with open, moderate growth. One of the finest blues. Mid-season. Evergreen. 2m.

RHODODENDRON AUGUSTINII TOWER COURT. Pale lavender to sky blue. Earliest flowering of the augustiniis and most floriferous. Medium grower. Mid-season. Evergreen. 2m.

RHODODENDRON AVALANCHE. Snow white flowers, pink flushed in bud and with a small magenta rose basal stain. Conspicuous red bracts provide a vivid contrast. Enormous funnel shaped flowers carried in large trusses are fragrant. Forms a large shrub with bold foliage. Early. Evergreen. 2.5m.

RHODODENDRON BETTY WORMALD. Bright pink buds open to light rose pink, paler within and spotted maroon. Widely funnel shaped, wavy edged flowers in immense dense trusses. Like Pink Pearl but paler. Medium growth. Mid-season. Evergreen. 2.5m.

RHODODENDRON BLANCANGE. Pure white, seven lobed flowers almost 10cm across and 7cm deep in enormous trusses of up to eighteen. Vigorous grower. Mid-season. Evergreen. 2m.

RHODODENDRON BLUE DIAMOND. Rich lavender blue flowers in tight terminal clusters. A slow growing bush with small leaves and compact, somewhat spreading growth. Extremely free flowering and showy dwarf bush, ideal for rock gardens or borders. Early to mid season. Evergreen. 1m.

RHODODENDRON BLUE PETER. Light lavender blue with a flare of purple in the centre. Funnel shaped flowers with frilled margins carried in compact conical trusses. Vigorous medium widespreading shrub with erect branches. Mid-season. Evergreen. 2m.

RHODODENDRON BLUE TIT. Greyish lavender blue intensifying as the flower ages. Small, wide funnel shaped blooms produced in dense clusters at the tips of each branch. Low growing, compact plant with small, deep green leaves. Amongst the finest dwarf blue flowered shrubs. Ideal for rock gardens, front borders, etc. Early. Evergreen. 60cm.

RHODODENDRON BUTTERCUP. Primrose yellow with apricot shadings. Large, funnel shaped flowers in a dense dome shaped truss. Compact, medium growth. Mid-season to late. Evergreen. 2m.

RHODODENDRON BUTTERFLY. Pale lemon yellow flowers faintly spotted red. Wide funnel shaped blooms in rounded trusses. Low, compact grower with small attractive foliage. Very charming. Early to mid-season. Evergreen. 1m.

RHODODENDRON CARITA. Very pale primrose yellow with a small basal blotch of cerise within. Large bell or funnel shaped flowers in lax domed to flat topped trusses of twelve or more. Medium compact growth habit and attractive rounded foliage. Early. Evergreen. 2m.

RHODODENDRON CARITA REUTHES BUFF. Biscuit rose or buff pink and cream. Rounded trusses. Small to medium grower. Mid-season. Evergreen. 1.5m.

RHODODENDRON C. B. VAN NES. Glowing crimson scarlet. Bell shaped flowers in loose trusses. Medium compact growth with dense attractive foliage and symmetrical form. Early. Evergreen. 2.5m.

RHODODENDRON CHRISTMAS CHEER. Rose pink in bud, opening pale pink and fading to almost white. Funnel shaped flowers with frilly edges in tight rounded trusses. Medium compact grower, extremely hardy and early blooming often commencing mid-winter. Evergreen. 2m.

RHODODENDRON CHRYSOMANICUM. Rich sulphur yellow. Open trumpet 5cm flowers in loose trusses. Low compact grower, very free flowering and extremely showy. Blooms early, from mid-winter and persists until late spring. Among the most desirable yellow flowered shrubs. Protect from frost in cold areas to prevent flower damage. Award of Garden Excellence 1970. Evergreen. 1m.

RHODODENDRON CILIPINENSE. Rose pink buds, open pale shell pink and fade to sparkling white with pink flushes. Shallow bell shaped, 6cm flowers in loose trusses almost cover the whole plant. Low spreading grower with oval pointed leaves. Early. Evergreen. 1m.

RHODODENDRON CORNUBIA. Bright blood red, bell shaped flowers freely produced in large compact rounded trusses. Handsome but sparse foliage and medium to large erect growth habit. One of the showiest rhododendrons, and blooms very early in the season. Award of Garden Excellence 1965. Evergreen. 3m.

RHODODENDRON COUNTESS OF HADDINGTON. White with flush of pale rose. Fragrant, trumpet shaped flowers 10cm long by 8cm across held in lax trusses of three or four. Medium spreading shrub. Early. Evergreen. 2m.

RHODODENDRON COUNTESS OF SEFTON. White with delicate rose shadings and a touch of lime green. Sweetly perfumed trumpet shaped, 7cm flowers in trusses of three. Handsome deep green foliage and low compact rounded form. Extremely free flowering and attractive. Perfumes the whole garden. Mid-season. Evergreen. 1.5m.

RHODODENDRON C. P. RAFFILL. Deep orange red flowers in large trusses. Raised at Kew. Mid-season. Evergreen. 2m.

RHODODENDRON DAIRYMAID. Lemon primrose flowers tinged and blotched pink, carried in compact trusses. Dense, slow growing shrub. Mid-season. Evergreen. 1m.

RHODODENDRON DAMOZEL. Deep rose pink to ruby red with darker spots. Funnel shaped flowers in dome like trusses. Wide spreading medium shrub. Mid-season. Evergreen. 2m.

RHODODENDRON DAWN'S DELIGHT. Carmine ruby at first, opening bright pink, becoming soft pink to white within and marked bright crimson. Wide bell shaped flowers in a handsome conical truss. Leaves long and dark glossy green. Medium grower. Mid-season. Evergreen. 2m.

RHODODENDRON DAY DREAM. Buds of rich crimson open pink flushed crimson, fading to creamy white flushed pale pink. Broadly funnel shaped flowers in large loose trusses. Medium grower. Mid-season. Evergreen. 2m.

RHODODENDRON DIDO. Salmon pink to orange yellow with deeper veins. Trumpet flowers in dainty trusses. Slow growing, low and compact. Mid-season. Evergreen. 1m.

RHODODENDRON DORINTHIA. Clear shining flaming red. Trumpet shaped flowers with deep wavy lobes in great masses. Low spreading habit and long flowering season. Mid-season to late. Evergreen. 1m.

RHODODENDRON EARL OF ATHLONE. Glowing blood red bell shaped flowers in compact trusses. Medium open spreading plant with deep green leaves. Early to mid-season. Evergreen. 2m.

RHODODENDRON ELEGANS. Bright tyrian rose with sepia blotch. Trumpet flowers in dense conical trusses. Extremely free flowering and hardy. Forms a large shrub of 3 to 4 metres. An old rhododendron highly regarded for its ability to grow under average garden conditions, and provide one of the most spectacular floral displays of any tree. Mid-season. Evergreen. 3m.

RHODODENDRON ELIZABETH. Rich dark red trumpet shaped, 7cm flowers in lax trusses of six or eight. Low growing spreading shrub with dark green leaves. Blooms prolifically. Popular dwarf red. Mid-season to late. Evergreen. 60cm.

RHODODENDRON ELIZABETH HOBBIE. Scarlet to glistening wine red. Translucent, bell shaped flowers in loose umbels of up to 10. Dwarf grower with small, extremely glossy foliage. Mid-season. Evergreen. 60cm.

RHODODENDRON FABIA. Orange salmon, freely speckled pale brown. Funnel shaped flowers in loose flat trusses. Forms a low widely dome shaped bush. Free flowering and very beautiful. Mid-season. Evergreen. 1m.

RHODODENDRON FASTUOSUM PLENUM. Bluish lavender purple with interior markings of brownish crimson. Fully double funnel shaped flowers in full trusses. Forms a large dome shaped bush. Hardy. Mid-season. Evergreen. 2m.

RHODODENDRON F. C. PUDDLE. Pinkish apricot bell flowers carried in lax pendulous trusses. Low spreading habit. Mid-season. Evergreen. 2m.

RHODODENDRON FIRETAIL. Light cerise to deep scarlet with brown spots. Funnel shaped flowers in compact trusses. Medium growth, clean vigorous habit. Late. Evergreen. 2m.

RHODODENDRON FORMOSUM HYBRID. Delightful blending of pinkish cream and white. Trumpet flowers with frilled florets in shapely trusses. Free flowering, low dwarf growth habit. Mid-season. Evergreen. 1m.

RHODODENDRON FRAGRANTISSIMUM. White flowers flushed green within and rose on the outside. Blooms with nutmeg fragrance are widely funnel shaped and carried in lax terminal umbels of four. Medium growth habit with flexible willowy stems. Can be trained as a shrub, espalier or ground cover. Late. Evergreen. 2.5m.

RHODODENDRON FUSILIER. Brilliant red, shining bell flowers up to 8cm across in large trusses. Attractive new growth and long narrow leaves. Medium to tall growth. Late. Evergreen. 2m.

RHODODENDRON GAUNTLETTII. Rich pink in bud, opening to bluish white with greenish centre. Wide bell flowers in large domed trusses. Vigorous tall shrub with handsome glossy dark green leaves. Sometimes called White Pearl. Mid-season. Evergreen. 3m.

RHODODENDRON GLAMOUR. Deep cherry red. Large trumpets 7cm long by 10cm wide carried in shapely trusses of ten. Medium growth habit. Late. Evergreen. 2m.

RHODODENDRON GOLDSWORTH CRIMSON. Brilliant crimson red with darker markings. Large shapely trusses in profusion. Medium to tall grower and most spectacular. Mid-season. Evergreen. 2.5m.

RHODODENDRON GRANDE. Waxy pale yellow or cream blotched purple. Very large bell shaped flowers in large trusses. Forms a large rounded shrub with handsome, 30cm dark, shining green leaves, conspicuously veined above and covered with greyish tomentum on the undersides. An outstanding species for woodland conditions. Early. Evergreen. 3.5m.

RHODODENDRON GWEN. Mandarin red funnel shaped florets in compact truss. Dark green foliage. Dwarf compact grower. Late. Evergreen. 1m.

RHODODENDRON HIPPOPHAEOIDES. Lavender-lilac or lilac pink, funnel shaped flowers in small clusters. Forms a small erect leafy plant with small leaves greyish on the undersides. Easily grown species tolerant of adverse conditions. Mid-season. Evergreen. 1m.

RHODODENDRON IBEX. Rosy carmine to clear tomato red with darker spots within. Funnel shaped flowers in neat, domed, medium trusses. Medium growth habit with foliage brown felted beneath. Mid-season. Evergreen. 2m.

RHODODENDRON ILAM ORANGE. Cream overlaid pale orange, flushed pink on the outside. Low spreading habit. Mid-season. Evergreen. 2m.

RHODODENDRON ILAM RED GLOW. Brilliant red flowers in immense ball trusses. Considered one of the best red rhododendrons. Tall vigorous open habit. Mid-season. Evergreen. 2.5m.

RHODODENDRON ILAM VIOLET. Deep violet blue flowers en masse contrasted against lime green foliage. Medium dwarf grower. Mid-season. Evergreen. 2m.

RHODODENDRON IMPEANUM. Deep violet blue saucer shaped flowers in small clusters. Delightful dwarf spreading shrub with small crowded leaves which becomes smothered with bloom in spring. Commences to bloom when quite small. Ideal for rock gardens, frontal planting or ground cover. Mid-season. Evergreen. 35cm.

RHODODENDRON IMPEDITUM. Mauve or pale bluish purple slightly fragrant flowers produced freely on a dwarf plant with small scaly leaves. Very hardy. Impeditum — tangled. Mid-season. Evergreen. 45cm.

RHODODENDRON IVANHOE. Brilliant scarlet funnel shaped flowers with deeper central markings in flat topped trusses. Forms a tall shrub with somewhat loose habit. Mid-season. Evergreen. 2.5m.

RHODODENDRON IVERY'S SCARLET. Clear blood red flowers in large firm trusses. Vigorous tall grower with rich green foliage. Early. Evergreen. 3m.

171 RHODODENDRON JEAN. Mauve pink flowers with crepe textured florets in large trusses. Free flowering, medium tall grower. Mid-season to late. Evergreen. 2.5m.

RHODODENDRON JOHNSTONIANUM. Creamy white or pale yellow with red spots and a yellow blotch opening from tan buds. Large fragrant funnel shaped flowers in clusters of three. Late. Evergreen. 2.5m.

RHODODENDRON KAKA. Intense crimson scarlet frilled flowers in magnificent trusses. Medium open growth, free flowering and hardy. Mid-season. Evergreen. 1.5m.

RHODODENDRON KEAY SLOCOCK. Pale yellow, flushed salmon or creamy white. Bell flowers in compact trusses. Medium compact grower and very free flowering. Late. Evergreen. 2m.

RHODODENDRON LADY CHAMBERLAIN. Mandarin red, shading to orange buff on the lobes. Long narrow, bell shaped flowers, waxy and quite drooping, borne in great profusion. Forms a semi-erect stiffly branched shrub with neat sea green foliage. Late. Evergreen. 2m.

RHODODENDRON LADY ROSEBERRY. Deep pink with lighter margins. Otherwise similar to Lady Chamberlain. Late. Evergreen. 2m.

RHODODENDRON LAURA ABERCONWAY. Scarlet to geranium lake funnel shaped flowers with frilly edges carried in loose clusters of up to nine. Mid-season. Evergreen. 2m.

RHODODENDRON LAVENDER GIRL. Lilac mauve in bud opening pale lavender, deepening at the edges, and with a pale pink throat. Fragrant funnel shaped flowers in tidy domed trusses. Vigorous, free flowering, medium tall growth. Mid-season. Evergreen. 2m.

RHODODENDRON LEDA. Unusual shadings of vermillion to orange. Semi-dwarf compact grower. Attractive foliage heavily felted on the undersides. Mid-season. Evergreen. 1m.

RHODODENDRON LETTY EDWARDS. Light sulphur yellow to primrose lightly flushed maroon in the throat. Funnel shaped flowers in trusses of up to twelve. Free flowering medium compact grower. Mid-season. Evergreen. 2m.

RHODODENDRON LODERI PINK DIAMOND. Delicate pink with basal flush of crimson shading to greenish brown. Fragrant giant lily like trumpet shaped florets up to 12cm across held in enormous trusses. Tall open growth. A real aristocrat. Mid-season. Evergreen. 3m.

RHODODENDRON MADDENII VIRGINALIS. White, stained lime green within. Deliciously lemon scented funnel shaped flowers in lax trusses. Medium open grower with papery bark. Somewhat tender. Late. Evergreen. 2m.

RHODODENDRON MANDARIN. Rich orange salmon bell shaped flowers in lax trusses. Low spreading growth habit. Mid-season to late. Evergreen. 2m.

RHODODENDRON MARGARET DUNN. Unusual blending of orange, apricot and pink. Large open trusses. Mid-season to late. Evergreen. 2m.

RHODODENDRON MARS. Rich crimson or wine red highlighted by white stamens. Wide bell shaped flowers in compact trusses. Medium growth habit. Mid-season to late. Evergreen. 2m.

RHODODENDRON MATADOR. Brilliant dark orange red. Slightly drooping tubular to funnel shaped flowers in a loose truss of eight. Low growth habit with bristly foliage and stems. Mid-season. Evergreen. 1m.

RHODODENDRON MAY DAY. Brilliant signal red or orange red. Slightly drooping, funnel shaped flowers in loose trusses. Low, widespreading shrub. Mid-season. Evergreen. 1.5m.

RHODODENDRON MEDUSA. Bright vermillion orange funnel shaped flowers in loose hanging trusses. Forms a compact semi-dwarf spreading shrub. Mid-season. Evergreen. 1.30m.

RHODODENDRON MOSER'S MAROON. Deep maroon red with darker central markings. Vigorous medium grower with spectacular coppery red young growths. Mid-season to late. Evergreen. 2m.

RHODODENDRON MOUPINENSE. Pale pink, spotted red, funnel shaped fragrant flowers borne singly or in pairs. Attractive dwarf grower with glossy leaves bristly branchlets and reddish young growths. Early to mid-season. Evergreen. 1m.

RHODODENDRON MRS. A. T. DE LA MARE. White with greenish yellow spots in the throat. Pink tinged in bud. Funnel shaped flowers with frilly margins in compact conical truss. Hardy, vigorous, free flowering with upright compact growth habit. Mid-season. Evergreen. 2m.

RHODODENDRON MRS. BETTY ROBINSON. Pale yellow flushed pink, paling to cream and with a red centre. Large open florets in shapely trusses. Low growth habit and clean deep green foliage. Mid-season to late. Evergreen. 1.5m.

RHODODENDRON MRS. CHARLES E. PEARSON. Mauve pink in bud, opening pale pinky mauve and fading almost to white. Central ray of brown spots. Wide funnel shaped flowers in large conical truss. Robust plant with stout erect branches and dark green foliage. Mid-season. Evergreen. 3m.

RHODODENDRON MRS. FURNIVAL. Clear rose pink with distinctive crimson flare, and light brown blotches on the upper petals. Widely funnel shaped flowers in compact trusses. Magnificent dense growing compact bush. Considered one of the finest hardy hybrid rhododendrons. Mid-season. Evergreen. 2m.

RHODODENDRON MRS. G. W. LEAK. Mottled light rosy pink deepening in the tube and a conspicuous splash of dark brown and crimson markings. Widely funnel shaped flowers in a somewhat lax conical truss. Medium growth habit and hardy. Mid-season. Evergreen. 2m.

RHODODENDRON MRS. J. P. LADE. Smoky lavender mauve. Large bell shaped florets in large heavy trusses. Medium growing vigorous bush with fresh looking leaves. Hardy, easy to grow and free flowering. Mid-season. Evergreen. 2m.

RHODODENDRON MRS. MARY ASHLEY. Salmon pink with cream shadings. Funnel shaped flowers in bold trusses. Compact bush with low spreading habit. Mid-season. Evergreen. 1.5m.

RHODODENDRON MRS. P. D. WILLIAMS. Ivory white with a blazing copper blotch on each petal giving an orchid effect. Large rounded trusses. Low to medium grower and extremely hardy. Late. Evergreen. 1.5m.

RHODODENDRON NAOMI EXBURY. Lavender pink shaded cream primrose towards the throat. Large trumpet florets up to 12cm across in massive trusses. Mounded form. Mid-season. Evergreen. 2m.

RHODODENDRON NOSEGAY. Deep rose pink to clear scarlet. Frilled florets in large firm trusses. An old but vigorous and hardy rhododendron ideal for general garden purposes. Mid-season. Evergreen. 3m.

RHODODENDRON NUTTALLII. Ivory white, suffused yellow in the throat. Large 12cm fragrant funnel shaped flowers like lilies in loose trusses of three to nine. Large, deeply veined leaves up to 20cm long. Late. Evergreen. 2m.

- RHODODENDRON OKLAHOMA.** Intense scarlet with waxy florets in big trusses. Medium growth habit. Magnificent late hybrid. Evergreen. 2m.
- RHODODENDRON OREGONIA.** Rich pink, heavily spotted darker pink flowers in large trusses. Low spreading habit. Late. Evergreen. 1.5m.
- RHODODENDRON PARISIENNE.** Sulphur yellow in bud opening to pale yellow or rich cream. Open bell shaped florets in loose trusses. Low spreading habit and extremely floriferous. Early to mid-season. Evergreen. 1.5m.
- RHODODENDRON PINK PEARL.** Rose pink in bud, opening to soft pink, fading to white at the margins, and with a well defined ray of crimson brown markings. Widely funnel shaped florets in a magnificent large conical truss. Strong growing and free flowering. One of the most popular rhododendrons of all time. Award of Garden Excellence 1968. Mid season. Evergreen. 2.5m.
- RHODODENDRON PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.** Pale pink florets with clearly defined red margins in tall conical truss. Attractive foliage brilliantly variegated deep yellow and green. Extremely hardy, vigorous and beautiful in form, foliage and flower. Early. Evergreen. 2m.
- RHODODENDRON PURPLE SPLENDOR.** Rich royal purplish blue with well defined black markings. Wide funnel shaped fluted florets in a tight well formed truss. Sturdy, leafy plant with erect growth habit. Most beautiful in these colourings. Late. Evergreen. 2m.
- RHODODENDRON ROMANY CHAI.** Rich glowing reddish terra cotta with brown spots. Large compact truss. Name means gypsy children. Mid-season to late. Evergreen. 2m.
- RHODODENDRON ROMANY CHAL.** Cardinal red to deep scarlet with a ray of black markings. Bell shaped fluted flowers in large lax trusses. Often flowers along with chartreuse new growth. Medium tall grower. Late. Evergreen. 2m.
- RHODODENDRON ROSY MORN.** Medium pink spotted darker pink. Funnel shaped florets in large trusses. Mid-season. Evergreen. 2m.
- RHODODENDRON ROYAL FLUSH.** Pale pink with a hint of apricot. Bell shaped flowers like lapageria in lax pendulous clusters. Medium erect grower. Mid-season. Evergreen. 2m.
- RHODODENDRON ROYAL PINK.** Pale pink, darker on the outside. Open funnel shaped flowers in trusses of six. Broad elliptical leaves almost heart shaped. Mid-season. Evergreen. 2m.
- RHODODENDRON R. W. RYE.** Rich sulphur yellow with contrasting brown anthers. Five lobed open trumpet flowers 6cm across in lax trusses. Loose somewhat spreading growth habit. Similar colouring to chrysomanticum but the flower is larger and appears later. Mid-season. Evergreen. 1.5m.
- RHODODENDRON SAFFRON QUEEN.** Saffron yellow to sulphur with darker spotting on the upper lobes. Small 4cm trumpet shaped florets in lax flat topped trusses. Long narrow glossy leaves and somewhat open, rounded bush. Extremely floriferous. Mid-season. Evergreen. 1.30m.
- RHODODENDRON SANDRA'S SCARLET.** Bright scarlet flowers in compact medium sized trusses. Strong vigorous grower, reliable, and free blooming. Mid-season. Evergreen. 1.5m.
- RHODODENDRON SAPHO.** Buds mauve, opening pure white with conspicuous purplish spotting. Wide funnel shaped florets in handsome conical trusses. Vigorous, free growing bush with compact rounded form. Mid-season to late. Evergreen. 1.5m.
- RHODODENDRON SARITA LODER.** Buds deep crimson opening bright salmon pink. Large florets in loose trusses. Open growth habit. Late. Evergreen. 2m.
- RHODODENDRON SCINTILLANS.** Lavender blue. Funnel shaped florets produced in great masses. Very dwarf compact species with small leaves from Yunnan. Extremely hardy and a most desirable dwarf shrub. Scintillans — gleaming. Mid-season. Evergreen. 60cm.
- RHODODENDRON SETA.** White to pale pink shading to rich rose pink at the lobes. Narrow bell shaped florets in lax umbels produced in great profusion. Erect compact grower. Amongst the most desirable small rhododendrons. Early. Evergreen. 1.30m.
- RHODODENDRON SIRIUS.** Bright orange, delightfully perfumed hanging bell flowers. Open growth habit. Late. Evergreen. 2m.
- RHODODENDRON SIR JOHN RAMSDEN.** Carmine with pale pink margins. Large widely funnel shaped florets with wavy margins in lax trusses of up to ten. Vigorous loose growth habit. Early to mid-season. Evergreen. 3m.

RHODODENDRON SIR ROBERT PEEL. Rosy carmine flowers in tight trusses. Hardy, vigorous grower densely foliated and extremely free flowering. An old variety but valuable as a showy flowering large shrub. Early. Evergreen. 4.5m.

RHODODENDRON SONATA. Orange, shot with mauve and wine purple. Small trusses. Most desirable for its unusual and attractive colourings. Semi-dwarf growth habit. Evergreen. 1.5m.

RHODODENDRON SPRING DANCE. Palest lavender frilled florets almost completely cover the plant. Dainty compact upright grower. Early to mid-season. Evergreen. 1m.

RHODODENDRON SUAVE. White flushed pink with nutmeg perfume. Compact grower. Late. Evergreen. 2m.

RHODODENDRON SUNRISE. Soft vermillion in bud, opening deep pink and fading until only the margins and base remain pink. Flowers in generous trusses. Mid-season. Evergreen. 3m.

RHODODENDRON SUSAN. Bluish mauve darker at the margins and spotted purple. Large open trusses. Exceptionally long flowering period. Tall vigorous bushy grower. Early to late. Evergreen. 3m.

RHODODENDRON UNIQUE. Buds pink, opening creamy primrose and faintly spotted crimson. Funnel shaped flowers in a dense domed truss. Very floriferous. Forms a dense, leafy, mounded, compact bush. Mid-season. Evergreen. 2m.

RHODODENDRON UNKNOWN WARRIOR. Buds crimson, opening deep rose pink lightly marked brown. Wide bell shaped flowers in compact truss. Medium compact grower. Old hybrid but extremely hardy and floriferous. Early to mid-season. Evergreen. 2m.

RHODODENDRON VANGUARD. Shining crimson scarlet or tomato red funnel shaped flowers in flattened trusses. Extremely floriferous and bushy compact spreading growth habit. Mid-season. Evergreen. 1.5m.

RHODODENDRON VAN NES SENSATION. Light lilac to lavender blooms with white centre and slight fragrance. Huge seven lobed florets in large trusses. Large dark green foliage. Vigorous. Mid-season to late. Evergreen. 2m.

RHODODENDRON VIRGATUM. Delicate mauvy pink. Frilled florets in lightly packed dome shaped trusses. Elegant dwarf compact grower. Early. Evergreen. 1m.

RHODODENDRON WINSOME. Bright glowing cerise pink. Funnel shaped, wavy edged flowers in loose pendent racemes produced in great profusion. Coppery young growths and dark green foliage. Low mounded compact growth. Vigorous and easy to grow. Mid-season. Evergreen. 1m.

RHODODENDRON XANTHOSTEPHANUM. Bright yellow tubular flowers. Small glaucous green foliage. Somewhat frost tender but worthy of special care. Xanthostephanum — with a yellow crown or garland. Mid-season. Evergreen. 2m.

RHODODENDRON YAKUSIMANUM. Buds rose pink, opening pink maturing white. Bell shaped florets in compact trusses resemble appleblossoms. A charming rhododendron even in its young stages. Forms a compact dome shaped bush. Young shoots covered with soft white down. Long oval leaves have recurving margins, dark glossy green above and densely brown felted beneath. Found on windy, rain drenched mountain peaks of the Japanese Yakushima Island. Unusual and handsome form, beautiful foliage and flowers. Excellent rock garden plant. Mid-season. Evergreen. 60cm.

RHODODENDRON YELLOW HAMMER. Bright yellow tubular bell shaped flowers in narrow pairs from terminal and axillary buds. Low compact grower with small foliage. Quite charming. Early. Evergreen. 1m.

RHODODENDRON ZEYLANICUM. Brilliant red, bell shaped flowers in dense compact trusses. Handsome elliptic oblong leaves very dark green and covered beneath with dense fawny indumentum or felt. Among the most beautiful foliated species. Medium spreading growth. Zeylanicum — of Ceylon. Mid-season. Evergreen. 2m.

RHOPALOSTYLIS

"NIKAU"

RHOPALOSTYLIS SAPIDA. The name is derived from rhopalon — club, and stylos — a pillar or column, referring to the club shaped spadix. Sapida means having a pleasant taste. The Nikau is a native palm, and probably one of the easiest plants to recognise in the New Zealand bush. New Zealand is the southernmost limit for the palm family, which usually inhabits the tropics. Palms always seem to be fully utilised for shelter, food, light, heat and clothing by the people who dwell among them. The Coconut Palm, Date Palm, Sago Palm and Oil Palm are a source of sugar, starch, oil, resin, cordage, writing material, building material, edible fruits, beverages and numerous other things. The Nikau Palm is not lacking in usefulness. The early Maoris used the leaves for building huts and weaving baskets. The fleshy and juicy bud on top of the stem provided a succulent dish, and the hard, pea sized seeds were not only relished by wild parrots, but used by settlers for bird shooting when ammunition was scarce. Nikau Palms are quite plentiful throughout the forested area of the North Island. Their southernmost limit is Akaroa Harbour on the East Coast, and just north of Greymouth on the west. It is an elegant and graceful palm with straight, slender, smooth stems up to 8m high with regular annular rings which are the scars left by fallen leaves. This is crowned with magnificent, fan like, rich green leaves up to 3m long, comprised of 1m, sword like leaflets standing upright from a prominent bulge. This is formed by the base of each stem which is rounded and polished, and large enough when detached for a child to sit in. The straight stem, bulge and flaring crown are suggestive of a shaving brush. Attractive clusters of flowers appear from immediately below the oldest leaf. In bud the flowers are enclosed in a large spathe or sheath, and when open the clusters of massive florets can be up to 60cm in length. Flowering period is from December to February, and the resultant 1.5cm fruits ripen during the autumn three years later. Being a shady bush dweller, Nikau is not happy planted out in the open in isolation. Amongst other trees or shrubs or in shady woodland areas it is ideal. Plant in deeply dug soil, mulch and keep moist until established. Plants are slow growing and easily accommodated. They rival the finest imported palms, especially in the juvenile stage. Palmaceae. Evergreen. 2.5 x 2.5m.

RHUS

"SUMACH"

RHUS SUCCEDANIA "Wax Tree." Rhus is the ancient Greek name for this genus of about 250 species of trees and shrubs distributed over the temperate regions of both hemispheres. Rhus succedania is native to China, Japan, Formosa, Malaysia and India. The term "Wax Tree" refers to the wax yielded by the fruits of the female tree. This was at one time used in Japan in the manufacture of candles. Grows rapidly to form a small, broad, branched tree with pinnate 30cm leaves divided into as many as fifteen oval, long pointed leaflets up to 10cm long. Leaves are glabrous, glossy, medium green often with a purplish tint. For long periods in autumn the whole tree becomes a blaze of colour as the foliage turns to gorgeous orange scarlet to soft red colourings. It is one of the most spectacular and desirable of autumn coloured trees. Unfortunately however, like many rhus species it has poisonous properties which can cause skin allergies through the slightest contact with leaves or branches. Locate away from lawns or walkways where people are least likely to touch it. Anacardiaceae. Deciduous. 5 x 4m.

RIBES

"FLOWERING CURRANT"

RIBES SANGUINEUM KING EDWARD VII. Ribes comes from ribas, a name given by 11-12th century Arabian physicians to a species of

169

blood red coloured, and the species is native to California and Mexico. It is a most spectacular and hardy deciduous flowering shrub. From early spring the whole bush becomes alive with colour, as 10cm, pendent racemes of intense crimson flowers appear from every bare upright branch. Blue black berries covered with a whitish bloom often follow the flowers. Maple like, 5cm leaves colour in autumn. Easy to grow in any soil. Prune after flowering to keep bush compact. Saxifragaceae. Deciduous. 1.5 x 1m.

RICINUS

"CASTOR OIL PLANT"

RICINUS COMMUNIS. Ricinus is the Latin word for the tick insect, and is given to this plant because of the resemblance of the seeds. Communis means common. It is the only member of the genus, and native to tropical Africa, but not cultivated and often naturalised in many temperate countries. Like many plants in the Euphorbia family, ricinus has medicinal properties, although it is more cropped now for its industrial uses. Castor oil which is extracted from the seeds is used in the lubrication of aeroplane engines because it is insoluble in benzene, and has a very low freezing point. It is also an important constituent of hydraulic and other fluids where the degree of compressibility is an important factor. Castor oil is a basic material in the manufacture of bio-degradable detergents which are broken down by bacteria after use — important in preventing the pollution of rivers. However, despite its many industrial and ornamental functions, the seeds are highly toxic. It is said that from three to ten are enough to be fatal to man. Also contact with the leaves can sometimes cause severe allergies. This is no reason to reject this plant as an ornamental, as it can be located where skin contact is avoided, and flower heads can be easily removed before they set seed. Castor oil plant is bold and striking with a distinct tropical appearance. It grows rapidly and can provide tall screens, leafy background, or colour contrasts after a few months' growth. Large lobed, maple like, rich reddish bronze leaves vary in size from 30cm across when young, becoming smaller as the tree ages. Small white, unimpressive flowers are followed by attractive, rounded, prickly husks which contain three bean sized mottled seeds varying in colour from buff to black. It grows quickly and easily from seed, and it is no trouble to establish a colony of plants which are most ornamental and perform important landscaping functions. Euphorbiaceae. Evergreen. 2.5 x 2m.

ROMNEYA

"CALIFORNIAN TREE POPPY"

ROMNEYA TRICOCALYX. Named in honour of the Rev. Romney Robinson, an 18th century astronomer of Armagh. There are two species of tree poppies, both native to southern California and Mexico. It is a spectacular, rapid growing, semi-herbaceous shrub, and forms many greyish stems with deeply cut, 8 to 10cm, grey green leaves, crowned with soft, large, 12cm, crepe papery, snowy white, fragrant flowers with golden centres from early summer to late autumn. The plant increases in size by sturdy root suckers, and requires adequate space. Flowers are produced during December and January, and are beautiful in arrangements. Cut in bud they will open in water and last for several days. However, not an easy plant to grow in New Zealand, and often difficult to obtain. Keeping in mind its native habitat, the plant, requires full sun, loose, gravelly soil and a minimum of water. Given favourable conditions, it grows vigorously to the point of being difficult to control, but this is unlikely in New Zealand. Cut almost to ground level in early autumn. Papaveraceae. Semi-deciduous. 1.5 x 1.5m.

RONDELETIA

"MEXICAN VIBURNUM"



RONDELETIA AMOENA. Named after William Rondelet, a 16th century French physician and naturalist. Amoena means pleasing. Rondeletia is a genus of about 80 species of evergreen shrubs native to the West Indies and tropical America. *R. amoena* is found in Mexico and Guatemala. Forms a neat, rounded but open branched shrub. Leaves are broadly oblong, glossy, 5 to 12cm long, olive green, deeply veined, and with a slender point. Beautiful terminal flower clusters are freely produced from mid-winter through spring and into summer. Each cluster comprises dozens of small, tubular flowers coloured rich salmon pink with a yellow throat. They appear like heads of viburnum, and almost completely cover the bush. Their long stalks are ideal for picking and cut blooms last well in water. Rated as one of the most beautiful dwarf flowering shrubs, and worthy of a place in every garden. Unfortunately frost tender, but an ideal shrub to grow on a sunny, or semi-shady wall where it receives protection from overhanging eaves. Also good in containers. Plant in loose, free draining soil with peat moss. Feed occasionally and water generously over dry periods. Pinch when young for compact form, and remove spent flowers. Rubiaceae. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

ROSMARINUS

"ROSEMARY"



From the Latin *rosmarinus* meaning sea dew. Only a small genus of evergreen aromatic shrubs with romantic associations, and cultivated for centuries in western European gardens. *R. officinalis* distils an oil from its foliage which is an important constituent of Eau de Cologne, and it is also widely used as a seasoning. Rosemaries endure hot sun and poor soil, but must have good drainage. They are hardy to frost, and once established, are quite drought tolerant under most New Zealand conditions. Feeding and watering is unnecessary. Frequent tip pinching will control growth when plants are small. Older plants can be lightly pruned. Use the various types for dry borders, clipped hedges, ground or bank cover, or wall spillers. Labiatae.

ROSMARINUS LAVANDULACEUS "Creeping Rosemary." The name means lavender leaved. A low growing species which forms large, dense, prostrate mats studded with light blue flowers in clusters. Extremely valuable for quickly covering banks, forming dense ground cover, draping over walls or rocks, planting alongside paths or steps, or growing in window boxes or containers. With its graceful formation, depth of foliage colour and constant blooming habits, together with quick growth and easy culture, this rosemary is one of the most useful plants. Give full sun, good drainage and gravelly soil which is not too rich. Previously listed as *Rosmarinus officinalis prostratus*. Award of Garden Excellence 1970. Evergreen. 30cm x 2m.

ROSMARINUS OFFICINALIS "Common Rosemary." Native to southern Europe and Asia Minor. A rugged, picturesque, upright growing shrub with narrow, glossy, aromatic leaves, dark green above and greyish white beneath. Blue flowers appear during early summer in numerous axillary clusters along branches produced the previous year. Easy to grow in full sun and well drained soil that is not over rich. Serves well as neat compact shrub or low division hedge, and is a valuable herb. *Officinalis* — sold in shops, used of medicinal and other plants. Evergreen. 1.30 x 1m.

ROSMARINUS OFFICINALIS COLLINGWOOD INGRAM "Blue Lag-oon." Semi-prostrate form with gracefully curving branches. Flowers are rich bright violet blue. Good for bank or ground cover where more of a branching effect is required. Excellent for colour value. Evergreen. 60cm x 1.3m.

ROSMARINUS OFFICINALIS LOCKWOOD DE FOREST. Closely resembles *R. lavandulaceus*, but has lighter, bright green foliage and richer blue flowers. Very prostrate. Evergreen. 30cm x 2m.

ROSMARINUS OFFICINALIS TUSCAN BLUE. A selected form of the common or upright rosemary, with richer green leaves and bright violet blue flowers. Rigid, upright branches grow directly from the base of the plant. Evergreen. 1.30 x 1m.

ROYENA

"AFRICAN SNOWDROP BUSH"



ROYENA LUCIDA. Named in honour of Adrian van Royen, 18th century professor of botany at Leyden. Lucida means clear or shining. Handsome South African shrub with downy shoots, 2 to 3cm oval pointed leaves with slightly waved margins. Leaves are leathery, highly polished, bronzy green when young, maturing to rich green. Solitary flowers on 2cm axillary stalks are 12mm wide, pale yellow to white and with reflexed lobes. Oval, 2cm red or purple fruits are fleshy when ripe. Grown mainly for the beauty of its foliage. Provides a most useful permanent evergreen background shrub in warm districts. Plant in free draining soil in full sun. Endures hard and dry conditions. Belongs to the ebony family of which some species yield a very hard heavy wood used for knife handles, piano keys, chessmen, etc. Persimmon also is in this family. Ebenaceae. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1m.

RUSCUS

"BUTCHER'S BROOM"



RUSCUS ACULEATUS. *Ruscus* is from an old Latin word meaning butcher's broom. Ancient butchers were supposed to have used a bunch of the stiff growth of this plant to clear off their meat blocks. *Aculeatus* means armed with prickles. It is a hardy evergreen shrub which spreads by underground stems. The apparent leaves are really flattened stems called cladodes or phylloclades. Forms a thick clump of slender, green, flexible stems densely covered on the upper portion with 2cm, dark green, spine tipped triangular cladodes which carry out the function of leaves. In the centre of each cladode small greenish flowers appear in spring, followed by the most decorative, 12mm, bright sealing wax red berries. They are untouched by birds, and provide excellent winter decoration in the garden or cut for indoors. When grown from seed, *ruscus* are unreliable berry producers owing to the lack of female plants, and group planting is therefore recommended. An hermaphrodite form known as Wheeler's Variety is sometimes available. Useful plants for dry, shady places in all types of soil. Tolerant of dense shade, thriving to perfection under large deciduous trees where few other plants will grow. Liliaceae. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

RUSSELIA

"CORAL BUSH"



RUSSELIA JUNCEA. Named in honour of Dr Alexander Russell, 18th century naturalist and author. Juncea means rush like. Native to Mexico it forms a low growing shrub with twiggy, rush like, almost leafless branches drooping at the ends, and carrying loose racemes of numerous, 25mm, scarlet, tubular flowers. Blooms freely from late spring to autumn. A useful plant for the larger rockery, for trailing over banks or walls, or as a hanging basket. It is rarely without flower, and a well grown plant always attracts attention. Plant in free draining soil in full sun. Scrophulariaceae. Evergreen. 60cm x 1m.

SALIX

"WILLOW"



Salix is the Latin name for Willow. It is a large genus comprising about 250 or more species, supplemented by many natural hybrids. They are almost entirely confined to the cooler latitudes and altitudes of the northern hemisphere, and vary in form from tiny creeping alpine to large noble trees. Willows provide the most beautiful of waterside trees. Others have curiously contorted stems or catkin covered branches for dramatic floral art.

Where privacy or protection from sun or wind is an urgent necessity, willows will quickly cover the situation, and in doing so demand little in the way of special soil conditions or care. Willows thrive with their feet in bogs, and their tenacious roots will keep a foothold on any soils likely to erode. An insatiable thirst is their major problem, and their roots are constantly searching for water. They enjoy living beside streams or open drains, but if necessary, will settle for the nearest pipe drains which unfortunately they quickly succeed in blocking with their fine roots. For this reason, if you are planting a willow, take care to allow the maximum distance from drainage systems of any kind. Salicaceae.

SALIX ALBA "White Willow." Found naturally in England, Europe, northern Asia and North Africa. Large, elegant tree of conical habit with slender branches pendulous at the tips. Silky young shoots spring at angles of 30° to 45° from the older branches. Lanceolate, 4 to 10cm, finely toothed leaves are permanently silky grey beneath. In great billowy masses they create a characteristic silvery appearance from a distance. Slender, 3 to 5cm catkins appear with the young leaves in spring, a familiar tree in its natural state growing in water meadows and along river sides. Vigorous and fast growing, and suggested as a suitable tree for moist sandy areas by the sea, although it will grow in any reasonable soil type. Deciduous. 10 x 6m.

SALIX BABYLONICA ANNULARIS "Ram's Horn Willow." Annularis means ring shaped. A most curious willow with green leaves, spirally curled into rings or miniature ram's horns, often encircling the branches. Neat erect habit providing a good specimen or screen tree of moderate size. Quite distinct and excellent for cutting. Babylonica — of Babylon. Deciduous. 4 x 3m.

SALIX BABYLONICA RAMULIS AUREIS. Previously listed as *S. babylonica aurea*. Ramulis means many branches or branchlets. An extremely vigorous tree which could be described as the golden stemmed form of the common weeping willow *S. babylonica* so familiar along the banks of lakes, streams and rivers. Has virtually given way to the more colourful and slender branched *S. vitellina pendula*. Deciduous. 10 x 10m.

SALIX HUMBOLDTIANA. Native to Mexico, central and southern America. Tall, narrow willow with slender, erect, tapering form like that of the Lombardy poplar. Fine, ascending, chestnut brown branches and twigs. Gracefully drooping leaves are 5 to 12cm long by only 6mm wide, and dull dark green on both surfaces. Almost evergreen in milder winters. Grows rapidly sometimes 2m or more in a season. Plant in well worked, free draining soil, protect from frost, and give adequate summer moisture especially when young. Excellent tall screen for narrow spaces, large accent tree against tall buildings, amongst mixed plantings, or well sited as a lawn specimen. Deciduous. 8 x 1.5m.

SALIX IRRORATA. Native to south western U.S.A. Irrorata means dewy. Vigorous shrub with upright form. Shoots are long and green when young, maturing to waxy purple covered with a white bloom which is particularly noticeable during winter. Slender leaves are oblong lanceolate, glossy green above and glaucous beneath, sometimes slightly toothed. Short, dense, 25mm reddish catkins appear before the leaves. An attractive species particularly for stem contrasts. Deciduous. 3 x 2m.

SALIX MATSUDANA TORTUOSA "Corkscrew Willow." Also known as twisted willow, tortured willow, Chinese willow and Peking willow. It is native to China, Manchuria and Korea where it is said to grow in dry areas with low summer rainfall. Matsudana is an oriental term. Tortuosa means having an irregular, twisted or meandering mode of growth. Curiously twisted stems are obvious from the first bursts of spring growths, but show to greatest

effect when the leaves have fallen, revealing a multitude of spiralling and corkscrew branches ascending to the sky. With rapid, vigorous upright growth, this splendid tree will provide a screen for privacy and protection in twelve months, and at the same time be one of the most exciting subjects in your garden. Bare twigs are in keen demand for dramatic floral art. Grows in all soils and locations, but allow adequate space for bulky development and a rather soil robbing root system. Deciduous. 6 x 4m.

SALIX MOOREI. Said to have originally been found in Scotland, and to be a hybrid of *S. herbacea*, the tiny alpine dwarf willow, and *S. phylicifolia*, the tea leaf willow. It is a delightful miniature, forming a low, wide spreading mound of slender, reddish green stems. Leaves are small and shining green, preceded by catkins in spring. Grows easily under most garden conditions, is not too vigorous and makes an excellent ground cover. Deciduous. 30cm x 1m.

SALIX PURPUREA "Purple Pussy Willow" "Purple Osier." Previously listed as *S. caprea rubra*. An osier is any of the various related species of willow whose twigs are used for making baskets. The common Pussy Willow *S. caprea* with grey catkins is not recommended for garden cultivation because of its bulk, soil robbing habits, and general lack of charm. However, *S. purpurea* native to Europe and central Asia is a much daintier form with thick, willowy, slender stems. From late August through September, every bare branch is studded with large, purple red catkins before the leaves appear. Highly valued for delightful winter floral arrangements. Cut the stems while still in bud. You will find it most fascinating watching the catkins unfold. Leaves are narrowly oblong, dull green above, paler or glaucous beneath. Although not as notorious as *S. caprea*, Purple Pussy Willow is best located where it will not be in competition with less vigorous plants for available soil nutrients. Provides excellent quick screening effects, and grows in all soils or locations. Deciduous. 5 x 3m.

SALIX PURPUREA GRACILIS. Sometimes referred to as *S. purpurea nana* and also known as the Blue Leaf Arctic Willow. Gracilis means slender. Said to have been discovered north of the arctic circle, and able to withstand very low temperatures. Dwarf, compact and slender branched shrub with narrow, grey blue leaves. Very vigorous grower thriving in wet or heavy soils. Worthwhile as a low division hedge whether clipped as low as 40cm, or allowed to develop its normal height of 1m. Attractive too as a shrub. Deciduous. 1 x 1m.

SALIX SALAMONII. Also known as *S. sepulcralis* and believed to be a hybrid of *S. alba* and *S. babylonica* which originated on the estate of Baron de Salamon at Manosque, Basse-Alpes about 1860. Forms a graceful, medium sized tree of weeping habit with long, slender, pendulous stems and handsome, linear lanceolate, glossy green leaves, glaucous beneath when they first appear. Catkins appear with the leaves in spring. Extremely vigorous and fast growing, ideal as a rapid privacy or shelter screen. Grows in any reasonable soil or situation. 8 x 8m.

SALIX VITELLINA PENDULA "Golden Weeping Willow." Vitellina means of the colour of egg yolk. Several names are suggested as being correct for this variety — among them *S. alba tristis* and *S. chrysocoma* which means golden hair. It is undoubtedly the most beautiful of the larger weeping trees, and an established specimen is a delightful study of form, colour and texture. Forms a medium sized, widespreading tree with vigorous arching branches terminating in slender, golden yellow polished branchlets which weep gracefully to the ground. Tracery of bare branch pattern is magnificent. Leaves are lanceolate and light green, and catkins appear with the leaves during September. One of these willows leaning over a pool, or simply planted by itself will make its presence obvious from the moment of planting. Then the rapid build up of willowy golden wands will quickly make this fine tree one of your greatest garden delights. Plant in virtually any soil or situation, stake and trim to encourage a clean stem and high branching habit. Keep its aggressive rooting system in mind when locating. Deciduous. 8 x 8m.

SAMBUCUS**"GOLDEN ELDER"**

SAMBUCUS NIGRA AUREA. Sambucus is an old Latin name for the Elder. Nigra means black and aurea golden yellow. This is not a contradiction of terms. *S. nigra* is the black elder distributed throughout Europe and Western Asia. Its white flowers and black berries are traditional popular remedies. *S. nigra aurea* is the golden yellow leaved form of the black elder, a robust and showy shrub with rugged fissured bark and pinnate leaves which are bright butter yellow when they appear, intensifying through summer and autumn. One of the most satisfactory golden foliaged, medium sized deciduous trees. Flattened heads of creamy white, sweetly fragrant blossoms are followed by bunches of small black, shining fruits. Completely hardy, and grows in any reasonable soil types, although best colour can be expected when planted in deep fertile soil in full sun, and sheltered from wind. Belongs to the honeysuckle family. Caprifoliaceae. Deciduous. 4 x 3m.

SANTOLINA**"LAVENDER COTTON"**

SANTOLINA CHAMAECYPARISSUS. The name is derived from sanctum linum meaning holy flax. Chamaecyparissus refers to its dwarf, cypress like foliage and appearance. It is a charming dwarf herb or sub-shrub native to Southern France, and cultivated in England since the 16th century. Forms a compact plant with aromatic, silver grey, short, spiky, finely divided foliage on whitish, twiggy stems. If allowed to grow unchecked, thin, brittle stems reach up to 1m in length, lying on the ground in a fascinating willowy manner, each tip bearing bright yellow, 2cm button flowers in summer. Can be kept compact by clipping twice a year. The silvery whiteness of the foliage is rarely seen in any other plant, and it is at its best when growing in light, sandy soil and full sunshine. Santolina dislikes rich soil and cold, waterlogged conditions, otherwise hardy. Good for foregrounds, ground or bank cover, formal mounds, low division hedges or edgings. Compositae. Evergreen. 50cm x 1m.

SAPIUM**"CHINESE TALLOW TREE"**

SAPIUM SEBIFERUM. Sapium was Pliny's name for a resinous pine; wounded stems exude a greasy sap. It is a genus of about 100 tropical and sub-tropical species, many of which are grown for their economic value, mainly as a source of rubber. Sebiferum means wax bearing, and this species is an interesting Chinese native tree greatly valued for its rich autumn tones. Has a dense, rounded or conical form, tending to be multi-trunked, but easily trained on a single stem. Poplar like, 7cm, roundish or heart shaped leaves tapering to a slender point are smooth and light green. Foliage is dense, but the tree has an airy appearance, and the slightest breeze makes the leaves flutter. Growing in full sun and with a moderate autumn chill, the leaves become brilliant translucent red, plum purple, yellow or orange. Spikes of tiny, yellowish flowers at the branch tips are followed by clusters of small, greyish white, wax coated fruit. This wax is used by the Chinese for making soap and candles. Grows in most soil types, preferring slightly acid conditions. Stake young plants securely, water adequately and prune only to correct shape. Ideal for lawns, streets or patio shade trees. Euphorbiaceae. Deciduous. 5 x 3m.

SARCOCOCCA**"CHRISTMAS BOX"**

SARCOCOCCA RUSCIFOLIA. Sarcococca is derived from sarkos — fleshy, and kokkos — a berry, referring to the fleshy fruits. Ruscifolia means with foliage like ruscus the butcher's broom. A curious shrub with stiff, sharp pointed leaves, producing through late autumn and winter great masses of large crimson red berries of the highest decorative qualities. They prefer the shade of large deciduous trees, and withstand dry, cold or draughts. They develop into a neat dwarf clump of branched, vertical shoots, and are best when planted in groups of two or three for cross pollination. Along with aucuba and ruscus, sarcococca is excellent for landscaping shaded areas in entryways, beneath low branching evergreens, between buildings or against shady walls. Best in rich soil with organic material and peat moss. Water well until established, but then tolerant of considerable drought. Buxaceae. Evergreen. 1m x 60cm.

SASA**"DWARF BAMBOO"**

SASA FORTUNEI. Sasa by which this genus of plants native to south east Asia and Japan is known, is a Japanese term for dwarf bamboo. *S. fortunei*, named for Robert Fortune, Scottish horticulturist and collector of plants in China, forms a colony of slender stems from underground suckers. Foliage is oval pointed, about 7 to 8cm long, basically green, but heavily striped and banded creamy white. Low, graceful habit of growth, extremely vigorous and hardy. Has been described as the most attractive small bamboo in cultivation. Ideal in pebble or rock gardens, feature or oriental gardens, foreground planting, beside pools or in containers. See also Arundinaria. Gramineae. Evergreen. 50 x 50cm.

SCHEFFLERA**"N.Z. PATETE"**

SCHEFFLERA DIGITATA. Named in honour of J. C. Scheffler of Danzig. Digitata means fingered or shaped like an open hand with divisions arising from one point, referring to the "five finger" leaves. A shrub or small tree closely related to the Queensland umbrella tree, *Brassaia actinophylla*, and found in damp places in lowland and sub-alpine forests throughout New Zealand. The wood is soft and was used by the early Maoris in obtaining fire. A sharp pointed stick was worked vigorously along the surface of a flat piece of patete forming a groove which filled with fine dust. This gathered to one end of the groove, and if the operator had sufficient patience and strength the dust would begin to smoke and eventually kindle a flame! Schefflera has deep green, compound leaves with from three to nine thin leaflets, each up to 20cm long with sharply serrated margins. Delicate flowers in umbels appear below the leaves from January to March, followed by purplish black berries which are ripe by March or April of the following year. Prefers cool roots, reasonable drainage, shade or semi-shade, and adequate deep moisture during dry periods. Araliaceae. Evergreen. 3 x 2.5m.

SCHINUS

"PEPPER TREE"



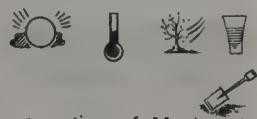
The name is from the Greek schinos, the mastic tree, some species yielding resinous mastic like juices. A small genus of semi-deciduous and evergreen trees mostly native to sub-tropical South America. Many well known and important trees belong to the same family such as *Rhus cotinus*, *Pistacia*, *Mangifera* (Mango), *Anacardium* (Cashew Nut), and *Schinopsis* a major source of tannin. Pepper trees are so called on account of their pungent red drupes. None of the *Schinus* species are used in the production of pepper. This is naturally produced from *Piper nigrum*, a native of east India and Malaya. The two *Schinus* species listed here are valuable, quick growing but long lasting evergreen trees. Anacardiaceae.

SCHINUS MOLLE "Peruvian Pepper Tree." Molle is from the Peruvian name Mulli. It is the better known pepper tree which has been a popular shade or screen tree in the warmer parts of New Zealand for many decades. Has bright green pinnate leaves divided into many narrow, 3 to 5cm leaflets, suspended on willowy branches. Bark on trunk and heavy limbs is light brown and rough. The branchlets are light, willowy and gracefully drooping. Trunks on old trees are gnarled with knots and burls. Numerous tiny, yellowish white flowers in drooping 10 to 15cm clusters appear in summer. They are succeeded by pendent clusters of rosy red berries in autumn and winter. Trees which produce mostly male flowers will not fruit. However, pepper trees are basically planted for the beauty of their foliage and form. Pepper trees grow in most soils, and tolerate drought or poor drainage once established. They withstand only light frosts. Stake, feed and water young plants, and prune for high branching if you wish to utilise the space beneath them. Give them adequate space for development. Excellent for children to play beneath, patio shade, privacy, or wind screens. Evergreen. 6 x 5m.

SCHINUS TEREBINTHIFOLIUS "Brazilian Pepper Tree." The name implies that its leaves are similar in design to its relative the Terebinth Tree, *Pistacia terebinthus*, which yields a resinous liquid called chian — turpentine. Brazilian Pepper Tree is a much cleaner or neater tree than *S. molle*, and has a totally different appearance. Pinnate foliage is 10 to 18cm long, broader, divided into only seven leaflets, dark green, and often with a reddish midrib. Equally attractive as a single trunked specimen with umbrella crown or as a multi-trunked tree. Small white flowers in summer are followed by showy bright red berries in autumn and winter. The berries are used for Christmas decorations in the northern hemisphere. They have a sharp flavour, and are attractive to birds. Grows well in all areas devoid of heavy frosts, but needs protection from wind when young. Feed and water infrequently but deeply to discourage surface rooting. Stake young trees securely and prune to form a high crown. Trains easily, and can be pruned to size or thinned without sacrificing form. Excellent shade tree for patios, small gardens and a fine lawn specimen. Evergreen 6 x 5m.

SCHIZOCENTRON

"SPANISH SHAWL"



SCHIZOCENTRON ELEGANS. Schizocentron, a native of Mexico, is actually a creeping herb, but its many landscaping functions make it worthy of inclusion in this list which basically comprises trees and shrubs. The name is derived from the Greek schizo to divide, and kentron a spur, referring to the divided spur of its larger stamens. Elegans means elegant. It forms a dense carpet or mat of thread like stems which root at each node. They are well covered with oval, 12mm leaves which are prominently veined, deep green and slightly hairy. During the colder months both leaves and stems are reddish in colour, especially if growing in full sun. All summer through the plants are a solid mass of 25mm, wide open, cyclamen pink flowers which provide one of the most spectacular garden displays. One of the best plants for bank or ground cover, draping over walls, creeping through rocks, or over old tree or punga stumps. Use in hanging baskets too. For quick carpet effects use four plants to a square metre. They are quite hardy and vigorous and grow in any reasonable soil. Grows in sun or shade, but plant in sunny locations for maximum bloom. Award of Garden Excellence 1969. Melastomaceae. Evergreen. 7cm x 1m.

SCIADOPITYS

"JAPANESE UMBRELLA PINE"



SCIADOPITYS VERTICILLATA. The name which comes from skias, a parasol and pitys, a fir tree, refers to the spreading whorls of leaves which resemble the ribs of a parasol or umbrella. Verticillata means with whorls forming a ring around an axis. Sciadopitys pronounced "see-a-dopittus" is a native forest tree of Japan growing at elevations of from 600 to 1000m, and reaching heights of 20 to 40m. Its durable timber is valuable in boat building. Extremely slow growing, it is a unique and attractive tree, and the only species in the genus. Specimens in cultivation are rarely found higher than 2m, and these could be thirty or forty years old. In its young stage, it forms a neat, pyramidal tree with symmetrical horizontal branches, arranged in whorls. Young shoots and leaves are smooth green at first changing to light brown. Sciadopitys has two kinds of leaves — small scale like triangular leaves are scattered along its branches. At the ends of the branches and twigs it has whorls of 30 to 40 firm, narrow, flattened, fleshy 8 to 15cm needles radiating from the centre like ribs in an umbrella. With age, 7 to 12cm woody cones may appear. The tree has a neat and dramatic appearance, and is a choice decorative tree for garden or container culture. Ideal for oriental effects, formal specimens, for large rock or pebble gardens, or for bonzai. Plant in rich, well drained, neutral or slightly acid soil in cool or semi-shady locations. Seems to prefer moist conditions but avoid boggy ground. Provide ample water during dry periods. Be careful not to damage the main central stem. Pruning is seldom necessary. A rare species and quite often difficult to obtain. Pinaceae. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1m.

SEDUM

"STONECROP"



SEDUM LINEARE VARIEGATUM. Sedum is derived from the Latin name sedo, referring to the manner in which some species attach themselves to rocks and walls. It is a large genus of about 600 species, mostly prostrate rock plants with rosettes of fleshy leaves. They are mostly natives of temperate or frigid regions of the northern hemisphere. *S. lineare variegatum* is native to China and Japan. Has rather a spreading or trailing growth habit with smooth, hairless, reddish rooting stems. Linear, lanceolate, 25mm leaves have a distinct marginal white or cream stripe. Starry yellow, 2cm flowers are produced during late spring and summer on ascending 15cm stems. Easy to grow and tolerant of extremely dry conditions. Plant in well drained, sandy or stony soils. Useful in rockeries or pebble gardens, or for vigorous, low maintenance ground cover. Crassulaceae. Evergreen. 15 x 75cm.

SENECIO



Pronounced "senn-ee-see-o," the name is derived from the old Latin word senex meaning and old man, referring to white or grey hair like seed heads after the fashion of the dandelion. Senecio is one of the largest genus in the vegetable kingdom, containing 1500 or more annuals, perennials, shrubs and small trees scattered throughout many corners of the world. Many excellent hardy evergreen shrubby species endemic to New Zealand are popular landscaping subjects. Mostly they are grown for the beauty of their foliage, and their tolerance of extreme conditions, although their floral display is not inconsiderable. The majority are very hardy and useful for planting in dry or poor soil conditions, in locations exposed to strong or coastal winds or in adverse city circumstances.

They thrive in almost any soil, and their culture is easy. The plants respond to hard pruning. By removing spent flower heads and shortening back some of the longer growths, they remain shapely and compact. As senecios are mostly surface rooted, be careful when weeding or cultivating, as root damage can cause rapid deterioration in the plant's appearance. Mulching with peat moss will lessen the need for any disturbance. Use senecio in native groups to add a touch of grey or silver, in pebble gardens, against a background of large rocks, in traffic islands, beds and borders or as low division screens. Compositae.

SENECIO COMPACTUS. The name means compact, dense, or closely packed. This species is an attractive, low growing small shrub found naturally on the limestone cliffs near Castlepoint, Wellington Province. Branches, branchlets and leaf undersides are clothed in soft white tomentum or hair. Oblong oval leaves with distinct, wavy shallow toothed margins are 2 to 4cm long, hairy when young, but dull and glabrous when mature. Bright yellow daisy flowers about 25mm across are borne in January. Extremely hardy but likes full sun, good drainage and a handful of lime at planting time. Ideal for banks, borders and coastal planting. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

SENECIO GREYI. The best known species, widely grown in public areas, traffic islands and motorway medians. Naturally it has limited distribution, and is found only near Cape Palliser on the Wellington coast. *S. greyi* is easily distinguished by its spreading habit, soft greyish leaves with white, felted undersides, and profuse displays of bright yellow, daisy flowers from December to January. It forms a hardy, bushy shrub with branchlets and the undersides of the leaves clad in white tomentum. Oblong oval leaves 4 to 10cm long are woolly white when young, glabrous at maturity. Its foliage colour makes it ideal for contrast planting. Grows well on the coast, prefers sun but tolerates considerable shade. Likes soil that is not too rich, good drainage and little or no watering. Remove the old flower heads, and cut back longer growths to preserve shape and vigour. If necessary, can be cut almost to ground level, and within a few months will be well furnished with new growth. Use in beds and borders, traffic islands, low coastal screens, bank cover or mixed planting for colour contrasts. Cut branches are good for long lasting decoration. Height variable according to training. Named in honour of Sir George Grey. Award of Garden Excellence 1969. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1.5m.

SENECIO LAXIFOLIUS. Meaning loose or open foliage. It has been suggested that this is a misnomer, as it is the flowers which are loose rather than the leaves. From the high country of Nelson and Marlborough. A dwarf and compact shrub often confused with *S. greyi*, but with smaller, thinner, and more pointed leaves which are grey, covered beneath with white cotton tomentum. Flower heads in rich brilliant yellow provide a bold display from December to February. Prefers an open sunny situation and good for borders, rock or pebble gardens. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

SENECIO REMOTIFOLIUS. The name is suggestive of rather scattered foliage. A rare species found near the mouth of the Mokau River. Large, greyish green leaves with thick, buff tomentum on the undersides. Large bright yellow daisy flowers. Very handsome large compact shrub with considerable garden merit, but often difficult to obtain. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

SENECIO REINOLDII "Mutton Bird Shrub." Often listed as *S. rotundifolius*, this species grows naturally on Stewart Island and other adjacent islands around Foveaux Strait. It varies from a shrub of 2m to a small tree of 6m or more, and can become so dense as to exclude nearly all other species. It is one of the hardiest of coastal plants, growing down to the water's edge, withstanding salt spray and lashing sea gales without injury. Reports from England indicate that it has been found to be one of the best shrubs for windswept gardens by the sea, withstanding the full blast of the Atlantic ocean. Large, shining, dark green, rounded leathery leaves 5 to 12cm long are backed with buff tomentum. Foliage is bold and handsome, but flowers rather insignificant. Ideal for coastal planting. Happiest in moist, shady locations, but also seems to thrive on dry, windswept hillsides. Evergreen. 2 x 2m.

SEQUOIA

"CALIFORNIAN REDWOOD"

SEQUOIA SEMPERVIRENS. The name sequoia honours the inventor of the Cherokee alphabet, the son of a trader and an American Indian girl born at a village by the Cherokee river, and reared as a full blooded Indian. His syllabary was adopted by the Cherokees in 1821, soon making the tribe literate. The majestic Redwood is a native of California and Oregon where it grows on the seaward side of the coastal mountain range. It has the distinction of being the world's tallest recorded tree. The record is at present held by the "Howard Libbey" tree in the Humboldt State Redwood Park,

which in 1968 measured 110m. Redwoods are notable also for their longevity. Several have reached 2000 years, and the oldest known specimen felled in 1934 was dated at 2200 years. A number of excellent redwood plantations are flourishing in New Zealand; two notable examples being at Warkworth north of Auckland, and at Rotorua. Shapely trunks clothed in thick, spongy, reddish brown bark go straight up. Branches are carried horizontally with slightly ascending tips. Branchlets hang down gracefully. Flat, pointed, narrow leaves up to 25mm long grow on either side of the stem like a feather. They are medium green with grey undersides. The tree with its stately pyramidal form is undoubtedly one of the most handsome of large conifers. A good landscaping tree where space is available. It is relatively fast growing, almost pest free, always fresh looking, and has a pleasing fragrance. Plant in full sun or medium shade, and provide plenty of water through dry periods. Plant as a specimen or in groves. In one person's lifetime a Redwood's lower branches may spread from 4 to 9m across. Perfect for farms, large gardens, reserves, parks, schools, motor camps and roadsides. Taxodiaceae. Evergreen. 8 x 4m.

SERISSA



SERISSA FOETIDA. Serissa is from the vernacular Indian name. It is a small genus of possibly less than 3 species native to south eastern Asia. Foetida refers to the vaguely unpleasant odour which is said to arise from crushed stems. It is unfortunate that this pleasing little shrub should bear such a name, for it seldom if ever, gives offence. Forms a dense, twiggy shrub with purplish black branchlets, and oval, dainty, slender pointed, 1cm, deep green, leathery textured leaves. Delightful small, 12mm mauve shaded white, starry flowers with three lobed petals are produced in the leaf axils almost the year through, but more particularly during spring, summer and autumn. An easily grown, reasonably hardy shrub which performs without fuss in most sunny situations with good drainage. Good for block planting, as a low filler, dwarf screen, or clipped hedging, and useful in pebble or rock gardens. Also available in a double flowered form known as *S. foetida flore pleno*, and *S. foetida variegata* with delightfully gold edged leaves. Rubiaceae. Evergreen. 60 x 60cm.

SETCREASEA

"PURPLE HEART"



SETCREASEA PURPUREA. Natives of Mexico and named Purple Heart because of the striking purple colour of its lance shaped leaves. Actually a perennial with fleshy stems about 30cm long which tend to lay over. Leaves are rather narrowly oval, and strongly shaded purple particularly on the reverse side, and when grown in full sun. Foliage is lightly covered with fine hair. Orchid pink, 2cm flowers have three petals. Grows in any well drained soil in full sun or partial shade. Plants tend to be unattractive in winter, and frost may damage tops. Growth is rapid in warm weather, and the plants soon recover. Good for massed bedding or colour effects where purple can be used without creating harsh effects. Commelinaceae. Evergreen. 40 x 60cm.

SOLANUM

"PARAGUAY NIGHTSHADE"



SOLANUM RANTONNETII. Extremely free flowering shrub native to Paraguay and Argentina. Leaves are 10cm long, lanceolate, slender pointed with entire margins, quite glabrous above and hairy beneath. Flowers are 25mm across with five petals coloured rich violet blue with yellow centres. Fruit as large as hazel nuts are reddish, heart shaped and drooping. A rapid growing, informal shrub which provides intense blue colourings almost the year through in mild winters. Can be trained as an upright shrub, semi-climber against a support, or as ground cover. Whichever way you choose to grow *S. rantonnetii*, it will give you a maximum of colour not easily obtained in other shrubs. Grows in any reasonable soil, preferably in full sun and sheltered from heavy frost. Prune severely in late winter to keep it neat. Solanaceae. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

SOPHORA



"N.Z. KOWHAI"

Sophora is an Arabic name for a leguminous tree. About 30 species comprise the genus which is represented in sub-tropical and temperate regions of both hemispheres. With the exception of *S. japonica*, the species listed below are native to New Zealand. The Kowhais have rapidly gained favour overseas, especially in Australia, South Africa and California. The two large New Zealand species rank amongst the most beautiful native flowering trees, and are popularly regarded as the national flower. They grow naturally in open forests, along forest margins and river banks, and in damp or rocky places. Leguminosae.

SOPHORA JAPONICA "Japanese Pagoda Tree." Native to China and Korea, and sometimes referred to as the "Chinese Scholar Tree." It grows moderately to 6m, and from then on slowly forms a broad tree up to 12m high with almost equal spread. Young wood is dark grey green and smooth, but older branches gradually become rugged and corrugated, appearing much like an oak. Pinnate leaves are dark green, 15 to 25cm long, divided into nine to seventeen oval leaflets each 3 to 5cm long. Creamy white, 12mm flowers in terminal, long open 20 to 30cm clusters are produced from January to March. They are followed by 5 to 9cm pods, narrowed between the large seeds, having the effect of a bead necklace. *S. japonica* grows in almost any soil and tolerates climatic extremes. An ideal lawn shade tree. Deciduous. 6 x 5m.

SOPHORA MICROPHYLLA LONGICARINATA. Microphylla refers to its small leaves, and longicarinata to the long keel of the flower. A distinct Kowhai found naturally on limestone rocks in the Takaka district, north west South Island. Characterised by its smaller dimensions, slender growth habit, tiny leaflets and slightly larger but paler flowers. Fresh green leaves are 8 to 15cm long, divided into twenty to forty pairs of 5mm leaflets. Flowers 4 to 5cm long in racemes of up to six are pale yellow, produced mainly during October. Seed pods contain few seeds. Has no trace of tangled, juvenile growth. A delightful plant from its youngest stages, and develops into a graceful large shrub or small tree, perfect for average suburban gardens. Evergreen. 3 x 2m.

SOPHORA TETRAPTERA "N.Z. Kowhai." Tetraptera means having four wings referring to the flowers. This is the better known of the native yellow flowered Kowhais. They are found in the North Island along stream sides around forest margins, in lowland and hill country from sea level up to 500m, from East Cape to the Ruahine Ranges. Forms a medium sized tree from 5 to 12m with a 30 to 60cm diameter trunk. Branches either spreading or gracefully drooping. Leaves are from 8 to 16cm long, pinnate, with ten to twenty pairs of leaflets each 2 to 4cm long. Golden yellow, tubular flowers are up to 6cm long in 4 to 10 flowered racemes. *S. tetraptera* has larger leaflets and flowers than *S. microphylla*. Young plants do not pass through the tangled juvenile stages which is characteristic of *S. microphylla*, and commences flowering much earlier. This form of New Zealand Kowhai is possibly the most beautiful native blossom. Spring displays of bright golden flowers hanging in massed pendulous clusters are a most impressive sight, and the nectar is attractive to native birds. Unfortunately, they prefer to tear away the petals rather than extract the nectar from the mouth of each flower. Forms a slender small tree with airy, graceful habit, and is easily accommodated in any garden either as a specimen or among other plantings. Grows throughout most of New Zealand, tolerates wet or dry, heat or cold, and thrives by the sea. Evergreen. 4.5 x 3m.

SOPHORA TETRAPTERA GNOME. Extremely slow growing form. Reports indicate that plants in the Christchurch Botanic Gardens have attained no more than 2.5m after thirty years. Young plants are known to have commenced flowering when only 30cm high. Forms an erect, stiffly branched, bushy shrub with greyish green, 8 to 10cm pinnate leaves, divided into 5 to 10 pairs of leaflets. Large, 6cm, buttercup yellow flowers are produced in racemes of two to six. Lacks the gracefulness of the larger species, but none-the-less, an interesting and worthwhile shrub. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

SORBUS



"MOUNTAIN ASH" "ROWAN TREE"

SORBUS AUCUPARIA. Sorbus is the Latin word for the fruit of the species *S. domestica* the "Service Tree." The genus comprises considerable numbers of deciduous trees and shrubs from Europe and Asia where they are grown extensively for their highly ornamental value. European nurseries catalogue more than 100 species and cultivars, but relatively few have been introduced into New Zealand. Although they grow prolifically, few areas have cold enough winters for full bud development, resulting in disappointingly poor crops of berries. However, in districts with dry autumns and cold winters, such as in many parts of the South Island, there are few berry trees to compare with the beautiful Rowan or Mountain Ash. *S. aucuparia* is an erect tree, with sharply rising branches forming a dense oval or rounded crown. Leaves are divided into nine to fifteen leaflets, 25 to 50mm long, and turn yellow or rust colour in autumn. White flower clusters in late spring are succeeded by masses of bright orange scarlet or bright red, 6mm, rounded, highly polished berries in large heavy bunches which weigh down the branches. These persist for long periods from mid-summer until mid-spring and provide spectacular colour displays. Plant in full sun in good well drained soil, and water generously in dry periods. Ideal street or lawn tree in locations where berry fall is not likely to become a problem. Grafted trees are often available of a selected clone known as "Scarlet King." This produces large bunches of beautiful oval shaped, scarlet berries. Rosaceae. Deciduous. 6 x 4m.

SPARTIUM



"SPANISH BROOM"

SPARTIUM JUNCEUM. Spartium gets its name from sparton, a grass used in weaving and cordage. Junceum means rush like. It is a single species native to the Canary Islands, south west Europe and the Mediterranean region, and closely related to cytisus and genista. A truly magnificent shrub of erect habit, smooth green, rush-like stems, and tiny leaves. Large, 25mm, fragrant, butter yellow pea flowers are produced in loose terminal racemes, making the shrub a blaze of colour for months during summer and autumn. One of the most floriferous of all garden shrubs, flourishing in almost any soil, poor, dry or sandy. Grows enthusiastically anywhere, even on the coast. In fact, spartium looks well when kept low and compact by the rigours of coastal winds. A worthwhile plant for covering banks, filling in blank spaces, or to add summer and autumn colour to mixed groups. Leguminosae. Deciduous. 2 x 1.5m.

SPIRAEA



"BRIDAL WREATH"

The name is derived from speiraia an ancient Greek name for a plant used for garlands. There are about 80 species of Spiraea, mostly indigenous to U.S.A., eastern and central Asia. They are extremely popular in the colder regions of Europe and America where dozens of varieties are cultivated, as they are hardy, free flowering, graceful in habit and pleasing in their foliage.

They are easy to grow and require little in the way of maintenance, apart from occasional thinning and cutting back to preserve vigour and shape. Plant in almost any soil in full sun or partial shade. Generally they tolerate extremes of heat and cold. Use spiraeas as filler shrubs, or to soften the hard lines of more formal plants. They will emphasise the colour of spring flowering bulbs or annuals planted beneath them, and provide delightful cut blooms for decoration. Rosaceae.

SPIRAEA BUMALDA ANTHONY WATERER "Dwarf Red Spiraea."

Selected hybrid form from two dwarf Japanese species — albiflora and japonica, often listed as *S. japonica* Anthony Waterer. It is a compact little shrub which entirely covers itself with attractive, flat, 10 to 25cm carmine red flower heads for long periods from early summer to autumn. Narrow oval leaves are deep green, occasionally variegated or yellow with a touch of pink in the young growth. It remains compact, never gets out of hand, but an occasional pruning renews vigour and results in a fresh crop of blooms. Good in shrub borders. Semi-deciduous. 1 x 1m.

SPIRAEA PRUNIFOLIA PLENA "BRIDAL WREATH." Prunifolia refers to its plum like leaves and plena to the double flowers. A Japanese species with arching branches and finely toothed, lustrous, dark green, 4cm leaves which colour beautifully in autumn. Pure white, fully double, 12mm flowers like little rosettes are borne in clusters of up to six all along its slender, wreath like stems during October and November. Best against a green leafy background in a spot where its dainty charm can be appreciated. Easy to grow in sun or partial shade in most soils. Winter pruning should be confined to thinning out poor growth, leaving vigorous shoots to flower. Deciduous. 2.5 x 2.5m.

SPIRAEA VAN HOUTTEI. A hybrid of *S. cantoniensis* and *trilobata*, two Asian species, raised near Paris in 1862. Graceful fountain shaped growth, delicate finely cut and lobed, 4cm, blue green leaves on smooth stemmed, arching branches. Pure white flowers in 5cm clusters are produced en masse along the branches during December and January, forming a fountain of snowy blossom. 174 Good for contrast against dark backgrounds, or to bring out the colour of mid-summer flowering perennials or annuals. Grown extensively in Europe as a pot plant for indoors. Grows in any garden soil. Prune lightly after flowering and thin out unwanted growths late winter. Deciduous. 2.5 x 2m.

STACHYURUS

"EARLY SPIKETAIL"



STACHYURUS PRAECOX. From the Greek *stachys* — a spike and *oura* — a tail, referring to the shape of the racemes of flowers. Praecox means early. It is one of those irresistible Japanese deciduous shrubs with spreading, slender, polished, chestnut brown branches. Bright green, oval oblong leaves, 7 to 15cm long are toothed and tapered to a sharp point. Autumn colour varies from rosy red to yellow. From every leaf bud very early in spring, 4 to 7cm pendent racemes of fifteen to twenty cup shaped, pale chartreuse yellow flowers like rounded bells appear. These hang in bud from late autumn and open in August lasting for several weeks, eventually becoming interspersed with shiny, coppery brown new foliage. Berry like fruits often follow in summer on mature bushes. *Stachyurus* is a most useful shrub as a free standing specimen against a dark background of stained timber or foliage. Excellent in a mixed shrub border. Attractive at all seasons, and perfect for floral art. Grows quickly in any reasonable soil, in sun or semi-shade, and requires little maintenance except for thinning and shaping. *Stachyuraceae*. Deciduous. 2.5 x 2m.

STENOCARPUS

"FIREWHEEL TREE"



STENOCARPUS SINUATUS. From the Greek *stenos* — narrow and *karpus* — fruit, referring to the almost flat follicles or seed capsules. Sinuatus means with a wavy margin. Although it grows to a large tree in its natural Queensland jungle environment, *Stenocarpus* is easily managed in average gardens, and can be accommodated in relatively small areas. When young it forms a narrow slender specimen with clean trunk and almost vertical branches. It is easily trained into almost any desirable shape. Handsome leaves on young trees are 20 to 30cm long, deeply lobed like an oak. They are rich deep green, leathery and glossy, slightly waved along the edges. Juvenile growth is tinted rich brown. Tubular scarlet and yellow flowers are 5 to 7cm long, arranged in circular clusters radiating from a central stem like the spokes of a wheel. The flowers are mass produced on a mature tree, and provide a magnificent sight contrasted against the rich green of its foliage. Flowering season is usually during the early winter months. May take several years before commencing to bloom. However, an attractive tree for form and foliage, ideal for patio or terrace planting, creating tropical effects, or as a lawn specimen. Good container subject. Prefers rich, deep, acid, free draining soil in a warm sunny situation. Protect from frost when young, otherwise reasonably hardy although slight leaf damage may occur from over exposure to cold southerly winds. Provide occasional deep waterings during prolonged dry periods. Prune to shape when young. *Proteaceae*. Evergreen. 6 x 4m.

STEWARTIA

"JAPANESE STEWARTIA"



STEWARTIA PSEUDOCAMELLIA. Named in honour of John Stuart, 18th century Earl of Bute, a zealous patron of horticulture. A genus comprised of eight species of deciduous trees and shrubs, inhabitants of eastern North America and eastern Asia, closely related to the *camellia* family. *S. pseudocamellia* meaning to have the appearance of *camellia*, is a Japanese species, a small to medium growing tree of open habit, exhibiting distinctive bare 175 branch pattern in winter. Flaking bark and glabrous shoots are an attractive feature. Ovate leaves are 5 to 9cm long, sparingly toothed and coloured from bronze to dark purple in autumn. Cup shaped, pure white silky flowers with orange yellow anthers are 5 to 6cm across. They appear like single *camellia* blooms, and are freely produced during summer. Flowers are not long lasting, but there is a continuous succession over several weeks. *Stewartias* prefer a semi-shady location and moist, loamy, lime free soil with peat moss conditioner and mulch. They are lovers of woodland conditions, enjoy adequate summer moisture, and resent being moved once established. Valuable for their year round features of form, bark, foliage and bloom. *Theaceae*. Deciduous. 3 x 2m.

STRELITZIA

"BIRD OF PARADISE"



Named in honour of Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz who in 1761 became queen to George III. *S. reginae* was introduced into England in 1773. There are five species of *strelitzia* which belong to the banana family. *S. reginae* is the most widely cultivated. All are native to South Africa where they are found in the Cape regions. *Musaceae*.

STRELITZIA NICOLAI "Blue and White Strelitzia." Although referred to as "Wild Banana" and "Giant Bird of Paradise," the species has quite a different character to the better known *S. reginae*. Perhaps grown more for the drama of its banana like leaves than for floral display. Forms a clump of many palm tree like stalks, sometimes reaching up to 9m with grey green, leathery, 2 to 3m leaves arranged fan like on the vertical or curving trunks. Reddish 175 purple spathes may be up to 45cm long. The white sepals and light blue petals which emerge are 20cm in height, and it is not unusual for other spathes of a smaller size with successively smaller flowers to be produced from this one large flower head. Blooms are produced in spring or early summer. They thrive in hot, frost free areas in deep rich soil. Provide plenty of summer moisture, but ensure drainage is adequate. Feed plants profusely when young to encourage them to attain their dramatic dimensions quickly. Mature leaves split like those of the fruiting bananas. *Nicolai* is in honour of the 19th century Emperor Nicholas of Russia. Evergreen. 6 x 3m.

STRELITZIA PARVIFOLIA JUNCEA "Rush Leaved Strelitzia." Parvifolia means small leaved, and juncea rush like. The flowers of this species are similar to those of *S. reginae*, but it can be identified by its leaves or rather by lack of foliage. The leaves of *S. parvifolia* have very narrow blades held on tall, stiff stalks, while *S. parvifolia juncea* is without blades at all, and has instead spiky stems just over 1m in height. Often difficult to distinguish between the two. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1m.

STRELITZIA REGINAE "Bird of Paradise." Reginae means of the queen. Now grown widely throughout the world's tropical and temperate regions, Bird of Paradise is easily distinguished with its extremely individual character — trunkless plants with giant 50cm leaves like bananas or cannas, and flowers which resemble tropical birds. The structure of these flowers is interesting. The hard, beak like green and pink pointed sheath from which the flowers emerge is called the spathe. It can measure up to 20cm 175 in length. The angle at which it is held on the stem makes it appear like a bird's head. Flowers emerge one at a time from the spathe. They consist of brilliant orange sepals and brilliant blue petals standing erect like the crest on a bird's head. Blooms which are held on strong, stiff stems and last for long periods, are highly valued for garden or indoor decoration. Plants may take seven years to flower from seed, but once started will produce

every year during spring, summer and autumn. Plant strelitzias in rich, deeply dug soil in the sunniest and warmest spot you can find. Against a north or west facing wall is ideal, or in the shelter of a patio or pool enclosure. Frosts may not kill the plants but can damage forming flower buds. Water generously when young. Established plants are fairly drought resistant, but appreciate water during prolonged, dry spells. Provide well balanced fertiliser twice yearly. Award of Garden Excellence 1972. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1.5m.

STREPTOSOLEN



STREPTOSOLEN JAMESONII. Streptos means twisted and solen — pipe, referring to the twist in the corolla tube. It is an evergreen vine shrub native of Columbia. Leaves are oval, 4cm long and prominently ribbed. Flowers are yellow to brilliant orange, 25mm wide open trumpets produced in large loose clusters at the end of every branchlet. The plant has a long blooming season, at least from October to April, often much longer. Growth is rapid, and if left unpruned, the stems pile up after the manner of plumbago.

174 An excellent plant against a sunny wall or fence where it will cover quickly, commence blooming soon after planting, and almost continuously smother itself with flowers. Also a good hanging basket plant. Easy to grow in full sun with protection from frost, good drainage and weekly soakings in drought conditions. Occasional heavy pruning will preserve vigour. Jamesonii is in honour of Dr William Jameson, 19th century Professor of Botany, Quito. Solanaceae. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1.5m.

STROBILANTHES

"GOLDFUSSIA"



STROBILANTHES ANISOPHYLLUS. The name is from strobilos — a cone and anthos — a flower, referring to the form of the young inflorescence. Anisophyllus implies that one of a pair of opposite leaves is much larger than the other. Valued for its purple black foliage effects, this erect growing bushy shrub from India produces an abundance of glossy, purplish, narrow pointed leaves, and during summer and autumn, numerous small groups of 25mm lavender trumpet flowers. Its lanceolate leaves are quite unequal in size — 8cm to 3cm. A useful plant for colour effects in shrub borders or amongst plantings of annuals or perennials. Plant in average soil with good drainage, and locate in full sun away from strong winds. Prune hard back early spring. Acanthaceae. Evergreen. 1 x .75m.

SUTHERLANDIA

"DUCK PLANT" "BALLOON PEA"



SUTHERLANDIA FRUTESCENS. The name honours James Sutherland, superintendent of Edinburgh Botanic Gardens during the 17th century. Frutescens means shrubby or bushy. This South African native is an evergreen, soft wooded, shrubby perennial valued for its bright flowers and curious seed pods which have a fancied resemblance to ducks or balloons. It quickly forms an erect shrub up to 2m with fern like pinnate leaves 6 to 9cm long with up to twenty leaflets which are downy and soft. Throughout summer as growth proceeds, clusters of up to ten bright, scarlet, pea shaped flowers are produced in 5cm axillary racemes. The glistening, pale green, puffed papery pods about 5cm long which follow are fascinating to children as they float them in bowls to resemble ducks in a pond. A good shrub for well drained, sunny locations, but the plants need watering during dry periods. Heavy annual pruning is necessary to preserve shape and vigour. The plants are however short lived, but are readily raised from seed which they produce in abundance. Leguminosae. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

SYMPHORICARPOS



"SNOWBERRY"

SYMPHORICARPOS RIVULARIS. From the Greek symphorein — to yield together, and carpos — fruit, referring to the berry clusters. Rivularis means brook loving. Symporicarpus is a genus of about 18 species of hardy shrubs related to honeysuckle, and native to North America and western China. *S. rivularis* native to western North America, is a strong growing shrub which forms dense thickets of erect, glabrous stems. Leaves oval about 25mm long, and sprays of pink to white flowers during summer. They are followed by a great profusion of white berries like large, glistening marbles. They remain on the stems after leaf fall, and are good for decorative winter arrangements. Easy to grow in almost any conditions in sun or shade. Good for poor soils, dark shaded corners, thickets, erosion control on steep banks, or other difficult situations. Also a variegated leaf form *S. rivularis* variegata. Caprifoliaceae. Deciduous. 1.5 x 1m.

SYRINGA

"LILAC"



Derived from the Greek syrx — a pipe or tube, apparently referring to the shape of the corolla, although it is also suggested that the name was given to lilacs as the wood was used in making pipes or pipe stems. About 30 species comprise the genus, all deciduous shrubs or small trees which are native to north east Asia and eastern Europe. Lilacs are one of the oldest garden plants, and years of selection and hybridization has resulted in better quality of bloom plus greater depth of colour. Fortunately they have retained their enchanting fragrance which undoubtedly is one of their main virtues. Lilacs are hardly specimen shrubs, but good for working in amongst other shrubs in locations where they are unobtrusive, but where their colourful and fragrant blooms can be appreciated at close range in spring. They are at their best in areas with cold winters. Lilacs are happy in most soils which are deeply dug, and which do not bake rock hard in summer. They love alkaline conditions, and respond to occasional dressings of lime and balanced fertiliser scattered and cultivated within the drip line. Locate in full sun or semi-shade and provide infrequent deep waterings through dry periods. Prune by removing old flowered wood immediately after blooming, and summer pinching can also be beneficial to shape and size. They are all hardy, quick growing and free flowering. Oleaceae.

With the exception of *S. persica* and *S. tomentella*, all the following varieties are cultivars of the European species *S. vulgaris* the "common lilac." Many beautiful cultivars were raised by Victor Lemoine and his son Emile at their nursery at Nancy, France towards the end of the 19th and early 20th century. More recently, W. B. Clarke of San Jose, California has introduced some outstanding clones. The finest have been selected for their depth of colour, size of truss, intense fragrance and reliability. All are deciduous and grow to around 2.5 x 1.5m.

SYRINGA ALICE EASTWOOD. Buds are claret purple, opening to double blooms of cyclamen purple. Clusters are slender and beautifully formed. Clarke.

SYRINGA ALPHONSE LAVALLE. Double violet blue, extra large truss. Lemoine.

SYRINGA CHARLES X. Single purplish red, shapely conical panicles. Lemoine.

SYRINGA CLARKE'S GIANT. Rosy mauve in bud, opening to single lilac blooms. Large florets and giant flower spikes up to 30cm long. Clarke.

SYRINGA ESTER STALEY. Buds are red opening to moderately large, soft rose pink single flowers. Very floriferous. A distinct change from the usual lilac or lavender shades. Clarke.

SYRINGA JEANNE D'ARC. Double pure white blooms in shapely trusses. Lemoine.

SYRINGA KATHERINE HAVEMEYER. Purple lavender double blooms shading to pale lilac pink. Broad, compact panicles. Lemoine.

- SYRINGA LUDWIG SPATHE.** Single blooms in purple red. Lemoine.
- SYRINGA MARC MICHELE.** Double light blue. Lemoine.
- SYRINGA MADAME LEMOINE.** Creamy yellow in bud, opening to double blooms of pure white. Lemoine.
- SYRINGA PERSICA "Persian lilac."** Distinctive and graceful habit of growth forming a loose bush with slender, arching branches. Narrow lanceolate leaves are 2.5 to 6cm long. Completely smooths itself with slightly fragrant, lilac coloured blooms in loose 5 to 10cm panicles. Blooms profusely under almost any conditions, and although individual spikes are not spectacular, the shrub itself is particularly beautiful. Once thought to be a species, but now considered to be of hybrid origin. Deciduous. 2 x 2m.
- SYRINGA PINK SPRAY.** Rosy mauve in bud, opening to single soft pink blooms. Clarke.
- SYRINGA PURPLE HEART.** Single, deep purple, large florets and immense trusses. Clarke.
- SYRINGA PURPLE SPLENDOR.** Dark ruddy purple buds opening to double purplish blue flowers. Clarke.
- SYRINGA SWEETHEART.** Deep ruddy mauve buds opening to double pale lavender flowers. Clarke.
- SYRINGA TOMENTELLA.** Tomentella means somewhat hairy. A strong growing, widespreading species native to western China. Oval, 5 to 13cm dark green leaves slightly corrugated above, and grey downy beneath. Sweetly scented, deep lilac pink single flowers which pale with age are produced in broad terminal panicles during November and December. Deciduous. 3 x 3m.

TAMARIX

"FLOWERING CYPRESS"



Tamarix is a very old Latin name for this genus of about 80 species of hardy, deciduous shrubs or trees widely spread throughout the northern parts of the old world where they abound along sea coasts, inland saline areas, or in conditions of extreme drought and heat. They are resistant to sun, salt spray, wind and drought, and will grow in most types of soil including saline soils that are toxic to other plants, although they resent shallow clay conditions. Tamarix all have graceful, slender branches, fine, ferny foliage and plummy pink flowers. Although so tolerant, they do not object to a little pampering in average garden conditions, and will provide softening effects and a spectacular splash of colour to any landscape. Use them for informal screens, backgrounds, specimens, etc. Pruning is important to prevent legginess. Those which flower on current year's growths need pruning in late winter. Varieties which flower on the previous year's wood should be pruned immediately after flowering. As young plants often lack a strong rooting system, cut them back to about 30cm from ground level at planting time. Tamaricaceae.

TAMARIX GALLICA "French Tamarisk." Gallica means from France, and this species is found along French and other western European coasts. Forms a large, spreading, glabrous shrub or small tree with dark purple brown branches and sea green foliage. Almost evergreen in warm climates. Pink flowers crowded in lax cylindrical racemes are produced during summer and autumn on current season's growth. Revels in coastal conditions. Deciduous 3 x 2.5m.

TAMARIX PENTANDRA "Salt Cedar." Pentandra means with five stamens. Native to south east Europe. Forms a spreading, feathery shrub or small tree with long, slender, plumose branches. Young shoots usually purplish. Tiny leaves are lanceolate, scale like, crowded and rather glaucous. Small rosy pink flowers in cylindrical racemes, 3 to 5cm long are produced profusely on current season's growth during February and March. One of the finest late flowering shrubs, with the whole bush becoming a feathery mass of rose pink intermingled with delightful, light blue green foliage. Regular pruning to almost ground level each winter will keep the shrub low and vigorous, as well as encouraging maximum bloom. Left unpruned, it becomes a rather rank bush up to 8m or more, with a highly competitive root system. Grows in almost any soil or situation except poorly drained heavy clay. Deciduous. 3 x 2m.

TAMARIX PENTANDRA RUBRA. An excellent selected form with darker rose pink, almost red flowers. Deciduous. 3 x 2m.

TAMARIX PINK CASCADE. Similar to T. pentandra, but with longer sprays of rose pink flowers. Deciduous. 3 x 2m.

TAXODIUM

"SWAMP CYPRESS" "BALD CYPRESS"



TAXODIUM DISTICHUM. Its name is derived from taxus — the yew and eidos — resemblance or form, referring to the likeness of its leaves to those of the yew. Distichum means in two ranks. T. distichum is a strikingly beautiful tree, and an excellent conifer for wet soils. It is native to south eastern U.S.A. where it abounds in rivers and coastal swamp areas being a dominant feature in the famous Everglades region of Florida. It forms a large tree with fibrous, reddish brown bark and strongly buttressed trunk tapering widely at the base. Natural 30m specimens are broad topped, but trees up to middle age are pyramidal and very shapely. Beautiful ferny young growths are feathery soft green or glaucous green, changing later to brownish green, and then assuming a rich golden brown or chestnut colour before falling. Grows happily with its feet in water, or tolerates rather dry conditions. Aged specimens growing by water produce peculiar knee like growths from the roots which project above water level. It is quite hardy in all but the coldest mountain areas, and seems quite disease free. Prune only to remove dead wood or for shape. Perfect tree to plant alongside streams, ponds or lakes, or as an outstanding specimen tree for wet, problem areas. Taxodiaceae. Deciduous. 7 x 4m.

TAXUS

"YEW"



Taxus is an ancient Latin name for the yew — a small genus of only six or seven recorded species found in North America, south-east Asia, Japan and Europe. English Yew T. baccata is also found in Europe, North Africa and western Asia. It lives to a great age, and 1000-year-old specimens are recorded with trunks measuring 5m or more at the base. Famous yew hedges are still in good shape in the gardens of some of England's stately homes after centuries of close clipping, together with fine examples of carefully trained topiaries. Only a few forms of the smaller or more erect taxus baccata are generally grown in New Zealand.

Baccata means having fruits with a pulpy texture, and female trees when pollinated bear fleshy, scarlet, cup-shaped single seeded berries. They are slow growing, long lived, and tolerant of continual shearing. Taxus prefers to grow in deeply dug, neutral soil with good drainage. They like adequate moisture when young, but once established are quite drought tolerant. Plant in sun or shade, but avoid excessive reflected light and heat. Occasional hosing over the leaves, especially during hot, dry summers will wash off any spider mites or other small pests. Use taxus for formal planting, either singly, in pairs or in balanced groups. Also good in containers. Taxaceae.

TAXUS BACCATA "Common or English Yew." Forms a medium sized tree with wide spreading branches forming a broad, low crown. Dark, almost black green leaves are yellowish green beneath and 2 to 3cm long. Has given rise to many ornamental forms varying in size, shape and colour. The seeds of its red fruit are said to be poisonous. Evergreen. 3 x 2m.

TAXUS BACCATA AUREA "Golden Yew." Young growths are bright golden yellow in spring, maturing to greenish yellow, and gradually becoming darker green by the second year. Forms a compact bush and is ideal for trimming. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

TAXUS BACCATA FASTIGIATA "Irish Yew." Fastigiata means having branches close together and erect to form a column. The best known and most popular form. A female clone with erect, columnar habit of growth. Grows slowly into a narrow, upright column of closely packed branches with radially arranged, stiff, narrow, 25mm black green leaves. Has very trim and sedate appearance, and useful as formal sentinels in most landscaping situations. Slow growing but presents few cultural problems if planted in deeply dug, free draining soil in sun or shade, and kept moist during dry periods until established, after which it is most tolerant and adaptable. Good for containers. Evergreen. 2.5 x 5m.

176

TAXUS BACCATA NUTANS. A true dwarf with broad flattened crown, irregularly spreading branches and crowded branchlets with nodding tips. Leaves irregular in shape, often small and scale like or sickle shaped, dark green with light green reverse. Nutans means nodding. Raised in Belgium. Slow growing to the extent that a 30-year-old specimen in England is reported to have attained only 1 x .8m. Evergreen.

TAXUS BACCATA OVEREYNDERI. A seedling of fastigiata raised by, and named after a Boskoop nurseryman around 1860. A broad shrubby plant with erect, regularly spaced branches and crowded branchlets. Trims to a perfect pyramidal outline. Leaves 2cm long are deep green above with dull reverse. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1m.

TAXUS CUSPIDATA "Japanese Yew." Native to Japan, Korea and Manchuria where it naturally grows to a medium sized tree somewhat similar in appearance to the Irish yew, but with irregular habit. Cuspidata means with a sharp, stiff point. Appears to be more shrubby in cultivation, with erect, spreading habit. Stems are thicker with reddish brown or greyish brown bark. Foliage straight or slightly curved, sharp pointed, rather leathery, dark lustrous green up to 25mm long, but rather sparse. Possibly not as ornamental as Irish yew, but very hardy and tolerant of extremely adverse conditions. Evergreen. 2 x 1m.

TECOMARIA

"CAPE HONEYSUCKLE"



TECOMARIA CAPENSIS. The name is derived from Tecoma, and refers to its affinities with the genus of that name. T. capensis has long been erroneously called Tecoma. Capensis means from the Cape, although in fact this South African native grows wild from eastern Cape through Natal and Swaziland to the north eastern Transvaal, and into tropical Africa. Tecomaria is a rambling, evergreen shrub with glabrous, rich green foliage comprising up to nine round pointed serrated leaflets. Racemes of bright orange scarlet flowers are produced through autumn and winter. Each flower is about 5cm long, and has a narrow, curved tube with turned back lips and protruding stamens. The tube is deep yellow inside. In New Zealand this plant is mostly grown as a clipped hedge, and easily maintained at heights from .75 to 2m, providing a dense, living wall. Its twining tendencies make it valuable for interplanting with hedges with bare patches in need of filling. Could also serve as espalier or bank cover. Tecomaria is frost tender. Light frosts may damage tip growths but the plants soon recover. Plant in deeply dug soil in full sun in warm areas. Tolerates sun, heat, wind, salt air and considerable drought once established. Pinch back often during growth periods. Flowers do not develop with constant close clipping. Plant about 50cm apart for hedges. Bignoniaceae. Evergreen.

TELOPEA

"WARATAH"



Telopea is derived from the Greek telopos meaning seen from afar, undoubtedly on account of the great distance from which its magnificent bright crimson flowers are visible. Telopeas comprise a genus of four species all native to Australia. A number of outstanding hybrids have appeared, and some effort is being made to develop and name a selection, but it will be some time before they are readily available. Meanwhile seedling plants are worth planting, and although slight variations in foliage or flower may be evident, their giant, brilliantly coloured flower heads will produce one of the most magnificent garden displays of any shrub.

Waratah is not an easy shrub to establish, but worthy of any attempt. They resent lime or alkaline soils, demanding perfectly drained, volcanic or stony ground rather than rich, over cultivated soil. They enjoy full sun. Adequate moisture, especially during the first spring and summer is important, and meagre dressings of organic fertiliser, especially fish manure will encourage healthy growth. Volk Supreme or Pestmaster will clean up scale should these pests appear. Telopeas are reasonably hardy, standing considerable frost when established. Pinch out tip growths of young plants to encourage strong rooting and branches. After flowering, cut the old flower stem back to half way. Use Waratah as specimens for backgrounds, mass planting on sunny banks, or in large shrub borders. Protaceae.

TELOPEA OREADES "Victorian Waratah." Also known as "Gippsland Waratah" in its native land. Although less spectacular in flower than T. speciosissima, this one has considerable merit. Naturally found as a multi-branched small tree up to 9 or 12m in height. Under garden conditions it attains 4 or 5m, and forms a neat and tidy, semi-erect bush with handsome, smooth, lanceolate, glaucous leaves 10 to 20cm long. Deep crimson flower heads 7 to 10cm across are composed of 30 or more incurved tubes 4 to 6cm long. They are produced in great quantities at the tip of each branch in early summer. Makes an ideal lawn specimen shrub. Evergreen. 4 x 2.5m.

TELOPEA SPECIOSISSIMA "N.S.W. Waratah." Speciosissima means most beautiful. One of Australia's most famous wild flowers, and the floral emblem of New South Wales. It is an erect growing shrub with few branches. Its leaves are 15 to 22cm long, slightly toothed, rounded at the outer ends, and tapering to the stalk. Spectacular brilliant coral red or crimson scarlet flower heads, composed of dozens of incurved tubes are 8 to 10cm across, and surrounded by a ring of narrow pointed, crimson bracts. These blooms are produced on strong, straight, erect stems, and as a cut flower last for several weeks. Free draining, stony, acid soil in full sun with moisture when young. Evergreen. 2.5 x 2m.

TETRAPANAX

"RICE PAPER PLANT"



TETRAPANAX PAPYRIFERUS. Tetra means four, so the plant bears this name because its flowers appear in fours, and have some resemblance to panax. Papyriferus means paper bearing. The tree grows wild in Japan and Formosa, and is widely cultivated in China. It yields Chinese rice paper. The pith of the thick stalk is removed by turning under a sharp knife, peeling off a sheet 2 to 3mm thick, something like paper from a roll. It is used largely for artificial flowers and by Chinese water colourists. Closely related to the Japanese aralia, Fatsia japonica, it is an attractive, rapid growing plant with huge, 40cm, fan like, palmate leaves white felted beneath, and carried on long, stout stalks radiating from the tops of the stems. Usually sprouts from the base to form a colony of plants with stems of varying heights, often curved or leaning. Incidental but effective, are its giant clusters of creamy white flowers in mid-winter on stems covered with tan coloured fur. A striking plant in modern gardens creating exotic effects, and the shadow pattern from the large, long stemmed foliage is an important element in design. Very easily grown plant tolerating almost any soil or conditions. Araliaceae. Evergreen. 3 x 2m.

TEUCRIUM

"GERMANDER"



TEUCRIUM CHAMAEDRYIS "Wild Germander." Teucrium is an ancient Greek name probably from Teucer king of Troy who is said to have first used the plant medicinally. Chamaedryis means ground oak. It is a low growing, hairy, soft wooded, European native shrub with numerous upright stems, woody at the base, arising from underground creeping roots. Dark green oval leaves, 2cm long are deeply toothed. From January to March purplish rose. 2cm flowers with the lower lip spotted white and red, are produced in terminal spikes. Useful as small scale ground cover, foreground planting, edging plants or low clipped hedge. Shear once or twice yearly to encourage side branching and keep the plants neat. Teucriums are hardy in hot, sunny locations, and endure poor stony soil. They dislike heavy wet conditions. Labiatae. Evergreen. 30 x 75cm.

TEUCRIUM FRUTICANS "Silver Germander." Fruticans means shrubby or bushy. Forms a loose, silvery stemmed shrub with 3cm oval leaves, grey green and glabrous above, silvery white beneath, giving a silvery grey overall effect. Flowers are lavender blue, 2cm across, in racemes carried at the ends of most branches almost the year through. Use as an informal hedge, formal clipped specimens, backgrounds, cover screens or as contrast plants with other colourful foliage species such as phormium, photinia, Prunus nigra, etc. Feed occasionally, and pinch back long shoots during growth period to keep compact. Endures heat, sun and dry poor soils, but resents heavy, cold, clay conditions. Evergreen. 2.5 x 2m.

THRYPTOMENE



"HEATH MYRTLE"

There are about 35 species of Thryptomene, mostly native to Western Australia, with one of the most popular cultivated varieties *T. calycina* from Victoria. They are delightful, free flowering, dwarf shrubs with dainty foliage and tiny flowers in graceful sprays produced over long periods. Beautiful for garden display and excellent for cutting. They require deeply dug, well drained, lime free, acid soil, preferably with sand or peat moss. Plant in full sun and prune heavily each year after flowering. Hardy in all but the coldest areas of New Zealand. Named from thrypto — to break or crush, possibly from the appearance of some species. Myrtaceae.

THRYPTOMENE BAECKEACEA. A most attractive prostrate shrub from Western Australia with small narrow leaves and masses of deep pink flowers for almost six months from March to September. Its vivid colourings and long flowering season make it an outstanding species, possibly the best of the thryptomenes. Favours porous, deeply worked and well drained soil in a warm, sunny location. Baeckeacea — resembling Baeckea. Evergreen. 60 x 75cm.

THRYPTOMENE CALYCINA "Grampians Heath Myrtle." Calycina refers to its prominent calyces. Found in the Victorian Grampians and other parts of western Victoria growing abundantly on rocky mountain slopes. Forms a shapely bush with erect branches, and small, flat, oblong, 8 to 12mm aromatic leaves. Its branches are so smothered with small white flowers during winter and early spring that they appear to be draped with snow. Pink buds open to white, starry, scalloped flowers 3 to 6mm wide with a reddish eye. As the flowers fade the calyces redden, and have the effect of further extending the flowering season. Well drained, sandy or stony soil essential. Perfect cut flower variety, and ideal for shrub borders. Award of Garden Excellence 1970. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1m.

THRYPTOMENE "PAYNE'S HYBRID." An outstanding Heath Myrtle introduced in Adelaide, and now recognised as one of the finest winter flowering shrubs available. Considered to be an improved form of *T. saxicola*, it has leaves similar to *T. calycina*, but with graceful, low spreading, arching branches. It is hardy, quick growing, and commences its long flowering season mid-winter, continuing well into spring. Tiny, soft pink flowers are produced in abundance. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

THRYPTOMENE SAXICOLA ROSEA "Rock Heath Myrtle." Saxicola means inhabiting rocks. Excellent species from Western Australia, with graceful weeping growth habit. Long slender stems with densely set, tiny narrow leaves become crowded with dainty pink flowers, providing a delightful display for three or four months from mid-winter. Easy to grow in full sun, and light to medium, well drained soil. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

THUJA

"ARBORVITAE"



Sometimes called Thuya, and always pronounced this way, the name is believed to have come from thuya given to these plants by the Greek botanist Theophrastus 370 to 285 B.C. Arborvitae means "Tree of Life." The genus comprises six species of evergreen trees from North America, China and Japan. Most garden varieties are cultivars of *T. occidentalis* the American or western arborvitae, *T. orientalis* the eastern or Chinese arborvitae, or *T. plicata* also from North America. The American arborvitae originates from the eastern United States where they are found from Nova Scotia in the north to Tennessee in the south.

Although variable, the *occidentalis* species is generally characterised by conical form with spreading branches, flattened or spray like branchlets, and dark green leaves with paler undersides which have conspicuous oil glands and a distinctive odour when crushed. The *T. orientalis* species have generally more rounded form with either erect, or upward curving branches and branchlets. Its small green leaves in flattened sprays are the same colour on both sides, are less aromatic and carried in a vertical plane.

They are valuable and dependable, very versatile and highly ornamental. Their appearance is not unlike *chamaecyparis*, but generally they are much more tolerant of adverse growing conditions. They are neat and restrained, never surprising or dramatic, but plants which go quietly about their tasks demanding little in the way of care and attention. Most of them are ideal in pebble gardens. Plant thujas in average garden conditions, in sun or semi-shade in deeply dug soil. Protect some of the finer ornamental ones from strong burning winds, but otherwise they'll cope with most garden situations. If shaping is necessary, thin from inside rather than shear. Pinaceae.

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS COLUMBIA "Silver Tip Arborvitae." Columnar form with pale green foliage sprays tipped whitish in summer, becoming more glistening in winter and spring. Evergreen. 3 x 1m.

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS ERICOIDES "Heath-like Arborvitae." Dwarf, compact, rounded or pyramidal bush, rarely more than 1m high. Short, twiggy branches are densely covered with soft, dull green, heath like leaves which turn to walnut brown in winter. Ideal in formal plantings for colour contrast. Evergreen. 75 x 75cm.

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS LITTLE GEM "Green Globe Arborvitae." Forms a dwarf globular bush with dense, slightly flat topped growth habit. Foliage in crowded, crimped or tightly bunched bookleaf sprays, is deep green in summer, bronze in winter. Evergreen. 75 x 75cm.

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS PYRAMIDALIS "Pyramid Arborvitae." Erect, narrow, pyramidal outline when young, developing into more of a column with age. Deep green foliage in compact, short, flattened sprays, slightly twisted and lacy. One of the finest formal

178 columnar shrubs with more rapid development than Irish yew, and greater reliability than upright cypress. Excellent as a formal specimen, as sentinels along a driveway or fence, or as a focal point in groups of conifers or other shrubs. Evergreen. 2.5 x 75m.

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS RHEINGOLD. Undoubtedly one of the best of all garden conifers described by Mr Hillier of Winchester as "perhaps the richest piece of radiant old gold in the garden in the dead of winter." Easily distinguished by its brilliant colour tonings, two types of foliage — fine, plummy juvenile leaves and adult foliage sprays, plus variations of form with the process of time. Grows slowly, developing a globose or low pyramidal form, its lower branches hugging the ground. Growth is dense, and seasonal colour changes are dramatic. Through spring and summer shades of cream, yellow, gold, bronze and pink are evident, and as autumn proceeds into winter the gold and bronze intensifies giving warmth and colour seldom seen in other conifer species. Erect growing shoots may be removed as they develop to keep the plant low and compact, but if these are permitted to grow it will gain height and eventually form a handsome specimen with numerous pyramidal branches of varying dimensions. A first choice for conifer features, and ideal for pebble or rock gardens, foregrounds, containers, or wherever a charming dwarf and colourful conifer is called for. Easy to grow almost anywhere. Award of Garden Excellence 1967. Evergreen. 75 x 1m.

THUJA ORIENTALIS AUREA NANA. Dense globular to oval shape, with miniature bookleaf foliage sprays which in spring and summer are pure creamy yellow literally glowing as if illuminated. During autumn and winter the foliage is rich green. Irresistible for small or oriental gardens, rock or pebble gardens, or containers. Easy to grow if in good drainage, and burning winds are avoided during the new growth period. Evergreen. 1 x 60m.

THUJA ORIENTALIS BEVERLEYENSIS "Golden Column Arborvitae." Forms a narrow column with rich golden yellow tipped foliage and greenish tonings during winter. Has stately appearance and vivid colourings in full sun. Slow growing. Originated in California, and named for Beverley Hills. Evergreen. 3 x 1m.

THUJA ORIENTALIS JUNIPEROIDES. A dense rounded shrub of somewhat lax habit with soft plummy juvenile foliage grey green in summer turning to rich purple grey in winter. Protect from strong winds. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1m.

THUJA ORIENTALIS ROSEDALIS. Compact globular dwarf with fine soft foliage. Has the distinction of changing colour three times each year — bright canary yellow in spring, sea green in summer and glaucous plum purple in winter. Quite outstanding. Evergreen. 75 x 75cm.

THUJA PLICATA "Western Red Cedar." A very well known conifer with rigid bookleaf sprays of deep green foliage resembling lawsoniana. Thuja plicata has superseded lawsoniana as a shelter screen because of its immunity to cypress canker, and its greater tolerance of extremes of soil and situation. Soon provides an effective and permanent screen for privacy and protection, very easy to maintain requiring a minimum of trimming. Excellent hedge between 2 and 8m. Plant 1 to 1.5m apart. Evergreen.

THUJA PLICATA OLD GOLD. Large pyramidal shrub with scintillating golden yellow foliage held on cinnamon coloured stems. Turns burnished gold in winter. Makes an attractive specimen, and excellent for boundary planting. Evergreen. 3 x 1.5m.

THUJA PLICATA ROGERSII. Dense, slow growing cone shaped dwarf with densely crowded rich coppery bronze foliage. Retains colour well throughout the year. One of the choicest dwarf conifers. Evergreen. 50 x 50cm.

THUJA PLICATA ZEBRINA. Valuable easily grown conifer with bright green bookleaf foliage sprays vividly striped or banded with yellow. Free open habit. Good as a single lawn specimen or in association with other conifers. Ideal as a boundary screen. Thrives in average garden conditions. Evergreen. 2.5 x 1.5m.

THUJOPSIS

"DEER HORN THUJA"



THUJOPSIS DOLOBRATA. A genus of one Japanese species named from thuja and opis meaning like thuja. Dolobrata means hatchet shaped. Distinguishing features are its heavy, open, flattened foliage sprays branching like deer antlers, and appearing in its juvenile form something like a giant species of moss. Foliage colour is shining deep green with conspicuous silvery reverse. Grows slowly to a broad pyramidal outline. A most attractive conifer to be planted where its foliage detail can be appreciated. Pinaceae. Evergreen. 2.5 x 2m.

THUJOPSIS DOLOBRATA NANA. Delightful compact dwarf forming a spreading, flat topped bush with smaller rich green leaves and branchlets. Evergreen. 75 x 75cm.

THUJOPSIS DOLOBRATA VARIEGATA. Vigorous form with distinct patches of creamy white scattered throughout its foliage. Evergreen. 2.5 x 2m.

TIBOUCHINA

"LASIANDRA" "PRINCESS FLOWER"



A large genus of more than 200 species of shrubs, sub-shrubs and herbs, native to tropical South America, mostly Brazil. Tibouchina pronounced "tie-bow-sheena" is derived from the Guianan native name. Their big, royal purple flowers and green velvet leaves are the characteristics most gardeners are familiar with. Although the plants are insufficiently hardy for general cultivation, and the strong colourings demand such careful placement, they are still amongst the most popular shrubs.

Plant in somewhat acid soil which is well worked and drained. They prefer their roots in shade, and their tops in the sun. Locate away from strong winds and protect from all but light frosts. Encourage compactness by pinching back young tip growths, and by heavier pruning after each flowering period. Apply well balanced fertiliser twice annually — early spring and autumn. Growth rate is rapid, and flowers will appear intermittently throughout the year. Melistomataceae.

TIBOUCHINA ORGANENSIS. Previously known as *T. semidecandra grandiflora*. More compact growth habit, larger leaves and flowers. Dark green, velvety, prominently veined, oval pointed foliage is 10 to 15cm long. Some leaves turn to brilliant reddish orange tones in autumn and winter. Large, plump, red velvet buds open up to immense 12cm single, five petalled, rich royal purple flowers with

179 a glistening sheen. Flowering period extends from late autumn through winter and spring. An outstanding shrub with dominating colour which needs careful placement. Occasional thinning or shaping is usually the only pruning necessary. Organensis — from the Organ Mountains, Brazil. Award of Garden Excellence 1967. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1m.

TIBOUCHINA URVILLIANA EDWARDSII. Native to Brazil where it grows rapidly to a sizeable shrub or small tree of around 8m. Under cultivation however, more like half this height is usual, and by training they can really be kept to any desirable dimension. Forms a rounded bush with smooth, light brown, picturesque trunk and branches. Young, four angled shoots are finely haired. Oval, oblong leaves 7 to 12cm long are deep green, deeply ribbed, and with a velvet texture. Rich royal purple, five petalled single flowers 6 to 8cm across are produced in terminal panicles almost all year, but mainly through winter. Evergreen. 2.5 x 2m.

TRACHYCARPUS

"FAN LEAF PALM" "WINDMILL PALM"



TRACHYCARPUS FORTUNEI. Trachys means rough, and karpos fruit. Fortunei is in honour of Robert Fortune, 19th century Scottish horticulturist and collector of Chinese plants. *T. fortunei* native to China, grows rapidly in warm climates, forming a dark trunk,

179 usually thicker towards the top and near the base. Much of the upper part is covered with coarse, dense, hairy looking fibre used in the manufacture of ropes and rough fabrics. Leaves in a cluster from the summit of the trunk are fan shaped up to 75cm long by

1m wide, divided into numerous narrow, sword like lobes carried on 75cm stalks which are armed with stout sharp teeth. Very hardy under most New Zealand conditions, but may become untidy and ruffled when exposed to high winds. Responds to feeding and watering during prolonged dry spells. Excellent palms of moderate size and hardiness for feature planting in gardens or containers. Often listed incorrectly as *Chamaerops excelsa*. Palmaceae. Evergreen. 3 x 2m.

TRISTANIA

"QUEENSLAND BOX"



Named in honour of the French botanist Jules Tristan, 1776-1861. The genus comprises about 20 species of evergreen trees and shrubs mostly native to New Caledonia and the Indian archipelago, although the two usually found under cultivation are of Australian origin. Tristanias are closely related to the eugenias and eucalyptus. Myrtaceae.

TRISTANIA CONFERTA "Queensland Box." Found naturally in north coast rain forests, *T. conferta* has proven very popular for park and street planting in many Australian cities. There are also excellent examples to be seen in many of the warmer areas of New Zealand. Aged specimens become high, wide and handsome, forming one of the most desirable trees for parks, school grounds, motor camps or farms. However, for average suburban planting, *T. conferta* has quite manageable proportions with neat, erect, symmetrical habit, easily trained to be a broad, round topped, clean stemmed tree. Trunk and limbs have reddish bark which peels away to show smooth, lighter coloured new bark beneath. Leaves 10 to 15cm long are oval pointed, leathery, bright green and glossy, and tend to be in clusters at the tips of branchlets. Multi-stemmed, 12mm flowers are creamy white, and produced during summer in clusters towards the branch ends. They bear a resemblance to eucalyptus blossom, but their buds are without caps. Grows in almost any soil, but makes better progress if planted in reasonable conditions, fed and watered liberally when young. Enjoys full sun, an open situation and good drainage. Tolerates light frost and considerable drought once established. Train when young either for a clean single stem, or pinch to develop a branching habit. Excellent lawn specimen. Conferta means crowded. Evergreen. 7 x 5m.

TRISTANIA LAURINA "Kanooka" or "Water Gum." Laurina means resembling laurus — the true laurel or bay tree. It grows naturally throughout eastern Victoria, extending up the coast of New South Wales into Queensland along streams and in jungles. Ancient specimens up to 20m high with buttressed trunks, and festooned with epiphytes are not uncommon. However, as a garden subject it is a slow growing, rather formal shrub or small tree. In five years it attains dimensions of around 3 x 1.5m. Branching habit is erect, young wood is mahogany brown, later peeling to show satiny grey bark. Leaves to 15cm long are narrowly lanceolate, heavy textured, dark green and quite glossy. At first they are yellowish green, providing a bright spot in the garden during spring and early summer. A few older leaves within the bush turn to brilliant autumn shades. Small 1cm, fragrant flowers clustered in short, axillary cymes have five round, widely spaced, bright orange yellow petals. They are produced in large quantities, and provide good displays during summer and early autumn. Young plants are densely shrubby. Keep them this way if desired, by occasional pinching. Tree shape can be attained by shortening side branches until the required growth pattern is established, after which they can be completely removed. Plant in well worked, average garden soil. Tolerant of considerable moisture or drought, and hardy to reasonable frost. Ideal for street planting, lawn specimens, shade trees, backgrounds, walls, shrubs, screens, or as a container plant. Evergreen. 5 x 3m.

TWEEDIA



TWEEDIA CAERULEA. The genus which comprises about 50 species of erect or twining shrubs, native to South America, Mexico and West Indies, is named in honour of J. Tweedie 1775-1862 from Glasgow and Argentine. Caerulea means dark blue. Oblong, lanceolate, heart shaped leaves about 10cm long are greyish green, covered both sides with hairy down. Terminal and axillary clusters of starry, five petalled, bright blue flowers appear all through summer and autumn, or practically all year in warm climates. Cigar shaped, 8cm pods containing numerous seeds in a fluffy white substance follow. As blue flowering shrubs are not

plentiful, tweedia should be grown freely in gardens with sunny, well drained locations with minimum wind and frost. Has considerable value as a flower, and is used as a pot plant in Europe. Growths are rather sparse and erect, and constant pruning and pinching will prevent the plant from becoming straggly. Effective in groups. Asclepiadaceae. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

ULMUS

"ELM"



Ulmus is the ancient Latin name for the elm, a genus of about 35 large deciduous trees mostly from the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere. They include some of the noblest and most ornamental species, and perform remarkably well under adverse growing conditions. The golden and variegated forms make a worthwhile colour contribution to any landscape over a greater part of the year. The weeping and horizontal types are picturesque, graceful, and valuable for the shade they provide.

Elms are easy to transplant, and larger specimens can be moved with comparative ease. They do not resent being severely cut back, and for this reason are often employed as street trees where constant restriction of height is necessary. Elms are quite indifferent to soil conditions, provided it is deeply dug, and they stand more persistent winds without damage than many other deciduous trees. However, for young trees adequate moisture is essential. Commence training to shape early, and stake securely during the establishment period, especially the standard forms. Ulmaceae.

ULMUS GLABRA "Scotch or Wych Elm." Native to Britain, Europe, north and west Asia. A large tree which develops a dome shaped crown with spreading branches, arching or pendulous at their extremities. Large, 8 to 18cm, shortly stalked, coarsely toothed leaves are rough to the touch. Excellent for exposed inland or coastal situations. Glabra means without hairs. Used extensively as an understock for grafting on account of its non-suckering habit. Deciduous. 9 x 6m

ULMUS GLABRA HORIZONTALIS "Horizontal Elm." Foliage and general appearance are like the weeping elm, but with its rigid, horizontal branch structure it serves more as a lawn shade tree rather than a "tent." Normally grafted on 2.5 to 3m standards from which smooth, straight branches and branchlets grow on a horizontal plane. Can be easily trained to provide full head room for standing beneath. With its continual sideways spread, it is a tree for planting where space is adequate for natural development. An old giant specimen is known to have a circumference of 60m, but trees of this size are rare. Under average garden conditions, a diameter of around 3 to 4m can be expected in ten years. Deciduous 3 x 4m.

ULMUS GLABRA PENDULA "Weeping or Camperdown Elm." Normally grafted on 2.5m standards with smooth, gracefully pendulous branches and branchlets which reach to the ground forming a globose or dome shaped head, heavily foliated with deep green, irregularly serrated leaves up to 18cm long. Weeping elm provides a perfect "umbrella" lawn specimen up to 4m across. One known example is actually providing a summer dressing room beside a swimming pool. Although it has no autumn colour or blossom, this long lived, permanent tree has impressive good looks throughout the year, and is one of the finest landscaping specimens you can plant. Deciduous. 3 x 3m.

ULMUS PROCERA LOUIS VAN HOUTTE. "Golden Elm."

This selected English elm is one of the most attractive deciduous trees. Forms a magnificent round headed specimen with smooth, light brown branches and branchlets densely covered with rich golden yellow foliage from spring through autumn. Leaves are up to 18cm long, irregularly serrated, distinctly corrugated, artistically curved and shaded from lime green to brilliant gold. Easily trained either with low branching, multi-stems, or as a single high branching specimen. Perfect lawn specimen, street tree, as a background, or for planting in association with other foliage species. An outstanding tree worthy of extensive planting, and suitable for most suburban gardens. Withstands wind, drought and excessive moisture, but plant in deeply worked soil and keep moist during establishment. Procera means tall growing. Deciduous. 6 x 5m.

ULMUS CARPINIFOLIA VARIEGATA "Smooth Leaf Variegated Elm." Beautiful tree with graceful, open, pyramidal habit and often pendulous shoots. Leaves are narrowly oval, 5 to 8cm long, markedly uneven at the base, finely serrated and glabrous. They are basically deep green but densely mottled or speckled white, giving a silvery grey effect. A valuable variegated specimen tree, more tolerant of wind and poor conditions than most deciduous trees. Work in with deeper green or use as a lawn specimen. Carpinifolia means with leaves like carpinus — the hornbeam. Deciduous. 6 x 5m.

UMBELLULARIA

"CALIFORNIAN LAUREL"



UMBELLULARIA CALIFORNICA. The only member of the genus, and native to south western Oregon, California coast ranges and the lower elevations of Sierra Nevada. It is a strongly aromatic, large shrub or small tree of dense, leafy habit. Oblong leaves are from 7 to 12cm long by 2.5cm wide with pointed tips, medium to deep yellow green, glossy on top and dull light green beneath. When crushed leaves are powerfully aromatic, at first pleasant, but too much may cause headaches. Sometimes used as a substitute for the leaves of bay laurel for flavouring soups and stews. Tiny, yellowish green flowers born in small umbels during October are occasionally followed by inedible, olive like, 2.5cm fruits which turn dark purple when ripe. Best planted in deep soil with adequate water, but once established, is quite tolerant of adverse conditions. Young shoots are likely to be damaged by heavy frosts. Grows in sun or heavy shade. Seldom bothered by diseases or insect pests. California laurel always has a neat appearance, and can be grown as a multi-stemmed bush or trained on a single or double stem. Use as lawn specimen, patio shade tree, or screens. Umbellularia is from umbella — an umbel, referring to the shape of the flower clusters. Lauraceae. Evergreen. 3 x 3m.

VIBURNUM



Viburnum is the ancient Latin name for the Wayfaring Tree, *V. lantana*, a native of Europe and southern England. The genus comprises about 120 species widely spread over the north temperate zone, and includes many easily grown evergreen and deciduous shrubs which are surely amongst the most popular woody plants in cultivation. Among them you will find almost anything you want in a shrub — flower, fragrance, berry, bare branch pattern, evergreen foliage, autumn colour, garden display and material for floral art. They are a great family, and although well down on the list alphabetically, should be high up in your selection of choice shrubs.

With few exceptions, viburnums tolerate alkaline or acid soils. They prefer heavy rich soil with ample moisture, and grow in either sun or shade. Prune to preserve shape and prevent legginess. Viburnum leaves are allergic to sulphur sprays or dust. It causes black patches to develop, and the leaves to drop prematurely, but does no permanent damage. Caprifoliaceae.

VIBURNUM BURKWOODII. A valuable hybrid raised in 1924 from the deciduous Korean species *V. carlesii*, and an evergreen species from central China, *V. utile*. It is a medium sized, evergreen, sparsely foliated shrub, taller than *V. carlesii* from which it has inherited its dense, fragrant, 8cm clusters of white flowers which open from pink buds for about four months from July. Oval, 8cm leaves are dark shiny green above, and brownish grey felted beneath. A portion of these colour richly in autumn and winter. Although rather straggly when young, it quickly develops into a picturesque, long flowering shrub easily trained as espalier. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1m.

VIBURNUM CARLCEPHALUM "Fragrant Snowball." An excellent hybrid from *V. carlesii* and the Chinese snowball tree *V. macrocephalum* from which the name is derived. Considered to be one of the finest cultivars, it forms a medium sized, compact shrub with oval, dull greyish green, 7cm leaves downy beneath, often richly coloured in autumn. White, fragrant flowers in dense, 10 to 13cm clusters are produced through spring and early summer. Buds are lightly tinted red before opening. These large, rounded flower heads are borne profusely and a plant in full bloom is an outstanding sight quite as showy as the snowball tree, but with lots of fragrance. Semi-deciduous. 1.5 x 1m.

VIBURNUM CARLESII "Korean Viburnum." A medium sized shrub of rounded form with oval downy leaves, dull green above, greyish beneath, often coloured in autumn. Pure white, 12mm, starry flowers with a sweet daphne like fragrance, opening from pale pink buds are produced very early in spring in 5 to 8cm rounded clusters. Jet black fruits often follow. A splendid hardy shrub greatly valued for its sweet fragrance, and remarkably happy in coastal gardens. Named in honour of W. R. Carles, British Consul in China, who collected this species in western Korea in 1889. Deciduous. 1.5 x 1.5m.

VIBURNUM CHENAULTII. An improved form of *V. burkwoodii* with similar leaves and flowers, but more compact in habit. Probably better for autumn leaf colour, although inclined to be more deciduous, particularly in colder climates. Deciduous. 1.3 x 1m.

VIBURNUM DILATATUM X XANTHOCARPUM "Linden Viburnum." Dilatum means spread out or expanded, and xanthocarpum yellow fruited. An extremely hardy Japanese native species forming a broad, compact medium shrub with downy young shoots and 7 to 12cm oval or rounded, coarsely toothed leaves, hairy on both surfaces. Small, pure white flowers borne early summer in numerous five rayed clusters, 7 to 12cm across are followed in autumn by heavy pendent clusters of 18mm, oval or rounded, shining, transparent, rich yellow fruits like currants. They ripen in autumn, are untouched by birds, and in sheltered locations hang on well into winter long after leaf fall. Deciduous. 2 x 2m.

VIBURNUM FARRERI (FRAGRANS). Native to northern China, and named in honour of Reginald Farrer, a botanical explorer 1880-1920. A medium sized to large shrub, at first rather stiff and erect, but later developing a broad, rounded outline. Oval, heavily toothed, 4 to 7cm leaves with conspicuous parallel veins, but otherwise glabrous, are bronze when young, mature to deep green, and turn soft russet red in autumn. Tubular, sweetly scented flowers are pink in bud and open pure white. They are carried in 5cm clusters, and freely produced throughout the bush on terminal and lateral branches. Good crops of red berries can be expected in late autumn and winter if the weather is sunny and warm during the spring flowering period. Thrives and flowers freely even in extremely cold climates. Deciduous. 2 x 2m.

VIBURNUM JAPONICUM "Japanese Viburnum." Dense bushy shrub with luxurious evergreen foliage. Leaves up to 15 by 10cm, and bronzy when young, are oval pointed, deeply veined and highly polished. Clusters of small white flowers appear in spring, and under suitable conditions, develop into dense clusters of small scarlet berries which contrast beautifully against its deep green, shining leaves. Good bulky shrub for filling or for providing backgrounds, particularly in shady or semi-shady areas. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1.3m.

VIBURNUM OPULUS STERILE "Snowball Tree" "Guelder Rose." The irresistible charm of this old fashioned shrub ensures its continued popularity. It is native to Europe, western and northern Asia and the Mediterranean. Forms an open, graceful, robust plant with strong, pithy shoots, well clothed with three lobed, maple like, deep green leaves, 5 to 10cm long, coarsely toothed, and downy beneath. Intense autumn foliage colouring, particularly in colder climates. Whereas the species has flat flowerheads followed by berry clusters, this sterile form produces an abundance of creamy white, 5 to 6cm, globular "snowball" flower clusters throughout spring, but no berries. Easy to grow, and perfectly hardy. Deciduous. 3 x 2m.

VIBURNUM PLICATUM TOMENTOSUM. Native to China, Japan and Formosa. Plicatum means pleated, and tomentosum densely woolly, both referring to the foliage. A wide spreading, medium shrub with distinctive mode of branching, giving it considerable architectural value. Almost horizontal branches are suspended in layers creating an oriental, tiered effect. Attractive, oval, 5 to 10cm leaves are bright green, sharply toothed, distinctively pleated, and often tinted in autumn. In November or December small creamy white, fertile flowers in 7 to 10cm umbels surrounded by conspicuous 2 to 3cm white grey florets in lace cap effect, are borne in double rows along the upper sides of the branches making them appear to be covered with snow. Red berries follow, but not always profusely. Deciduous. 2.5 x 2.5m.

VIBURNUM RHYTIDOPHYLLUM ALDENHAMENSIS "Leather Leaf Viburnum." The first name of this Chinese native species refers to its wrinkled leaves, the second part indicates that this form originated at Aldenham, a notable garden in the environs of London. Rich evergreen foliage of outstanding beauty, highly valued for floral art. Leaves are oval pointed, about 15cm long, deeply veined and wrinkled. They are rich deep green with the high spots dusted with gold. Undersurface is bronzy grey felted. The leaves are suspended at an angle on semi-erect branches. An expensive looking Chinese shrub among the most beautiful for permanent leaf effect. Dull, greenish white flowers in early summer develop into shining scarlet red berries in winter. Will stand on the merits of foliage alone. Heat, sun or semi-shade and plenty of summer moisture. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

VIBURNUM TINUS "Laurustinus." Medium, evergreen shrub of dense, bushy habit with dense masses of luxuriant, leathery, glossy dark green, 4 to 8cm oval leaves. New stems are wine red. Masses of small white, slightly fragrant flowers, pink in bud are produced continuously from late autumn to early spring in tight, flattened clusters, followed by metallic blue berries which last through summer, eventually turning black. A good winter flowering shrub tolerant of shade, but grows in sun, and thrives on the coast. Dense foliage to ground level makes it good for hedges, screens or clipping to shape. Evergreen. 2 x 1.5m.

VIBURNUM TINUS LUCIDUM. Lucidum means bright, shining or clear. This form is rather more vigorous with looser, less compact growth and larger deep lustrous green leaves 10cm long by 6cm wide. Flowers which are borne on longer stems make good winter cut blooms. Evergreen. 2.5 x 2m.

VIBURNUM TRILOBUM "Cranberry Viburnum." Often listed as *V. opulus americanum*, this North American native species is similar to *V. opulus*, but its leaves are usually hairless, and the glands on the leaf stalk small. Also, serrations are more irregular, veining less pronounced, and the colouring deeper green. Leaves are maple shaped, about 9 to 15cm long, with three broad lobes irregularly serrated. Autumn colour is bright red. Heads of creamy white flowers in spring are followed in summer by large clusters of transparent, shiny, bright red, 8mm berries like cranberries. These contrast beautifully against the deep green foliage, and often persist into winter after leaf fall. Easy to grow and berries prolifically. One of the finest berry shrubs you can plant for garden display or indoors. Deciduous. 3 x 2.5m.

VIRGILIA "KEURBOOM"



VIRGILIA CAPENSIS (OROBIDES). Named in honour of the Latin poet Virgil 70-19 B.C. Capensis means from the Cape of Good Hope. Oroboides means resembling vetch, referring to the foliage. This South African native is one of the most rapid growing trees in cultivation, and has become extremely popular for quick screens, or providing greenery in barren gardens, as well as for the beauty of its flowers. It forms a rounded, multi-branched, small tree, usually making the first 3m of its height in under two years. Deep green, 10 to 20cm pinnate leaves, divided into numerous 2 to 3cm leaflets provide dense cover. Rosy mauve, sweetly scented, pea shaped flowers in axillary clusters of seven to twelve are mass produced throughout the tree from October to December. Virgiliae grow easily but prefer adequate summer moisture, deeply dug, reasonably rich soil, full sun, but sheltered from strong wind. Plants are shallow rooting and will blow over if unprotected. Water deeply in dry periods to encourage the roots to go down. Pinch tip growths to encourage greater density. Lowest branches can be removed to allow underplanting, but virgilia is not really suitable for training as a single stemmed spreading shade tree. Plants need protection for the first winter, but usually tolerate considerable cold after this. Virgilia is not long lived, its life expectancy being around 15 years, but it grows so easily and rapidly that this should not be a deterrent to planting. Leguminosae. Evergreen. 5 x 4m.

VIRGILIA DIVARICATA. A more luxuriant form with denser growth habit, deeper green leaves, and more horizontally spread branch pattern. Flowers are a brighter shade of rosy mauve. Commences to flower late spring or early summer, and will produce a succession of flowers until early autumn. However, seedling plants are usually variable in their flowering habits. *V. divaricata* which means "spreading growth" is possibly the better form for average garden use, and is ideal for screens, backgrounds, floral feature trees or in mixed plantings. Evergreen. 4 x 3m.

VITEX "CHASTE TREE" "N.Z. PURIRI"



Vitex is the ancient Latin name used by Pliny for the species *V. agnus-castus*. It is derived from *vicio* meaning to bind, in reference to the flexible stems. The genus comprises more than 200 species of deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, mostly found in tropical and temperate regions. Verbenaceae.

VITEX AGNUS-CASTUS "Chaste Tree." Agnus is the Latin term for lamb, and castus for clean or pure. The name goes back to the mediaeval superstition that the fruits had an anaphrodisiac effect. A native of the Mediterranean region, hardly recognisable as a relative of the N.Z. Puriri. However, a most desirable shrub for foliage, flower and stem pattern. A rather broad, twiggy shrub with multiple stems. Leaves are divided fanwise into five to seven, narrow pointed leaflets, 5 to 10cm long, dark grey green above, and lighter grey on the undersides. Conspicuous 15cm spikes of fragrant, lavender blue flowers appear all over the bush throughout summer and autumn. Tolerant of various soil types, but likes a maximum of summer heat for quantity and richness of flower. Excessive moisture and over rich soil may result in paler blooms. An easy shrub to grow and valuable in mixed shrub borders for summer colour. Deciduous. 2.5 x 2m.

VITEX LUCENS "N.Z. Puriri." The name means bright, shining or clear. First discovered in Tolaga Bay in 1769, it has in past days been valuable for its strong and durable timber used extensively for railway sleepers, fence posts, house blocks and bridges. This handsome native is well worth growing if only for its magnificent smooth, shiny, dark green leaves. Maintains a shrubby form for several years, later developing into a round headed tree. Numerous rosy 2.5cm flowers in panicles are followed by interesting bright orange red berries. It needs moderate shelter when young, and will make good progress if planted in deep, rich soil and provided with ample water until established. Grows well near the coast. Ideal for schools, motor camps, parks and large lawn areas. Evergreen. 6 x 5m.

WEIGELA

"APPLE BLOSSOM"



Named in honour of an 18th century German botanist C. E. von Weigel, the genus comprises about 10 species, mostly natives of eastern Asia. They are closely related to the yellow flowered American Diervillas, and were once grouped with them. However, the Chinese weigelas are quite distinct, and the various hybrids now available are undoubtedly the best for ease of culture and garden display.

They are extremely free flowering shrubs, adaptable to almost any conditions including summer drought. They grow in the poorest and heaviest of soils, and stand up to exposure from strong winds. Trumpet shaped blooms resembling those of the foxglove are produced in great clusters on long, arching branches during spring. Weigela is one of the finest and easiest garden shrubs to grow, and should be planted with great enthusiasm.

They call for no special care other than pruning which needs doing each year after flowering to maintain a shapely bush. Prune flowered stems back to unflowered side branches leaving only one or two to each stem. Cut some of the oldest stems to ground level, and thin new basal shoots to a few of the most vigorous. You will be surprised at the rapid growth which follows. Use weigelas as summer screens in mixed shrub borders, or in gardens with spring flowering bulbs, perennials or annuals planted beneath them. Also can be trained as attractive, single stem, standard specimens. Caprifoliaceae.

WEIGELA EVA RATHKE. Slower growing than most, and bears multitudes of deep crimson flowers with straw coloured anthers in late spring. A worthwhile hybrid, although of unknown parentage. Deciduous. 1.3 x 1m.

WEIGELA FLORIDA. Sometimes listed as *W. florida rosea*, or *W. rosea*. Florida is Latin for flowery, blossoming, or rich in flowers, all terms aptly descriptive of this old fashioned but beautiful shrub. Native to Japan, Korea, northern China and Manchuria, it is a parent of many attractive hybrids. Oval pointed, 5 to 10cm

leaves are toothed, slender pointed and hairy on veins beneath. Graceful arching branches are literally loaded in late spring and early summer with clusters of trumpet or funnel shaped, deep rose pink, 3cm flowers. A really delightful flowering shrub. Deciduous. 2 x 1.5m.

WEIGELA FLORIDA PURPUREA. Rosy purple flowers and purple tinted foliage presents an unusual and attractive combination. Slow grower. Deciduous. 1.5 x 1.3m.

WEIGELA FLORIDA VARIEGATA. Light green leaves with broad margin of yellow on slender arching branches are a great feature of this delightful shrub. In spring every branch is weighed down with pink flower clusters. Quite irresistible, and a most popular shrub for foliage and floral effects. Merits extensive planting. Deciduous. 1.5 x 1.3m.

WEIGELA GRACE WARDEN. Distinct, deep rose pink form, small compact grower. Deciduous. 1.3 x 1m.

WEIGELA NEWPORT RED. A superb variety more erect than *Eva Rathke*, and with larger blossoms in a lighter shade of red. Deciduous. 1.5 x 1m.

WEINMANNIA

"N.Z. KAMAHI"



WEINMANNIA RACEMOSA. The genus which comprises about 100 species of trees and shrubs found throughout Malaysia, Madagascar, tropical South America, some of the tropical Pacific Islands, Australia and New Zealand, was named after J. W. Weinmann, a German 18th century chemist and author. *Racemosa* which refers to the flowers borne in racemes is one of two species endemic to New Zealand. Naturally a medium forest tree abundant in lowland to mountain forests in the lower North Island, South Island and Stewart Island, growing at altitudes from sea level up to 1000m. Adult foliage is dark green and shining,

from 2.5 to 10cm long. Usually grown in gardens for the beauty of its juvenile leaves which, particularly during the colder months of the year, are bright reddish or reddish brown in colour. It is a slow grower, and remains for many years as a handsome shrub during all seasons. Its erect racemes of white flowers in tapered spikes up to 10cm long, suggestive of hebe, are attractive from October until December. Hardy throughout New Zealand, and grows under most conditions. A form with more purple colouring in its leaves is sometimes available — *W. racemosa purpurea*. Cunoniaceae. Evergreen. 3 x 2m.

WESTRINGIA

"AUSTRALIAN ROSEMARY"



WESTRINGIA FRUTICOSA. Previously listed as *W. rosmariniformis*. Belongs to a genus of about 12 species, all native to Australia. *Westringia* which belongs to the same family as *prostanthera*, was named after J. P. Westring 1753-1833, a physician to the king of Sweden. *Fruticosa* means shrubby or bushy. An extremely hardy, compact plant with foliage not unlike the well known rosemary. Forms a dense, twiggy bush with lanceolate leaves 12 to 25mm long, leathery, deep green and glabrous above, silvery grey beneath. White to pale mauve flowers, spotted purple, appear in the leaf axils during late winter, spring and into summer. Although an extremely hardy shrub for coastal planting, tolerant of exposure to salt spray and strong wind, it is also a good landscaping plant for less rigorous conditions. Prefers light, well drained soil in full sun, although will live in heavy clay conditions. Good for sunny banks, low screens or in mixed plantings. Labiatae. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1m.

WIDDRINGTONIA

"AFRICAN CYPRESS PINE"



A small genus of evergreen coniferous trees and shrubs native to South Africa, and closely related to *callitris*. They have considerable beauty, particularly in their juvenile stages, and merit extensive planting. Useful as screens, backgrounds and lawn specimens, especially in hot, dry climates. Named in honour of Edward Widdrington who studied conifers during the 18-19th Century. Cupressaceae.

WIDDRINGTONIA CUPRESSOIDES "Saprae Wood." A medium sized, shrubby species with ascending branches and soft loose sprays of linear, glaucous green leaves up to 12mm long on juvenile plants. On adult plants the foliage is triangular, scale like and closely pressed. Name means cypress like. Evergreen. 2 x 1m.

WIDDRINGTONIA SCHWARZII "Willowmore Cedar." Named in honour of J. A. T. Schwarz, 19th century Dutch official in the East Indies. Forms a stately, pyramidal specimen with short, thick, blunt and closely pressed, glaucous green foliage, quite plummy and soft to the touch. Particularly beautiful in its juvenile form which persists for many years. Evergreen. 6 x 4m.

XERONEMA

"POOR KNIGHTS LILY"



XERONEMA CALLISTEMON. Pronounced "zerro-neema," which means stringy thread or fibre. Callistemon means beautiful stamens. Probably the most beautiful New Zealand native plant, still extremely rare, and a real aristocrat. It is a remarkable genus of which only two species are recorded, the other being *X. moorii* from the mountains of New Caledonia. Originally found on the Poor Knights Islands about 15 miles off the coast of Whangarei, Northland. *Xeronema* is actually a large, tufted, perennial herb with sword like leaves up to about 1m long resembling flax or bearded iris. They are a very distinctive, clear bright green, and produced in two ranked crowns. In spring, flower stalks up to 60cm long emerge from the centre of a fan of leaves. These bear gently curving "brush" flowers up to 35cm long and 5cm in depth. They are comprised of hundreds of coral red stamens, tipped with bright golden anthers. Mature plants build up on mounds of stringy fibre formed by the base of old leaves. **183** Probably best grown in large containers with perfect drainage, located against a wall which receives morning sun, and give protection from frost. Strong mid-day or afternoon sunlight may cause leaf scorch. Growing naturally under extreme exposure, it is not a plant to be coddled, and prefers a light, open position. Its tough leaves will tolerate strong wind or ocean spray. Heavy rain causes no problems provided drainage is perfect. Deep, weekly waterings during dry periods is beneficial. An open, fibrous potting soil, similar to that used for orchids is ideal. Feed with liquid seaweed or fish fertiliser. Dramatic sword like leaves and vivid showy flowers, plus great rarity value makes the New Zealand *Xeronema* one of the most outstanding and exciting plants you can have in your garden. Liliaceae. Evergreen. 1 x .75m.

YUCCA



A fascinating genus of about 35 evergreen species indigenous to Texas, California, Mexico and Central America, comprising trees of 15m high down to small, apparently stemless shrubs. The name yucca is from Yuca, a term erroneously applied by the Carib Indians to manioc or cassava from which tapioca and a form of bread is made. They all have a dense mass of tough, stiff, sword shaped leaves attached directly to woody stems, and flowers like broad bells rising in large clusters above the leaves.

Their method of pollination is most interesting. A female moth collects pollen grains, and after rolling them into a ball, stuffs the ball into the end of the hollow stigma. She lays her eggs, and the resultant larvae consume some of the developing ovaries, others become seeds, so that both the insect and plant are benefactors. Apparently yucca and ficus are the only known plants which offer pollinators both breeding space and nourishment for their larvae.

Yuccas are best planted in full sun and well drained soil. Being desert plants they take considerable drought once established, but most species accept garden watering. They grow in poor, sandy soils, and are good seaside plants. Yuccas are dramatic landscaping subjects, ideal for grouping with agaves, cordylines, cactus and the broader foliaged plants to create tropical effects. They provide striking silhouettes. Take care to locate those with sharp pointed leaves where they are unlikely to cause offence. Agavaceae.

YUCCA ALOIFOLIA "Spanish Bayonet." Native to southern United States. Develops slowly either with a single trunk, branched, or picturesque sprawling habit. Becomes densely clothed with dark green, sword leaves up to 60cm by 4cm wide, minutely toothed, and spine tipped. Creamy white flowers, tinged purple near the base are 5cm long, and borne in erect panicles 60 to 70cm high during summer. Name means with leaves like an aloe. Evergreen. 2.5 x 1m. **184**

YUCCA BREVIFOLIA "Joshua Tree." Found in the deserts of southern California, Utah, Nevada and Arizona. Grows slowly to form a small tree, with stout, erect trunk and few heavy branches. Leaves clustered near the ends of branches are short, broad and sword shaped, channelled above and margined with fine teeth. Greenish white flowers in dense, 30cm clusters appear during spring. Prefers dry, well drained desert conditions. Brevifolia means with short leaves. Evergreen. 4 x 1.5m.

YUCCA FILAMENTOSA "Adam's Needle" Stemless species forming dense clumps of spreading or erect, lanceolate, slightly glaucous leaves. Numerous curly white threads appear along the leaf margins. Creamy white flowers about 5 to 6cm long are produced during mid-summer in erect, glabrous, 1 to 2m conical panicles. Quite young plants produce flowers. One of the most popular. Name means furnished with filaments or threads. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1m.

YUCCA FILAMENTOSA VARIEGATA. Variegated form of above, with leaves margined and striped with creamy yellow. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1m.

YUCCA GLAUCA. From the south central area of United States. A low growing short stemmed species, forming a rounded head of 45cm, linear, greyish leaves margined white and edged with a

184 few threads. Greenish white, 6cm flowers are produced during summer in narrow, erect racemes up to 1.5m tall. Glauca refers to the grey green leaves. Evergreen. 1.5 x 1m.

YUCCA RUPICOLA. Rupicola means a dweller among rocks. It is an almost stemless plant forming a rosette of numerous narrow glaucous leaves 60cm long by 4cm wide, gradually tapering to a spiny apex brownish along the margins and minutely toothed. Panicles of white or greenish yellow, drooping flowers are borne on a 2m stem. Native to south west U.S.A. Evergreen. 1 x 1m.

YUCCA WHIPPLEI. Native to the southern California mountains and coast, and Baja California. Stemless species which develops a dense, globular clump of long, narrow, 50cm, rigid, spine tipped leaves, finely toothed and glaucous. Large, 3 to 5cm fragrant, drooping, bell shaped, creamy white flowers edged purple are produced during early summer in tightly packed, 1 to 2m spikes on upright stems 2 to 4m high. After blooming and seeding, the plant will die, being replaced by new seedlings or offsets. Remember its sharp, needle pointed leaves when planting. Evergreen. 2 x 1m.

ZAUSCHNERIA



"CALIFORNIAN FUCHSIA" "HUMMING BIRD FLOWER"

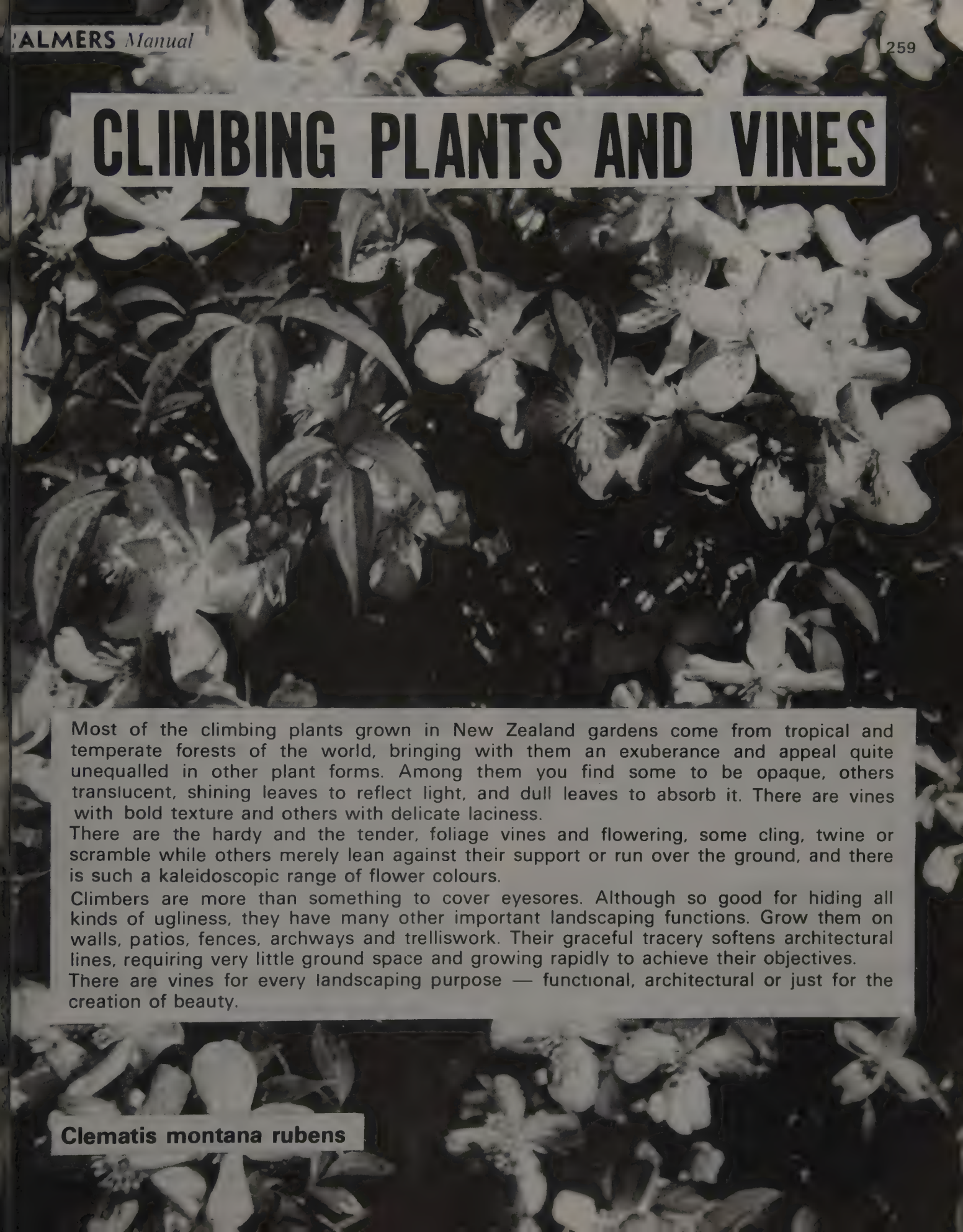
ZAUSCHNERIA CALIFORNICA. A small genus of dwarf, shrubby perennials from western United States, named in honour of J. B. Zauschner professor at Prague during the 18th century. An easily grown, and very colourful plant, ideal for dry rocky areas. Makes fantastic growth, and quickly covers a lot of ground. Wiry stems, densely covered with small, downy, greyish, narrow leaves 2 to 3cm long. Through summer and autumn, the plant mass produces bright scarlet, trumpet shaped, 4 to 5cm flowers which, in their native regions are attractive to humming birds. The contrast of scarlet flowers against a grey background is most effective, and as the plant can take hot, dry conditions, it is useful for large rock gardens, bank cover, or hillsides. One plant will quickly cover a square metre, and although in some conditions can become somewhat invasive, control is no problem. Heavy pruning after flowering will keep the plant from becoming untidy. Plant in full sun in any dry situation, and pinch back often during the growth period. Onagraceae. Evergreen. .45 x 1m.

ZELKOVA



ZELKOVA SERRATA. Belongs to a small genus of smooth barked trees related to the elm, which it resembles in leaf and branching habit. Zelkova is from the Caucasian name for one of the species. Serrata refers to the saw toothed leaves. Native to Japan, Korea and China, it forms a distinct and elegant, medium sized tree with sharply ascending branches, gracefully curving outward at the tips. Smooth grey bark later becomes flaky. Attractive, ovate to lanceolate leaves 10cm long are edged with coarse, slender pointed teeth. In autumn they turn from yellow to dark red or reddish brown. Early training is important to develop a strong framework. Shorten any excessively long pendulous branches to encourage side growths, and remove competing branches to allow full development of the strongest limbs. Deep summer watering will encourage the roots to go down. A most worthwhile shade tree for larger lawns, public areas, motor camps, farms, or school grounds. Ulmaceae. Deciduous. 8 x 6m.

CLIMBING PLANTS AND VINES



Most of the climbing plants grown in New Zealand gardens come from tropical and temperate forests of the world, bringing with them an exuberance and appeal quite unequalled in other plant forms. Among them you find some to be opaque, others translucent, shining leaves to reflect light, and dull leaves to absorb it. There are vines with bold texture and others with delicate laciness.

There are the hardy and the tender, foliage vines and flowering, some cling, twine or scramble while others merely lean against their support or run over the ground, and there is such a kaleidoscopic range of flower colours.

Climbers are more than something to cover eyesores. Although so good for hiding all kinds of ugliness, they have many other important landscaping functions. Grow them on walls, patios, fences, archways and trelliswork. Their graceful tracery softens architectural lines, requiring very little ground space and growing rapidly to achieve their objectives.

There are vines for every landscaping purpose — functional, architectural or just for the creation of beauty.

Clematis montana rubens

CLIMBING PLANTS AND VINES

ACTINIDIA

"CHINESE GOOSEBERRY" "KIWI FRUIT"



ACTINIDIA CHINENSIS. Usually Actinidias are planted only for their fruiting value, and their ornamental virtues ignored. There is however, every reason to regard them as most useful ornamentals with of course, the bonus of delicious fruit. Their foliage mass has **85** subtle colour appeal with soft textured green leaves blending into dark red stems. The vine is very vigorous but easy to manage and train over pergolas or patio roofs, as a trellis screen, or against a wall or fence. Actinidiaceae. Deciduous.

AKEBIA

"FIVE LEAF AKEBIA"



AKEBIA QUINATA. Akebia is a small genus of two oriental species named from the Japanese akebi. *A. quinata* which means in fives, is native to Japan, China and Korea. It is an easy growing twiner reaching anything up to 4m rapidly in mild regions, somewhat slower in colder climates. Dainty leaves on 7 to 12cm stalks are divided into five deep green, oblong leaflets, 4 to 7cm long and notched at the tip. In spring fragrant racemes of reddish purple blossoms appear with both male and female flowers in the same cluster. Flowers can be described as quaint rather than showy. Sometimes flowers are followed by edible fruit which are 6 to 10cm long, appearing like a purple sausage. These contain numerous black seeds embedded in white pulp. Plant in any reasonable soil in sun or shade. Requires support to grow on, and responds to annual pruning — cut it to the ground if necessary, and it will recover quickly. On posts or columns will provide good tracery effects if trained to only two or three stems. Evergreen in mild climates, otherwise deciduous. Lardizabaleaceae.

ANTIGONON

"MOUNTAIN ROSE" "CORAL VINE" "QUEEN'S WREATH"



ANTIGONON LEPTOPUS "Chain of Love" "Queen's Jewels." are but two more of the numerous common names ascribed to this beautiful climbing native of Mexico and Central America. The generic name is possibly to do with their family association. *Leptopus* means thin stalked. In its native area it is rampant and vigorous, covering trees, buildings, banks or fields where it provides a mass of bloom through most of the year. Some claim that ornamentally it rivals *Bougainvillea*. Tuberous roots are said to be edible with a nut like flavour, and are valued in their native area. Foliage is heart or arrow shaped, 8 to 12cm long and dark green. Flowers vary from pale to rose pink with a deeper centre. They are 3 to 4cm long, in long trailing racemes of 6 to 15 flowers produced from mid-summer to autumn. Plant it in the hottest location. Usually dies down in winter, but it recovers quickly. An excellent vine for patio or terrace shade, draping along walls, fences or eaves. Polygonaceae. Evergreen.

ARISTOLOCHIA

"DUTCHMAN'S PIPE" "CALICO FLOWER"



The *Aristolochia* genus comprises more than 300 species found throughout the tropic and temperate zones. The name is derived from the Greek *aristos* — best, and *locheia* — child birth, as some species were once used in medicine by midwives. Their flowers have curious form, and many possess a foetid stench designed to attract and entrap flies to assist in pollination. They have long, rhizomous roots shaped in such a way as to earn for these plants a further common name of "Snake Root."

The vines are rampant, with heart shaped leaves, and the flowers which resemble curved pipes with flared bowls are in rather sober colours. Dutchman's Pipe is easy to grow in average friable soil, with partial shade, generous feeding, adequate moisture and protection from frost. Grown for its handsome foliage, unusual, curious and intriguing flowers. Aristolochiaceae.

ARISTOLOCHIA ELEGANS "Calico Flower" "Dutchman's Pipe." This graceful Brazilian species is regarded as the least offensive of the genus. It has broad, rounded, kidney or heart shaped leaves 5 to 7cm long and as wide, medium green, quite smooth and held on 3 to 6cm stalks. Flower tube is pale yellowish green, 4cm long, and somewhat inflated. It suddenly expands into a shallow cup, **91** white with purple veins on the outside, and rich purplish brown with irregular white veins within. Flowers without any undesirable odours are curiously twisted to resemble a Dutchman's pipe. Blooms all summer in warm areas. Seed pods are basket like. Fascinating twiner for warm, semi-shady locations. Evergreen.

ARISTOLOCHIA MACROPHYLLA "Dutchman's Pipe." Native to eastern North America. Extremely vigorous grower covering 20 to 30 square metres in one season under favourable conditions. *Macrophylla* means large leaves, and they can be from 10 to 25cm long, kidney shaped, deep green and glossy. They are carried in shingle like pattern forming dense cover. Flowers produced during December and January are smaller than *A. elegans*, and almost hidden beneath the foliage. They have a yellowish green tube characteristically curved, and opening to a three lobed, flat, purplish brown mouth 2 to 3cm across. Somewhat hardier than *A. elegans*. Provides quick screening on trellis in mild areas, but often short lived. Dislikes strong wind. Evergreen.

BAUHINIA



BAUHINIA CORYMBOSA "Climbing Bauhinia." Synonymous with *B. scandens*. Bauhinia is named in honour of the brothers John and Caspar Bauhin, two illustrious Swiss brothers of the 16th century. The genus comprises some 300 species from tropic regions, mostly shrubs or small trees, but more than 100 climbers. *B. corymbosa* is native to China. Forms a shrubby climber with small, oval to heart shaped leaves folded into two halves with reddish, hairy stems and midribs. Flowers produced in corymbs or loose racemes are orchid like in shades of pink with bright red stamens. Provides a beautiful display from spring to autumn. Requires full sun, good drainage, shelter from wind and frost. Leguminosae. Evergreen.

BERBERIDOPSIS

"CHILEAN CORAL VINE"



BERBERIDOPSIS CORALLINA. From *Berberis* and *opsis* — similar to, referring to the resemblance of its foliage to some barberry species. *Corallina* means coral red. *B. corallina* is the only member of the genus, a scandent shrub from the temperate coastal forest areas of Chile. Its leaves are similar to those of *berberis* or *ilex*. They are oblong heart shaped, 5 to 7cm long, glossy, dark green, thick leathery, and spiny toothed. Globose, 12mm, coral red to crimson flowers are produced in long stalked, drooping, terminal racemes during summer. Reasonably hardy, but plant in cool, moist, lime free soil with peat moss. Flacourtiaceae. Evergreen.

BILLARDIERA**"PURPLE APPLE BERRY"**

BILLARDIERA LONGIFLORA. This genus of 8 species of Australian plants is named in honour of J. de la Billardiere 18th century French botanist. The Purple Apple Berry from Tasmania, Victoria and New South Wales is an attractive, slight growing, slender stemmed twiner. Its leaves are narrow, dark green, toothed, 5cm long. Creamy yellow, blue tipped, bell shaped flowers 2 to 4cm long are carried along its slender branches during spring. Oval, glossy, violet blue berries, 2cm long are carried on the finest of stalks from late autumn to winter. Grows in deep, moist, well drained soil. Effective twiner amongst other climbers or shrubs, and suitable as a pot plant for indoors. Pittosporaceae. Evergreen.

BOMAREA**"CLIMBING ALSTROEMARIA"**

BOMAREA MULTIFLORA. There are some 120 species of Bomarea named in honour of J. de Bomare, 18th century French patron of science. *B. multiflora* from the northern parts of South America has many slender twining stems arising from tuberous roots. Stems are finely hairy, with oblong leaves 8 to 10cm long. Simple, trumpet shaped flowers 25mm long are produced in beautiful umbels or on drooping clusters of 20 to 40. They are tinged red on the outside, and reddish yellow spotted claret brown within. The floral display appears in autumn, providing a magnificent sight, and the flower stems are good for picking. Dies down in winter, but recovers rapidly. Requires deeply dug, well drained but moist soil in semi-shade. Amaryllidaceae. Deciduous.

BOUGAINVILLEA

Named in honour of Louis Antoine de Bougainville, a noted 18th century mathematician, scientist, lawyer, soldier, author, sailor and explorer who sailed around the world. A number of South Pacific place names commemorate him as well as this family of plants which is possibly the showiest and most popular tropical vine in cultivation. Strong growing climbers for hot locations, they provide a spectacle of brilliance and gaiety with vivid colourings which dazzle in the sunshine. This may surprise you, but actually the flowers of Bougainvillea are tiny and insignificant. It is the brilliant bracts which surround the flower which provide the flamboyant display.

Bougainvillea is best on a warm, sunny wall where there is little colour competition. Planted on the warm side of a shed or an old tree, they make terrific growth, and if allowed, will cover completely, building up a mass of twiggly growth and tropical colour. On the other hand, you can prune and train them to keep within the limits of a patio wall or fence. Try them in containers trained on a trellis. You can enjoy their long summer blooming period, and move the plant to shelter for the winter. Many varieties are excellent in hanging baskets.

Remember always that they are lovers of heat, rich soil with good drainage, and plenty of feeding when once established. Magnifica Trillii is the hardiest variety, and will stand considerable frost when mature. The others need varying degrees of protection, although some have proved surprisingly tolerant of extremes. Warm soil temperatures are almost as important as high air temperature, and good drainage for Bougainvilleas is therefore a basic essential. Myctaginaceae. Evergreen.

BOUGAINVILLEA CARMENCITA. Delightful double blooms massed in large trusses. Intense carmine red with the inner portion of the flower rich crimson. Vigorous compact climber.

BOUGAINVILLEA DOUBLOON. Large trusses of double flowers at first pink, intensifying to rich orange. Vigorous and extremely free flowering.

BOUGAINVILLEA HAWAIIAN ORANGE. Showy trusses of single burnt orange flowers. Robust and worthwhile.

BOUGAINVILLEA HAWAIIAN WHITE. Large single white flowers flushed green as they first appear. Strong growing and floriferous.

BOUGAINVILLEA HAWAIIAN YELLOW. Large single bright yellow. Strong climbing plant and very floriferous.

BOUGAINVILLEA KILLIE CAMPBELL. Bracts are reddish brown as they open, changing through orange scarlet to magenta purple. With all these colours appearing on one flowering stem simultaneously, the effect is fantastic. A vigorous grower and most spectacular climber for warm outdoor situations or containers.

BOUGAINVILLEA MAGNIFICA TRAILLII. The oldest and best known variety cultivated in New Zealand. Foliage is smaller and deeper green than other varieties. Growth is dense and more compact at first, but the plant will reach large proportions with maturity. Can be cut back or shaped as desired. Flower colour is bright magenta purple, and a well established plant in full bloom is indeed a dramatic sight for long periods through summer. Remarkably tolerant once established.

BOUGAINVILLEA MARY PALMER. Amongst the best of the modern Bougainvilleas. Rich carmine red to magenta, becoming bright red during certain seasons. Large single flowers. Extremely floriferous.

BOUGAINVILLEA MRS. BUTT. First recorded at Trinidad in 1910. Bracts in close bunches at branch ends are crimson when young, fading to mauve with age. Responds to heat and drought.

BOUGAINVILLEA MRS WATHAN. Older variety with large bracts in unusual burnt orange shades. Warm location, preferably under glass.

BOUGAINVILLEA PINK CHAMPAGNE. Extremely showy, extra large trusses of double lilac pink flowers intensifying with age.

BOUGAINVILLEA SANDERSONII VARIEGATA. Dainty plant with small lilac mauve flowers. Small cream and green variegated foliage. Bushy compact grower.

BOUGAINVILLEA SCARLETT O'HARA. This rapid grower creates a blaze of dazzling colour with distinctive scarlet to crimson flower bracts in large pendulous sprays. Maximum performance in warm, frost free, dry conditions. Possibly the most vigorous of all Bougainvilleas. Award of Garden Excellence 1971.

BOUGAINVILLEA TEMPLE FIRE. Deep, reddish bronze flower bracts, shrub like growth forming a bush 1.3m high by 2m wide.

BOUGAINVILLEA THOMASII. An older variety with less vigorous habits, providing excellent displays of fine, bright carmine pink bracts. Warm location essential, preferably under glass.

BOUGAINVILLEA TROPIC RAINBOW. Beautifully variegated cream and green foliage with distinct reddish tint in young shoots. Showy, carmine red flower bracts. Excellent for warm, sunny trellis and magnificent for containers or hanging baskets.

CAMPSIS**"CHINESE TRUMPET VINE"**

CAMPSIS GRANDIFLORA. The name Campsis is from the Greek kampe — something bent, referring to the curved stamens. The genus consists of two species, *C. radicans* from North America, and *C. grandiflora* native to China. *C. tagliabuana* Madame Galen is a hybrid between the two. *C. grandiflora* is possibly the best known and strongest grower. Rapidly makes heavy, woody growth. Leaves comprise 7 to 9 coarsely toothed, glabrous leaflets each 4 to 7cm long. Flowers in sprays of up to 12 are brilliant orange with scarlet shadings. They have a 5cm tube opening to five rounded lobes 7cm across at the mouth. Provides a magnificent display from January to March. Withstands most climatic conditions, and tolerates salt laden winds. Benefits from annual pruning for healthy growth renewal. Ideal climber for rapid screening on a large scale. Bignoniaceae. Deciduous.

CELASTRUS**"CLIMBING BITTERSWEET"**

CELASTRUS SCANDENS. Celastrus is from elastos — the Greek name for an evergreen tree. *C. scandens* however, is a deciduous, twining, North American native scandent or climbing shrub. It is strong growing, thriving under almost any conditions. Oval, sharply pointed, finely toothed, glabrous leaves are 5 to 10cm long. Small, yellowish flowers in terminal racemes contain both male and female flowers. These are not on separate plants as is sometimes believed, although group planting does seem to

improve berrying. *Celastrus* is grown principally for its clusters of beautiful fruits which take the form of yellowish orange capsules which split open to reveal two brilliant red, pulp covered seeds. Berries, which seem to remain untouched by birds, persist well into winter after leaf fall, and fruiting branches are prized for dried floral arrangements. Avoid planting where root suckers may become invasive. Prune regularly for size control, removing fruited branches during late winter after cropping, and pinching tip growths during summer. Good for covering stumps etc. *Celastraceae*. Deciduous.

CLEMATIS

"VIRGIN'S BOWER"



With their masses of flowers in so many beautiful colours produced over such long periods, clematis surely deserve the title of "Queen of Climbers." Their name is derived from the Greek *klema* — a vine or twig. It is a large genus of about 250 species mostly native to the more temperate regions. Many species produce seed vessels almost as delightful as their flowers, and often used in floral arrangements.

All *Clematis* grow rapidly, and need the support of trellis, wires or fences. They prefer cool root conditions, and their tops in full sun. Provide rich, loose, fast draining, deeply dug soil to which has been added generous quantities of peat moss, sand or fine scoria. As they are lime lovers, top dress acid soils with lime. Plant with root ball at least 5cm below the surface. Mulch with peat during summer to conserve moisture, and insulate roots from heat. Watch for slugs which love their tender young shoots.

The foregoing information is particularly important for the successful culture of *clematis* hybrids, and *C. paniculata*. *Montana* and other species however, are quite hardy under average garden conditions, and demand little in the way of extra care or pruning. *Ranunculaceae*.

CLEMATIS HYBRIDS. The beautiful large flowered *clematis* varieties come in shades of red, pink, blue and white. They are mostly the result of crosses from the Chinese species *lanuginosa*, and the Japanese *C. patens*. Considerable hybridising was carried out in England and France during the 19th century, and many of these original hybrids are still cultivated today. Some of the better known of these, and more modern hybrids are listed here.

CLEMATIS BARBARA JACKMAN. Medium sized flowers, soft petunia mauve sepals striped with a crimson bar. Cream stamens. Early.

CLEMATIS COMTESSE DE BUCARDE. Masses of medium sized, mauve pink flowers with yellow stamens over long periods. Mid to late season.

CLEMATIS ERNEST MARKHAM. Glowing petunia red flowers with golden stamens. One of the best of the so called reds. Mid to late season.

CLEMATIS GYPSY QUEEN. Rich violet purple with a velvet sheen. Free flowering and vigorous. Late.

CLEMATIS JACKMANII. Veteran variety, and possibly the best known hybrid. Produces masses of rich purple flowers for long periods. Mid to late season.

CLEMATIS KATHLEEN DUNFORD. Unique semi-double, rich rosy purple flowers with golden stamens. Early.

CLEMATIS MADAME LE COULTRE. Enormous white flowers with overlapping sepals and yellow stamens. Vigorous. Early.

CLEMATIS MISS BATEMAN. Attractive medium size white with prominent chocolate red stamens. One of the first to flower. Early.

CLEMATIS NELLIE MOSER. A partner to *Jackmanii* for popularity. Large flowers are pale pink with deep carmine bars on each sepal. Early. Award of Garden Excellence 1968.

CLEMATIS VILLE DE LYONS. Medium size flower, carmine red shading to crimson on the edges of the sepals. Golden stamens. Mid to late season.

Many other hybrids are from time to time available. Possibly the most satisfactory way of buying hybrid *Clematis* is to select from plants in bloom, although colour and flower size is not usually fully apparent on small nursery plants grown in pots. Pruning of hybrid *Clematis* is

important. As a general guide, those marked "early" will bloom for about two months during spring. They produce their flowers on wood ripened during the preceding year, and rarely require any pruning at all. Varieties which are "mid to late season" tend to flower continuously over many weeks on the current year's growth. Prune these back to within a few inches of the ground in early spring. Deciduous

CLEMATIS MONTANA "Anemone Clematis." The Himalayan *montana* species is extremely hardy, vigorous and fast growing. *Montana* means pertaining to the mountains. Its intermingling stems and branches cover virtually everything in its path, making it ideal for covering old tree stumps or buildings, and for providing fast and colourful coverage on fences or trellis. Leaves are divided into three pointed and toothed leaflets 4 to 10cm long. Pure white, four petalled, anemone like flowers, 4 to 6cm across are mass produced early spring and the display persists for several weeks. Deciduous.

CLEMATIS MONTANA RUBENS "Pink Anemone Clematis." Because of its hardiness, ease of culture and vivid displays of foliage and flower, *C. montana rubens* is possibly more popular than any other climbing plant. Its triple leaves open reddish in the spring, are green when mature, and turn to vivid shades in autumn. Its twining, rope like stems are picturesque. The floral display is quite breathtaking, as myriads of 5cm, four petalled, rich pink flowers, 114 shaped like a cross, appear for long periods in spring. It is the hardest and most vigorous *clematis* cultivated in New Zealand, thriving under the most severe conditions. It withstands strong winds, and grows in poor soils. Plant on wire fences, large trellis, on old tree stumps or dead trees. It will amaze you with its growth rate and ability to flower. Prune lightly for size control as required. Award of Garden Excellence 1966. Deciduous.

CLEMATIS MONTANA TETRAROSE. Rather more vigorous form with bronzy foliage, lilac rose flowers up to 7 to 8cm across. Not always easy to obtain. Deciduous.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA "N.Z. Clematis" "Puawhananga." The meaning of the Maori name is "sacred flower." *Paniculata* refers to its showy panicles of flowers. Possibly amongst the best known New Zealand native flowers, and a delight in early spring when festoons of starry flowers light up the bush with delicate beauty. Although not uncommon in its native state, few plants are to be seen in cultivation. Strong, woody vine with thick, dark green leaves up to 8cm long. It climbs to the tops of trees and shrubs, and heralds the arrival of spring with myriads of mildly fragrant flowers up to 10cm across held in large panicles of 100 or more. The display usually appears from August to November, and is followed by fluffy, silvery, shimmering, 4cm seed vessels from October to January. Follow the recommendations for soil preparation in the introduction to *clematis*. Locate your plant so it can climb and wander freely through the branches of a tree or large shrub. Its roots must be in complete shade. Evergreen.

CLEMATIS SPOONERI "Snowflake." Chinese native with foliage divided into three, oval, coarsely toothed leaflets, 3 to 5cm long, yellowish and silky downy. Pure white, 7cm flowers on 15cm stalks have four roundish, oval sepals, 2cm wide. Deciduous.

CLYTOSTOMA

"PAINTED TRUMPET"



CLYTOSTOMA CALLISTEGIOIDES. Named for the beauty of its flowers — *kylos*, beautiful and *stoma*, mouth. The specific name indicates its resemblance to *Calystegia*. It is native to southern Brazil, and north east Argentina. Foliage is divided into two glossy, dark green leaflets with wavy margins. A tendrill which drops if not required, grows between each pair of leaves. Young shoots are bronzy. Trumpet flowers produced in late spring and early summer are 7cm long, light purple or lavender, with prominent purple veins, and a pale yellow or whitish throat. Plant in well drained soil in sun or semi-shade. Tolerates light frost. Prune after flowering for growth control. The delicate beauty of its flowers and its luxuriant deep green leaves make *Clytostoma* one of the most beautiful vines. It will clamber over a wall, fence or building, or cover a shrub or tree. *Bignoniaceae*. Evergreen.

CONVOLVULUS**"GROUND MORNING GLORY"**

CONVOLVULUS MAURITANICUS. The name of Convolvulus usually conjures up in the minds of most gardeners thoughts of that rampant twining weed with spaghetti like roots which has made a nuisance of itself in many properties. *C. mauritanicus* however, has none of the undesirable traits of many of its relatives. Convolvulus is derived from the Latin *convolvere* meaning to twine around. *Mauritanicus* indicates that the plant comes from north Africa, in particular Morocco. It is a beautiful small scale, twining plant covered with soft white hairs, has small oval foliage, and soft blue, 25mm, wide open flowers with a paler throat. As a flowering plant it cannot be equalled for covering rocks or banks, draping over walls or growing in window boxes or containers. Possibly more of a ground cover plant than a climber. Full sun and average soil. Convolvulaceae. Evergreen.

DOXANTHA**"CAT CLAW VINE"**

DOXANTHA UNGUIS-CATI. Doxantha is the Greek word for glory flower. Unguis is the Latin word for claw. Doxantha is a small genus of two species, both native to tropical America. *D. unguis-cati* has slender stems, and thin oval leaves 5 to 7cm long. They come in pairs and are equipped with three tendril like cat's claws which cling tenaciously to stone, brick or wood. Trumpet shaped flowers borne in pairs during spring and early summer are 4 to 5cm long, bright golden yellow with orange lines in the throat. The spreading lobes of the flower spread from 5 to 10cm across. Because of its vigorous growth, this vine is useful for covering fences, pergolas, unsightly trees or buildings in warm locations. Grows under average garden conditions, and tolerates light frost. Bignoniaceae. Evergreen.

FATSHEDERA

FATSHEDERA LIZEI. Fatshedera is a bigeneric hybrid between *Fatsia*, the Japanese *Aralia*, and *Hedera*, better known as ivy. It clearly shows the characteristics of both parents — dark green, polished, palmate leaves of the *Fatsia*, and climbing stems of the ivy. Fatshedera is equally useful as an indoor plant or for outdoors. Leaves are deeply lobed into five fingers. They are 15 to 20cm wide, dark lustrous green and leathery. It will grow in sun or shade. In shade the foliage retains its deep green colour. When exposed to sunshine its leaves are lighter green with reddish hue. Once established it is tolerant of light frost and exposure to wind. Use Fatshedera to cover carport walls, or train flat against a trellis, shady wall, or up pillars or posts. It is a good plant for contemporary gardens, and grows fast, soon building up heavy stem and leaf structure. A natural tendency to grow vertically can be altered by guidance of the stems before they harden, and length of growth can be controlled by pinching out. You can manipulate this plant into almost any form. Araliaceae. Evergreen.

FATSHEDERA LIZEI VARIEGATA. In all respects the same as its green foliated counterpart, but with leaves margined gold and white. Evergreen.

FICUS**"FIG"**

Ficus is the Latin name for Fig. With more than 1000 species, it is one of the largest genera in the plant kingdom, and includes trees, shrubs and climbers distributed throughout the warmer regions of the world. The climbing or creeping figs cling tenaciously to stone, concrete, wood, brick and asbestos cement. Their stems grow upward and outward in slow curves, embroidering as they go with tough leaves in various shades of green according to development. As the vine ages, fruiting branches bear leaves of a larger scale.

Ficus is the best evergreen cover for walls or foundations of buildings, soon providing total greenery. Although they belong to warmer climates, they will perform well in colder areas because of the protection afforded by the walls on which they grow. They prefer cool, semi-shady conditions rather than hot, dry north or west aspects. Sometimes reluctant to get started, but rampant once growth begins. Trim back as required. Moraceae.

FICUS PUMILA "Creeping Fig." Native to China and Japan. *Pumila* means dwarf. Quite unrecognisable as a fig until in its mature state when fruit appears. Deep green, juvenile, rough textured, heart shaped, 2cm leaves on slender stems. Attaches itself to almost any surface including metal by means of barnacle like suckers. Early growth which forms intricate tracery of delicate stem patterns gives little indication of its ultimate character. Adult stems become thicker and stubby, and foliage oblong, leathery, up to 10cm long and glossy. Inedible fruit is large and oblong. Aged specimens will eventually envelop a four or five storey building, and require trimming to keep windows clear. However, as a cover for low walls or foundations of buildings, *Ficus pumila* is undoubtedly the best evergreen of its type, and controlled to desired limits, will present no problem. Cut back heavily soon after planting to encourage strong, vigorous growth. With occasional trimming it will retain its juvenile character for at least a decade. Evergreen.

FICUS PUMILA MINIMA. A smaller form of *F. pumila* with juvenile leaves about 1cm across. Good for smaller areas where control of the larger form may prove difficult. Evergreen.

GELSEMIUM**"CAROLINA JESSAMINE" "FALSE JASMINE"**

GELSEMIUM SEMPERVIRENS. Gelsemium is derived from *gelsomino*, the Italian name for jasmine. *Sempervirens* means evergreen. Jessamine is just another way of saying jasmine. However, Gelsemium is not related to *Jasminum*. It is native to southern USA, and is one of the most delightful evergreen climbers. It climbs and twines, building up dense growth well covered with glossy, warm green, lanceolate, 3 to 10cm leaves. Great quantities of sweetly fragrant, bright yellow, five lobed, funnel shaped, 3 to 4cm flowers are produced from July to November in clusters of up to six. A climber with good manners, it looks well on a light trellis against the walls of a house, as framework for a doorway, or on garden walls or fences. Associates well with *Hardenbergia*. Grows in sun or semi-shade under average garden and climatic conditions. Loganiaceae. Evergreen.

HARDENBERGIA**"CORAL PEA"**

Named in honour of the 19th century Countess van Hardenberg. A small genus of evergreen, shrubby vines native to Australia. Moderate growth rate to about 3m, dense, and almost total flower coverage during winter and spring.

Provide support for climbing, and plant in full sun in well drained soil. Useful for rapid screening on trellis or pergolas, alongside patios, or carports. Can be pegged down to provide colourful ground cover. Cut back heavily after flowering for growth renewal and spray periodically for caterpillars. Leguminosae. Evergreen.

HARDENBERGIA COMPTONIANA "West Australian Coral Pea."

Distinguished by its narrow oval leaves mostly carried in sets of three, giving a lighter, more delicate foliage pattern. A showy, slender, smooth stemmed climber which in spring provides a magnificent display of violet blue, pea shaped flowers in long racemes. Each flower is marked with two greenish white spots. Evergreen.

HARDENBERGIA MONOPHYLLA ALBA "White Coral Pea."

H. monophylla is often regarded as being synonymous with *H. violacea*. However, there is a great distinction in the growth habit and foliage of these two cultivars, and rightly or wrongly they are included here as distinct species. *H. monophylla*, meaning one leaved is almost a self supporting bush. It has numerous, erect, slender, wiry stems densely clothed with 8 to 10cm rounded to heart shaped, pointed leaves. During winter and spring it produces masses of pure white, pea shaped flowers in dense racemes. Evergreen.

HARDENBERGIA MONOPHYLLA ROSEA "Pink Coral Pea." Similar to above but with rose pink flowers during winter and spring. Although practically self supporting in sheltered locations, these plants are best grown against a fence, wall or trellis, and are tidier if pruned back after flowering for growth renewal. Tying may be necessary in exposed conditions. Evergreen.

HARDENBERGIA VIOLACEA "Purple Coral Pea." A favourite Australian wild flower found as a wiry stemmed, scrambling plant forming brilliant purple garlands on hillsides and banks, and occasionally ascending tree trunks. It has leathery, net veined, deep green, oval to lance shaped leaves, 5 to 10cm long, and long lasting, 10cm racemes of bright purple, pea shaped flowers from late winter through spring. Possibly the fastest growing evergreen climber, providing a dense wall of foliage and flower. Blooms profusely from an early age. Ideal for covering trellis, against pergolas, patios or old tree stumps. Tolerant of extremes. Award of Garden Excellence 1972. Evergreen.

HEDERA "IVY"



Hedera is the ancient Latin name for Ivy — a small but familiar genus of evergreen climbers. They attach themselves by means of their twining stems and aerial roots. Hederas are possibly the best of self clinging evergreens, thriving in almost any conditions, and either climbing unaided to great heights, or scrambling as total ground cover in situations where not even grass would survive. Ivies are so versatile. They are perfectly happy inside or out. They'll form clumps, climb, cling, hang or spread. There's no end of leaf forms and colours, and they grow in sun or shade and in soils that are heavy or light, wet or dry.

However, they always appear better in shade or semi-shade and moist conditions. In garden design ivies can become fences, archways, screens, wall cover or ground cover. They grow vigorously and hold tenaciously providing excellent erosion control. Yet in spite of spirited vigour, they are easy to keep under control. Ivies are an extremely useful group of plants keen to be more extensively exploited. They promise you good service with minimum maintenance. Dozens of fine leaf ivies are cultivated in New Zealand, but to adequately describe them would be difficult and confusing. Personal selection and comparison is really essential in making a choice. Araliaceae. Evergreen.

HEDERA CANARIENSIS "Canary Island Ivy." Most commonly used species for outdoor landscaping. Strong grower with leathery, shiny, rich leaves 10 to 15cm wide, with up to five shallow lobes. Will climb or cling to almost any surface, and ideal for covering walls, fences, tree stumps, ground cover, etc. Evergreen.

HEDERA CANARIENSIS VARIEGATA. Perhaps the most ornamental and popular ivy. Thin leathery leaves, fresh green to slate green in the centre, joined by a zone of blue or grey green, and margined creamy white. Vigorous and ideal as climber, trailer or ground cover. Evergreen.

HIBBERTIA "GUINEA GOLD VINE"



HIBBERTIA VOLUBILIS. Named in honour of George Hibbert (1757-1837), a distinguished patron of botany. There are about 100 species of Hibbertia vines found mostly in Australia and nearby islands. *H. volubilis* meaning twining, is found from New South Wales to Queensland. It is densely clothed with handsome, heavy textured, dark green, oval leaves, 4 to 10cm long. It grows rapidly and for many weeks during summer bears quantities of brilliant yellow, single, five petalled flowers 4 to 5 cm across. The blooms appear something like a small single camellia. A slightly unpleasant fragrance is only offensive at close range. Amongst the showiest yellow flowered climbers. Ideal for trellis, terrace or patio, either planted out or in containers. Average soil conditions in sun or semi-shade, and reasonably hardy. Dilleniaceae. Evergreen.

IPOMOEA "POWHIWHI"



IPOMOEA PALMATA. Ipomoea which means resembling bindweed, is a large and widespread genus of twining, prostrate, or scrambling herbs mostly maritime. Palmata means lobed like a hand in reference to the leaves. *I. palmata* is a soft, slender, climbing plant native to New Zealand, found on semi-shady cliffs around the northern part of the north and surrounding islands. It has soft, light green, palmate foliage, and pale purple, trumpet flowers with a dark throat. It covers large areas and flowers profusely during the summer months. Ideal for covering walls, fences or banks in sun or semi-shade. Very frost tender, but once established should recover quickly if damaged. Grows rapidly and tolerant of drought and exposure to salt laden winds. Convolvulaceae. Evergreen.

JASMINUM "JASMINE"



Jasminum is the Latin version of Yasmin, the Persian name for this genus of more than 200 species of twining and scandent shrubs found throughout tropical and sub-tropical regions. When you think of fragrance in the garden jasmine is one of the first plants that come to mind, although not all species are scented. Even a number of unrelated plants are referred to as jasmine or jessamine on account of their highly fragrant blossom. A notable example is *trachelospermum* the Star Jasmine. A number of *Jasminum* species are used in the manufacture of perfume in southern France, notably *J. grandiflorum*. Jasmines are generally easy to grow performing under average garden conditions in sun or partial shade. They are not resentful of pruning and benefit from frequent pinching for shaping and control. Oleaceae.

JASMINUM AZORICUM "Azores Jasmine." Native of the Azores Islands in the eastern Atlantic. Beautiful twiner with round, smooth stems and trifoliate, deep green, glossy leaves. Clusters of simple four to five petalled, pure white, sweetly scented flowers are borne in large clusters during summer and winter, in fact the plant is rarely without blossom. Evergreen.

JASMINUM BEESIANUM "Rosy Jasmine." Hardy species from south western China. Vigorous scandent climber producing a tangle of slender, grooved stems, and simple pointed, oval lance shaped, dark dull green leaves, 5cm long. Small, fragrant, pink to deep rose flowers 1 to 2cm across are produced in terminal clusters of up to three during late spring and summer. These are sometimes followed by shining black berries which often last well into winter. Seems to flower better in colder climates. Deciduous to semi-evergreen.

JASMINUM HUMILE "Italian Jasmine." Humile means low growing. It is an evergreen shrub or vine native to southern Europe. Erect, willowy arching shoots, and pleasant light green leaves divided into three to eight oval pointed leaflets up to 5cm long. Fragrant, bright yellow, 2 to 3cm flowers in clusters are produced throughout summer, persisting through winter in milder climates. Ideal against a fence or trellis, or it can be trained as a mounded shrub. Evergreen.

JASMINUM MESNYI "Primrose Jasmine." Introduced into England from south western China in 1900, and named in honour of William Mesny, a general in the Chinese Imperial Army. It is a beautiful, almost evergreen species with square stems, and opposite, trifoliate, rich deep green leaves up to 8cm long. Bright, lemon yellow flowers up to 4cm across are borne singly throughout the plant during winter and spring, with a few in summer. They are either single or semi-double, and are entirely without fragrance. This jasmine is more of a rambling shrub with strong growing, long, sweeping, arching branches best treated in waterfall fashion — caught firmly at the desired height and then allowed to spill over. Can be trained as a free standing shrub, or to cover pergolas, large walls, trellis or banks. An old but most attractive plant. Plant in sun or semi-shade, and shelter from heavy frost. Sometimes referred to as *J. primulinum*. Evergreen.

JASMINUM POLYANTHUM "Chinese Jasmine." Vigorous Chinese twining plant soon building up a dense mass of twiggly growth and rich foliage at first bronzy, maturing to deep rich green. Leaves are divided into five to seven leaflets. The plant almost covers itself with large clusters of carmine red buds which open to delightfully fragrant blooms, pure white within and pale rose reverse. Long flowering period extends from late winter through

summer. One of the finest climbing plants serving well also as ground cover on level or sloping ground. Where frosts are very severe locate on sheltered, sunny walls. Otherwise an enthusiastic performer in most soils and situations. Polyanthum — with many flowers. Evergreen.

KENNEDIA

"DUSKY CORAL PEA"



KENNEDIA RUBICUNDA. Often spelled Kennedya, this purely Australian genus of climbing or trailing plants was named in honour of a London nurseryman John Kennedy (1775-1842). *K. rubicunda* meaning reddish, is from Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland. A very hardy, quick growing robust climber with brown, hairy, tough, twining stems. Oval, 10cm leaves come in threes. They are dark brown at first, maturing to dark green, tough and leathery. Pea shaped flowers in short axillary racemes are dull red, 3 to 4cm long, and are produced during spring and early summer. Prized for its rapid growth, dense foliage cover and floral display. Good for quick screens on fences or trellis and for ground cover. Drought tolerant and grows in almost any soil provided it has plenty of warmth and sunlight. Leguminosae. Evergreen.

LAPAGERIA

"CHILEAN BELL FLOWER"



LAPAGERIA ROSEA. A genus of only one species named after Empress Josephine de la Pagerie. The national flower of Chile, it is indeed one of the most beautiful of all flowering climbers. Strong and slender, wiry, twining stems, and glossy oval to heart shaped, leathery, deep green leaves up to 10cm long. During spring, summer and autumn, rosy crimson white spotted bell shaped flowers 7 to 8cm long are borne singly or in pendulous clusters from the axils of its upper leaves. The flowers are unusually heavy and waxy, and last for weeks. Best as a wall plant, requiring cool, moist, lime free soil in shade or semi-shade. Provide plenty of peat moss as a soil conditioner. Sharp drainage is essential, and soil must be kept moist during dry periods. Likes high humidity and moderate summer temperature. Detests long exposure to strong sunlight. Although so beautiful and the desire of every gardener, it is not an easy plant to grow, and is often difficult to obtain. Philesiaceae. Evergreen.

LATHYRUS

"ARGENTINE PEA"



LATHYRUS PUBESCENS. *Lathyrus* is from *lathyros* — the Greek name for pea. It is the genus to which the colourful "Sweet Pea" flowers belong. *Pubescens* meaning downy is native to Argentina, Chile and Uruguay. It is an easily grown climber holding to supports with tendrils and closely resembling the annual sweet pea in many ways. Great crops of beautiful, clear blue, pea flower spikes in spring are a feature, either on the vine or used in floral art. Best with good drainage, rich soil and full sun. Leguminosae. Evergreen.

LONICERA

"HONEYSUCKLE"



Lonicera, a genus of about 400 shrubs and climbers, is named in honour of the 16th century German botanist Adam Lonicer. The climbing species includes some of the finest of twining plants, which apart from their great beauty, are invaluable for their performance under adverse conditions. They are adaptable plants suitable on trellis, rambling over bushes or tree stumps in sun or partial shade. *Uprifoliaceae*.

LONICERA HECKROTII GOLD FLAME. A shrubby plant with scandent branches and oblong leaves glaucous beneath. Fragrant flowers 4 to 5cm long are brilliant orange flame pink on the outside, with golden yellow interiors. They are produced in terminal whorls during summer and autumn. Of hybrid origin. Evergreen.

LONICERA HILDEBRANDIANA "Giant Burmese Honeysuckle." First discovered in Burma in 1888, and named in honour of Mr H. H. Hildebrand, a plant collector. It is a vigorous climbing plant of bold proportions with leathery, deep green, glossy, 15cm leaves and long, 18cm tubular flowers during summer. These open creamy white, and showing reluctance to leave the vine, change

147 to yellow and then dull orange before falling. Needs strong support, but an irresistible choice where boldness is desired. Ideal for patios or pergolas. Slow to commence flowering. Plant in good soil, feed occasionally, and water frequently until well established. Thin out dense growth and cut back stems which have bloomed. Evergreen.

LONICERA JAPONICA AUREORETICULATA "Gold Net Honeysuckle."

Native to Japan, Korea and China, this is an extremely hardy and vigorous climber grown mostly for the beauty of its leaves. The midrib and veins of its small oval leaves are bright golden yellow, and with its dense foliage the whole plant glows. Scented yellow flowers appear during summer. Best in full sun and cut back periodically for maximum leaf colour. *Aureoreticulata* — gold netted. Evergreen.

MANDEVILLA

"CHILEAN JASMINE"



MANDEVILLA SUAVOELENS. Elegant twiners of the periwinkle family, named in honour of a 19th century British minister in Buenos Aires, H. J. Mandeville who actually introduced *M. suaveolens* into England in 1837. *Suaveolens* means sweetly scented. A beautiful sun loving, rapid growing vine with slender stems and handsome, heart shaped, pointed leaves, dark green with a bronzy cast. Tufts of white down appear on the undersides. Fragrant, pure white, wide flaring, 5cm trumpet flowers are produced freely in clusters from the leaf axils during summer. Use Mandevilla for large scale summer effects. Exploit its rich, gardenia like perfume by planting it near windows or outdoor living areas. *Apocynaceae*. Semi-deciduous.

MANETTIA



MANETTIA BICOLOR. Named in honour of Xavier Manetti, 18th century prefect of the Florence Botanic Gardens. *M. bicolor* is a small, dainty climber from Brazil which provides a display of two toned flowers almost the year through. These are tubular, 2cm long, bright scarlet in the lower portion, and yellow elsewhere.

149 Oval pointed leaves are dark green. A beautiful little plant quite uninvasive, and perfect where a small scale climber is called for, or it can be grown amongst more vigorous plants which will let it receive its share of sunshine, but protect it from frost. Well worked soil, good drainage and full sun. *Rubiaceae*. Evergreen.

METROSIDEROS

"AKAKURA"



METROSIDEROS CARMINEA. Related to *Pohutukawa*, and amongst the showiest of New Zealand's native plants. It is a robust climber found in lowland coastal forests from Mangonui to East Cape and Taranaki. It clings tenaciously to almost any substance by means of aerial roots after the manner of ivy. As a juvenile it forms a dense cover of slender branching stems densely clothed with glossy, deep green, rounded, 1cm leaves. As the plant ages its character changes, and the leaves become oval pointed, deep green and glossy, something like those of the *Pohutukawa*. Stems become more woody, and the plant produces from August to October a gorgeous display of carmine flowers, also similar to *Pohutukawa*. Ideal cover for cool banks, punga walls, brick, stone, concrete or wood. Prefers cool, moist, semi-shady locations sheltered from heavy frosts. More information on *Metrosideros* is to be found elsewhere in this book. Award of Garden Excellence 1969. *Myrtaceae*. Evergreen.

PANDOREA

"BOWER VINE"



PANDOREA JASMINOIDES ROSEA SUPERBA. Pandorea is derived from Pandora of Greek mythology. This beautiful climbing plant is found naturally in the coastal regions of New South Wales and Queensland. Jasminoides refers to its similarity to jasmine, particularly the foliage. Slender stems and distinguished foliage comprising five to nine oval, or lance shaped, untoothed leaflets which are deep green, leathery, glossy and up to 5cm long.

155 Foliage has a look of permanence, and covers the vine from top to bottom with lacy texture. Blooms in large clusters are rich pink with maroon throat, shaped like 5cm trumpets with wide flaring mouth. Because of progressive blooming within each cluster, the plant has a long flowering season, extending from early summer through autumn. A most desirable climber for trellis, pergolas or patios. Provide a hot, sunny location away from prevailing winds with rich, moist soil. Bignoniaceae. Evergreen.

PANDOREA PANDORANA "Wonga Wonga Vine." P. pandorana is native to a wide area of the eastern states of Australia from Tasmania to Queensland and New Guinea. It is a strong growing climber with rope like stems easily distinguished by its large leaves divided into three to seven, slender, oval pointed leaflets. These are deep green, very glossy and handsome at all seasons. Foliage is rich bronze when young, and leaflets often vary considerably in size and shape. Fragrant, 2cm flowers are tubular to bell shaped, slightly curved, coloured cream with reddish markings in the throat. They are borne in panicles during spring and summer. Somewhat harder than P. jasminoides. Worth growing for its handsome foliage alone. Average garden conditions in full sun away from severe wind. Evergreen.

PARTHENOCISSUS



The name is from the Greek parthenos — virgin, and kissos — ivy, an adaptation of Virginian Creeper. These are the brilliantly autumn coloured vines which are often seen covering large areas, and forming a mat of dense, lustrous foliage. Although usually referred to as "Virginian Creeper," P. tricuspidata Veitchi the variety most commonly seen on stone fences or older buildings, is really "Boston Ivy." P. quinquefolia is the true "Virginian Creeper" but this species is seldom if ever, encountered in New Zealand. Vitaceae.

PARTHENOCISSUS HENRYANA "Silver Vein Creeper." Native to China and named in honour of Augustine Henry (1857-1930) who made extensive plant collections in China and Formosa. Refined, soft olive green leaves touched with undertones of copper or brown, have a subtle variegation. The midrib and veins show through its almost translucent leaves like silvery threads. Leaves are comprised of five fingers, and carried on strong, rope like stems which hold on to trellis or wire with strong tendrils. Foliage colours to rich red shades, and vine bears big crops of dark blue berries in bunches like small grapes. Sun or shade, but colours better in sun. Deciduous.

PARTHENOCISSUS TRICUSPIDATA VEITCHI "Boston Ivy." Introduced from Japan to England in 1862 by J. G. Veitch, a nurseryman of renown, and named in his honour. Tricuspidata refers to the three pointed leaves. Rapid growing creeper able to completely cover the facade of large masonry or brick buildings in very few years. It holds tenaciously to the smoothest surface by means of small suction cups on the end of each tendril. Heart shaped leaves with serrated edges are bronze green, and give total cover. The rich autumn tones of red and yellow are always a great feature. Few vines can compare with Boston Ivy for covering walls, chimneys, or other masonry surfaces. Fallen leaves reveal an interesting branch and stem pattern. Deciduous.

PASSIFLORA

"PASSIONFLOWER"



Passiflora is from the Latin passio — passion, and flos — a flower. It is said that the name was originally used by early Spanish priests in South America who saw in the flower a fancied resemblance to the implements of Christ's passion. There are more than 400 species of Passiflora, mostly vines, many providing a dual purpose of beautiful flowers and tasty fruit.

Rapid growers, they climb by tendrils and build up a tangled mass of densely foliated stems. Annual pruning of excess growth will keep control and encourage a healthier and more attractive plant. Use on trellis, fences, walls, pergolas or as bank cover. They like full sun, good drainage, summer moisture and shelter from frost. Passifloraceae.

PASSIFLORA ANTIOQUIENSIS "Red Banana Passion." Native to Colombia, this beautiful climber has slender, downy stems and deeply cut, three lobed leaves. Pendulous flowers 10 to 12cm across, are rich rosy red with a small violet corolla. They are borne singly during late summer and autumn, and followed by

156 edible, yellow skinned, cigar shaped fruit with rich orange coloured flesh. An excellent climber for patio or pergola roofs where the flowers can be viewed from beneath. Ideal too for covering old tree stumps or banks. Rapidly provides total cover. Evergreen.

PASSIFLORA EDULIS "Purple Passionfruit." Native to tropical South America, this is the well known purple fruited passion, usually grown more for its fruit than as an ornamental. However, as a landscaping plant its heavily crinkled, glossy, rich green foliage provides total coverage on trellis, walls or fences, and the vine will give you as a bonus, a bountiful harvest of beautiful fruit. Grafted plants are recommended as a precaution against collar rot which commonly causes sudden collapse of an apparently healthy and thriving plant. Evergreen.

PASSIFLORA EYNSFORD GEM. A small growing, well mannered passion vine bearing throughout the warmer months, great quantities of light rosy purple flowers. Firm, polished, dark green,

156 three lobed leaves are particularly handsome. Sheltered, sunny frost free location. Evergreen.

PASSIFLORA MOLLISSIMA "Pink Banana Passion." A rampant grower from the Andes. Leaves which are deeply cut into narrow lobes densely cover the plant. Rose pink, 7cm, pendent flowers are followed by yellow, cigar shaped, edible fruit. Extremely fast growing, and useful for quick cover in warm areas. Mollissima means very soft. Evergreen.

PHAEDRANTHUS

"MEXICAN BLOOD FLOWER"



PHAEDRANTHUS BUCCINATORIUS. From the Greek phaidros — gay and enthos — flower. The specific name means shaped like a crooked trumpet or horn. It is a rampant grower native to central Mexico, climbing to considerable heights by tendrils. Oblong leaves up to 10cm long in pairs are heavy textured, deep green, glossy and slightly wavy. Tubular flowers about 12cm long are orange yellow inside, with deep rosy crimson reflexing lobes. Flowers are conspicuous as they stand well out from the body of the vine, and are suggestive of a carnival atmosphere. In warm, sunny locations it will cover walls, fences, trees or buildings with a dense mantle of foliage, plus displays of colourful flowers in bursts throughout the year. Bignoniaceae.

PHASEOLUS

"SNAIL FLOWER"



PHASEOLUS CARACALLA. Phaseolus is derived from phaselus — Latin name for a kind of bean. Caracalla means beautiful snail. It is native to tropical South America where it is found in thickets, forest borders and river margins. Closely related to scarlet runner bean, it has the same vigorous tendencies, but with smooth foliage, and great quantities of extremely curious flowers during

155 spring and summer. They are delightfully fragrant, coiled like a snail, large and fleshy, and purple shaded to yellow. Rapid grower twining its main shoots around supports and soon forming a dense mass. Good summer screen or bank cover. Plant in a warm location and cut to ground level when tops die down. Leguminosae. Deciduous.

PODRANEA

"PORT ST JOHNS CREEPER"



PODRANEA RICASOLIANA. Podranea is an anagram of Pandorea to which it is related. Ricasoliana is in honour of Vincenzo Ricasoli, Italian general and patron of horticulture in the 19th century. It is

162

native to South Africa, coming from Pondoland around Port St Johns. Lush foliage comprises seven to nine pointed leaflets which are 5cm long, deep green and glossy. From midsummer until March large showy trusses of 5cm flowers almost cover the whole plant. They are bright shell pink with deeper veins, trumpet shaped, opening to five rounded lobes. Arranged in loose clusters with blackened flower stalks, they are carried well above the foliage, and the contrast is most effective. Grows rapidly, and sends out long waving branches which flower during the first summer. Needs support on which to climb, and may require hard pruning in late winter to keep within bounds. Plant in a warm, sunny location away from heavy frost. Good quick coverage where a large scale climber is desired. Bignoniaceae. Evergreen.

PYROSTEGIA "FLAME VINE"



PYROSTEGIA VENUSTA. From the Greek pyros — fire, and stegia — roof, referring to the colour and formation of the flower. Venusta means handsome or charming. This gorgeous Brazilian plant is undoubtedly one of the world's most beautiful climbers. Its light green leaves borne in pairs are smooth, sharp pointed, and 7 to 10cm long. It climbs vigorously attaching itself by strong tendrils. During winter commencing in Auckland during May, the plant becomes a total mass of brilliant orange flame colour. The 5 to 6cm, tube shaped flowers are borne in pendulous, closely packed panicles. **163** Pyrostegia brings a bright gleam of colour to the garden when other flowering plants are scarce, and the display lasts many weeks, often well into spring. Plant in maximum sunshine in light, well drained soil. Water and feed until the plant is obviously away. Protect from frost when young. Once established, it will soon recover from frost damage. Requires support and occasional pruning in early spring for size control. Use on trellis, pergolas, patios, balustrades, walls, fences, keeping in mind that it requires maximum heat and sunshine. Bignoniaceae. Evergreen.

SOLANDRA "CUP OF GOLD" "GOLDEN CHALICE"



SOLANDRA MAXIMA. Named in honour of D. C. Solander, notable 18th century botanist. Maxima means largest. Handsome Mexican vine of bold dimensions. Large, 20cm, oval pointed leaves are deep green, glossy and most handsome. Large, golden, chalice or cup shaped flowers 16 to 18cm long by 12 to 15cm across, are contracted into a narrow tube at the base. Inside the tube are five dark purplish brown lines. The flowers have a mellow fragrance, and as they age, take on an orange tinge. Flowering period is mainly during spring with odd blooms occasionally at other times. **173** Prefers full sun with cool root run in well drained soil. Will withstand light frost, salt spray and wind. Use as large scale cover on walls, pergolas, patios or as bank cover. Often listed as *S. nitida*. Solanaceae. Evergreen.

SOLANUM "POTATO VINE"



SOLANUM WENDLANDII. The Solanum genus is one of the largest, with some 1500 species including such vital food crops as potato — *S. tuberosum*. *S. Wendlandii* is a highly ornamental Costa Rican native climber named in honour of a German botanist Hermann Wendland. It is a strikingly beautiful vine for areas which are substantially free of frost. Rapid growing, it has somewhat fleshy stems, and smooth luxuriant and variable foliage. A few thorns are present on the stems or leaf undersides. **173** Flowers up to 6cm across are lilac blue or mauve, with a contrasting bright yellow centre. They are produced in large clusters providing the most magnificent display imaginable in these colourings. Plant in well drained soil in full sun in frost-free locations. Feed and water often during the establishment period. Prune for size control and growth renewal. Ideal pergola, patio, trellis or wall plant. Solanaceae. Deciduous.

SOLLYA "AUSTRALIAN BLUEBELL"



SOLLYA HETEROPHYLLA. A small genus of Australian climbing plants named in honour of R. H. Solly (1778-1858), English plant physiologist. *S. heterophylla* meaning diversely leaved, is from Western Australia. Tends to grow more as a loose, spreading shrub, but will climb to about 2m if given support and training. Slender, wiry stems and light, delicate foliage. Leaves are narrow, glossy and rich green, 3 to 5cm long. Brilliant blue, 12mm, bell shaped flowers appear during most of summer. Plant in full sun with good drainage. Drought tolerant, but grows better with occasional summer waterings. Use as a low twiner, ground cover on half shaded banks, alongside steps, in rock gardens or around pools. Excellent in containers, on low walls where the branches can spill down. Pittosporaceae. Evergreen.

STAUNTONIA "JAPANESE STAUNTON VINE"



STAUNTONIA HEXAPHYLLA. A genus of evergreen twining shrubs from north east Asia, named in honour of Sir George C. Staunton, 18th century Irish naturalist and traveller in China. *S. hexaphylla*, meaning six leaved, is a rare species from Japan. Its foliage is actually comprised of from three to seven oval, shortly pointed, leathery, deep green leaflets which often assume deep bronze colourings. During spring and summer fragrant, white, violet **175** tinted flowers appear in long stalked clusters. Female plants bear purplish red, roundish ovoid fruit, 3 to 5cm long, containing a sweet, watery, edible juice. Grows in extremes of heat and cold, but plant in sandy, peaty, well drained soil, preferably in moist, shady conditions. Lardizabalaceae. Evergreen.

STEPHANOTIS "MADAGASCAR JASMINE"



STEPHANOTIS FLORIBUNDA. From stephanos — crown, and otos — ear, referring to the staminal formation. A beautiful, smooth, evergreen climber from Madagascar known also as Corsage Vine. Stephanotis has no hooks or tendrils, and climbs by twisting its stems around supports. It has handsome, oval, leathery, glossy, dark green leaves 10cm long. Exquisite, pure white, waxy, 4cm trumpet shaped flowers with delightful fragrance are produced in clusters of eight to ten from late spring to early autumn with odd **175** flowers at other times. The purity, fragrance and lasting qualities of the flowers make them favourites for floral arrangements. Vigorous climber for frost free, sheltered locations. Ideal for glasshouse, patio, entranceway, sunporch or against walls either planted out or in containers, and given the support of trellis or wires. Plant in rich, free draining soil with roots in shade and tops in filtered sun. Water liberally in dry periods. Asclepiadaceae. Evergreen.

TECOMANTHE



TECOMANTHE SPECIOSA. There are probably about 20 species of Tecomanthes, mostly concentrated in New Guinea, but extending westwards to the Moluccas, southwards to Queensland, and to Three Kings Island just north of New Zealand. Tecomanthe is derived from Tecoma which it resembles. *T. speciosa* was discovered on Great Island of the Three Kings group in 1945. It is a strong, woody climber with large, dark green, glossy leaves, divided into three to five oval leaflets with slightly wavy edges. **176** Large, 6 to 7cm, tubular or trumpet flowers, creamy white to pale yellow and tinged green, are produced from May to July. Even without bloom, this is a handsome foliage plant, and in suitable locations grows vigorously. Requires average soil conditions, sun or semi-shade, but shelter from all but the lightest frosts. Bignoniaceae. Evergreen.

THUNBERGIA



There are about 150 species of Thunbergias, mostly beautiful twining plants named in honour of Dr Karl T. Thunberg (1743-1822), botanist and plant collector. Most Thunbergias are from south and tropical Africa, Madagascar, and the warmer parts of Asia. Acanthaceae

THUNBERGIA ALATA "Black Eyed Susan Vine" A vigorous trailing South African plant which quickly builds up a dense mass of hairy, triangular leaves. Throughout most of the year, particularly during the hot periods, it literally smothers itself with flared, tubular, 25mm, vivid orange flowers with jet black eye. Use for covering walls, window boxes, hanging baskets, bank or ground cover. Give maximum sunshine and good drainage. Alata means winged. There is also a white flowered form known as *T. alata alba*. Evergreen.

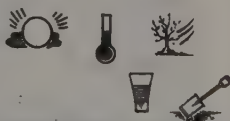
THUNBERGIA COCCINEA "Scarlet Clock Vine." Native to India and Burma, it is rather a tender, widespread climber. Coccinea means scarlet. Thick, heavy leaves, 12cm long by 7cm wide, toothed, smooth green above, somewhat glaucous beneath, and palmately nerved. Funnel shaped, 25mm flowers in hanging clusters from 15 to 45cm long are orange in the throat with five, bright scarlet, reflexing lobes. Flowers appear during winter and early spring. Suitable only for sunny, frost free locations in loose, well drained soil. Evergreen.

THUNBERGIA FRAGRANS. Native to India, and although its specific name is suggestive of a sweet smell, any fragrance is barely perceptible. Leaves are 5 to 8cm long, more or less heart shaped, and shallowly toothed. Flowers 3cm long are almost white. Evergreen.

THUNBERGIA GIBSONII "Golden Glory Vine." This gorgeous creeper from East Africa bears magnificent dazzling, rich orange, 3 to 4cm, flared, tubular flowers, freely produced during most of the warm summer months. A plant in full bloom gives one of the brightest displays amongst all flowers. Excellent as a short creeper over rocks or stumps, and easily trained through wire netting or over brushwood in a warm, sunny spot. Evergreen.

THUNBERGIA GRANDIFLORA "Sky Flower." Vigorous twiner from India with 15cm, heart shaped leaves which overlap to build up a dense profusion of lush green foliage. Once this vine is established, it bears a profusion of 7cm, flaring, tubular, delicate blue flowers in clusters. With little attention will produce freely most of the year, but more particularly from the spring to autumn. Plant in full sun with good drainage. Evergreen.

TRACHELOSPERMUM



"STAR JASMINE"

TRACHELOSPERMUM JASMINOIDES. Pronounced "track-ee-loss-permum," the name is derived from trachelos — neck and sperma — seed. Although not related, a resemblance to jasmine blossom has given rise to the specific and common names. This beautiful vine from Malaysia will dominate your garden in spring and early summer with the delightful fragrance from myriads of little star shaped, white flowers. The plant is strong growing and beautifully foliaged with big, leathery, glossy leaves which reflect sunlight like a mirror. As a climber support is essential. Use heavy cord or wires to lead the vine in the desired direction, and strong wiry stems will develop. Locate where you can take full advantage of the delightful fragrance for which this plant is famous. Use also in containers with small trellis or as ground cover. Full sun or partial shade. A gold and green variegated leaf form called *T. jasminoides variegata* is sometimes available. Apocynaceae. Evergreen.

WISTARIA



Named in honour of Caspar Wistar, 18th century Professor of Anatomy at the University of Pennsylvania, the oriental Wistarias are superbly beautiful vines with great hanging panicles of flowers borne in profusion during spring before the leaves appear. The long lived, twining, woody vine in flower is one of nature's masterpieces. The Wistaria is a plant of bold proportions developing a good sized picturesque trunk.

Once the vine starts to grow, the stems reach great distances, but pinching tip growths gives effective control. Use on pergolas or patio roofs, on trellis or under eaves. Ideal also for training as a standard shrub, either in the garden or containers Wistaria is justly proud of its heavy blooming instincts, and will always provide a magnificent display whichever direction or form it is required to take.

Wistarias are indifferent to soil, but like good drainage and ample moisture during the growth or bloom periods. After plants have established a framework, their size can be controlled by pinching and pruning. Leguminosae. Deciduous.

WISTARIA FLORIBUNDA "Japanese Wistaria." Native to Japan and north China, this outstanding species was one time listed under the name *W. multijuga*. Leaves from 30 to 40cm long are divided into 15 to 19 leaflets. Fragrant, violet or violet blue, pea shaped flowers in clusters like chains up to 45cm long, appear with the new leaves in spring. Flowering period is prolonged by the progressive opening of the flowers toward the tip of each cluster, although there is not the same dramatic display of colour at the one time as with Chinese Wistaria. Best in full sun. Deciduous.

WISTARIA FLORIBUNDA ALBA "White Japanese Wistaria." Flowers are white, tinted lilac on the keel. Racemes or "chains" up to 60cm long. Deciduous.

WISTARIA FLORIBUNDA MACROBOTRYS. Magnificent form with fragrant, lilac tinged, blue purple racemes from 30cm to 1m long. In Japan racemes up to 1.8m have been recorded. Locate to allow for the drop of the long flowering "chains." Deciduous.

WISTARIA FLORIBUNDA ROSEA. Long racemes of pale rose flowers tipped with purple. Deciduous.

WISTARIA MACROSTACHYA "American Wistaria." Native to central United States. A slender climber with foliage divided into nine oval to lance shaped leaflets. Downy racemes 30 to 40cm long carry up to 90 lilac purple flowers. Macrostachya means long or large spikes. Deciduous.

WISTARIA SINENSIS "Chinese Wistaria." First introduced into England in 1816 from a Cantonese garden. It is the species with which most gardeners are familiar, and it is undoubtedly one of the world's showiest climbers. Extremely vigorous grower reaching tremendous proportions if allowed to proceed unchecked. Leaves have nine to thirteen oblong leaflets. Early spring, fragrant mauve or deep lilac 25mm flowers are carried in 20 to 30cm racemes. They open simultaneously before the new leaves appear to provide a breathtaking spectacle of colour. Stems twine in an anti-clockwise direction, and as they become aged and gnarled, are particularly picturesque, adding to the overall charms of this amazing plant. Useful on pergolas, patios, or balconies, balustrades, trellis walls or fences. Can also be trained as a multi-stemmed shrub, standard tree or bonzai. Award of Garden Excellence 1965. Deciduous.

WISTARIA VENUSTA "Silky Wistaria." This Japanese variety is a strong growing climber with its foliage divided into nine to thirteen oval leaflets, covered with conspicuous silky hairs. Individual flowers are very large, white with a touch of yellow, and slightly fragrant. They open all at once in short, heavy racemes, 10 to 15cm long. Blooms profusely as new leaves appear in spring. Venusta means handsome or charming. Deciduous.

COMMON NAMES INDEX

Adam's Needle, Yucca	258	Bronze Flax, Phormium	220	Copper Beech, Fagus	69	Fine Leaf Italian Cypress, Cupressus	54
African Cypress Pine, Widdringtonia	257	Bronze Japanese Maple, Acer	19	Copper Pod, Peltophorum	218	Fire Thorn, Pyracantha	236
African Juniper, Juniperus	195	Buddha's Belly Bamboo, Bambusa	28	Coral Bush, Russelia	243	Firewheel Tree, Stenocarpus	249
African Snowdrop Bush, Royena	243	Bush Almond, Prunus	232	Coral Gum, Lotus	205	Five Finger, Neopanax	214
Akakura, Metrosideros	265	Bushy Yate, Eucalyptus	66	Coral Gum, Eucalyptus	67	Flame Gold Tips, Leucadendron	201
Alaska Spruce, Picea	222	Butcher's Broom, Ruscus	243	Coral Pea, Hardenbergia	263	Flame Pea, Chorizema	46
Albany Bottlebrush, Callistemon	34	Buttercup Tree, Cassia	41	Coral Vine, Antigonon	260	Flame Vine, Pyrostegia	267
Alder, Alnus	23	Butterfly Bush, Buddleia	32	Corkscrew Willow, Salix	244	Flannel Bush, Fremontia	71
Aleppo Pine, Pinus	224	Butter Knife Bush, Cunonia	53	Corkwood, Entelea	61	Flannel Flower, Phylla	221
Allspice, Chimonanthus	45	Button Bush, Berzelia	30	Crab Apple, Malus	208	Flax Leaf Heath Myrtle, Baeckea	27
Alpine Ash, Eucalyptus	65			Cranberry, Myrtus	213	Floss Silk Tree, Chorisia	46
Alpine Mint Bush, Prostanthera	230	Cabbage Tree, Cordyline	49	Cream Fleck Cypress, Chamaecyparis	44	Flowering Almond, Prunus	232
Alpine Wattle, Acacia	18	Cajuput Tree, Melaleuca	210	Cream Fleck Juniper, Juniperus	195	Flowering Apricot, Prunus	232
American Smoke Bush, Cotinus	51	Calico Bush, Kalmia	197	Creeping Juniper, Juniperus	196	Flowering Cherry, Prunus	233
American Sweet Gum, Liquidambar	203	Calico Flower, Aristolochia	260	Creeping Rosemary, Rosmarinus	243	Flowering Currant, Ribes	242
Andorra Juniper, Juniperus	196	Californian Fuchsia, Zauschneria	258	Crepe Myrtle, Lagerstroemia	198	Flowering Cypress, Tamarix	251
Apple Blossom, Weigela	257	Californian Laurel, Umbellularia	255	Crimson Bottlebrush, Callistemon	34	Flowering Peach, Prunus	234
Arbortvitae, Thuja	253	Californian Lilac, Ceanothus	42	Crimson Norway Maple, Acer	20	Flowering Plum, Prunus	234
Argentine Pea, Lathyrus	265	Californian May Bush, Heteromeles	78	Crown of Thorns, Euphorbia	68	Flowering Quince, Chaenomeles	44
Ash, Fraxinus	71	Californian Redwood, Sequoia	247	Cup of Gold, Solandra	267	Forest Cabbage Tree, Cordyline	49
Atlas Cedar, Cedrus	43	Californian Tree Poppy, Romneya	242	Cut Leaf Mint Bush, Prostanthera	230	Fountain Grass, Pennisetum	218
Australian Bluebell, Sollya	267	Camperdown Elm, Ulmus	255	Cut Leaf Weeping Birch, Betula	30	Frangipani, Plumeria	226
Australian Dracaena, Cordyline	49	Campthor Tree, Cinnamomum	46	Cypress, Cupressus	54	Fragrant Snowball, Viburnum	255
Australian Frangipani, Hymenosporum	193	Canary Bird Flower, Crotalaria	53	Cypress Pine, Callitris	34	French Tamarisk, Tamarix	251
Australian Fuchsia Heath, Epacris	61	Canary Island Date Palm, Phoenix	220			Fringe Flower, Loropetalum	205
Australian Geebung, Persoonia	219	Canary Island Ivy, Hedera	264	Darwin Barberry, Berberis	29	Fringe Myrtle, Calytrix	35
Australian Gums, Eucalyptus	64	Canary Island Laurel, Laurus	199	Date Palm, Phoenix	220	Fringed Heath Myrtle, Micromyrtus	212
Australian Honeysuckle, Banksia	28	Canary Island Pine, Pinus	223	David's Maple, Acer	19	Fruit Salad Plant, Monstera	212
Australian Mint Bush, Prostanthera	230	Candle Bark Gum, Eucalyptus	67	Dawn Redwood, Metasequoia	211	Fuchsia Gum, Eucalyptus	65
Australian Rose Apple, Eugenia	67	Canoe Birch, Betula	30	Deep Pink Diosma, Coleonema	47	Fun Shrub, Ochna	216
Australian Rosemary, Westringia	257	Cape Honeysuckle, Tecoma	252	Deer Horn Thuja, Thujopsis	254		
Australian Wattle, Acacia	17	Cape Jasmine, Gardenia	72	Deer Vetch, Lotus	205	Gallangarra Wattle, Acacia	18
Australian Willow, Geijera	72	Caribbean Pine, Pinus	224	Devil's Needle, Agave	21	Garland Flower, Daphne	58
Azores Jasmine, Jasminum	264	Carmel Creeper, Ceanothus	42	Dogwood, Cornus	50	Geraldton Wax Flower, Chamaelucium	45
		Carmine Cherry, Prunus	233	Double Bush Almond, Prunus	232	Germander, Teucrium	252
Bald Cypress, Taxodium	251	Carolina Jessamine, Gelsemium	263	Douglas Fir, Pseudotsuga	235	Ghost Gum, Eucalyptus	66
Balloon Pea, Sutherlandia	250	Castor Oil Plant, Ricinus	242	Dragon Tree, Dracaena	59	Giant Burmese Honeysuckle, Lonicera	265
Bamboo, Bambusa	27	Cat Claw Vine, Doxantha	263	Drooping Sheoke, Casuarina	41	Gold Band Pampas, Cortaderia	51
Banana, Musa	212	Catkin Bush, Garrya	72	Drummond Wattle, Acacia	18	Gold Dust Juniper, Juniperus	196
Barberry, Berberis	29	Caucasian Fir, Abies	17	Duck Plant, Sutherlandia	250	Golden Ash, Fraxinus	71
Bay Laurel, Laurus	199	Cedar, Cedrus	43	Dune Cypress Pine, Callitris	34	Golden Atlas Cedar, Cedrus	43
Bead Tree, Melia	210	Celery Pine, Phyllocladus	221	Dusky Coral Pea, Kennedia	265	Golden Barberry, Berberis	30
Beauty Bush, Kolkwitzia	197	Century Plant, Agave	21	Dutchman's Pipe, Aristolochia	260	Golden Beech, Fagus	69
Bechtel Crab, Malus	208	Chaste Tree, Vitex	257	Dwarf Alberta Spruce, Picea	222	Golden Bells, Forsythia	70
Beech, Fagus	69	Cheal's Weeping Cherry, Prunus	233	Dwarf Bamboo, Sasa	245	Golden Box Elder, Acer	19
Bell Fruited Mallee, Eucalyptus	66	Chenille Honey Myrtle, Melaleuca	210	Dwarf Column Juniper, Juniperus	195	Golden Box Honeysuckle, Lonicera	204
Bentham Cypress, Cupressus	54	Chilean Bell Flower, Lapageria	265	Dwarf Fan Palm, Chamaerops	45	Golden Canadian Juniper, Juniperus	195
Bhutan Cypress, Cupressus	55	Chilean Coral Vine, Berberidopsis	260	Dwarf Flowering Peach, Prunus	234	Golden Chain, Laburnum	198
Birch, Betula	30	Chilean Fire Bush, Embotrium	61	Dwarf Golden Hinoki, Chamaecyparis	45	Golden Chalice, Solandra	267
Bird Catcher Tree, Heimerliodendron	78	Chilean Guava, Myrtus	213	Dwarf Golden Lawson, Chamaecyparis	44	Golden Coliseum Maple, Acer	19
Bird of Paradise, Strelitzia	249	Chilean Jasmine, Mandevilla	265	Dwarf Heavenly Bamboo, Nandina	214	Golden Column Arbortvitae, Thuja	253
Bird of Paradise Tree, Caesalpinia	33	China Berry, Melia	210	Dwarf Japanese Laurel, Eunymus	68	Golden Deodar, Cedrus	43
Black Bamboo, Phyllostachys	221	China Flower, Adenandra	20	Dwarf Japanese Maple, Acer	19	Golden Dogwood, Cornus	50
Black Beech, Nothofagus	215	Chinese Almond, Prunus	232	Dwarf Papyrus, Cyperus	56	Golden Elder, Sambucus	245
Black Eyed Susan Vine, Thunbergia	268	Chinese Apricot, Prunus	232	Dwarf Pomegranate, Punica	236	Golden Elm, Ulmus	255
Black Punga, Cyathea	55	Chinese Beauty Berry, Callicarpa	33	Dwarf Red Flax, Phormium	220	Golden Glory Vine, Thunbergia	268
Black Sheoke, Casuarina	41	Chinese Gooseberry, Actinidia	260	Dwarf Sheoke, Casuarina	41	Golden Glory Wattle, Acacia	18
Bleeding Heart Tree, Homalanthus	80	Chinese Holly Grape, Mahonia	208	Dwarf Variegated Bamboo, Arundinaria	24	Golden Hair, Chrysocoma	46
Blood Banana, Musa	213	Chinese Indigo, Indigofera	194			Golden Hinoki Cypress, Chamaecyparis	45
Blood Flower, Asclepias	25	Chinese Jasmine, Jasminum	264	Early Spiketail, Stachyurus	249	Golden Japanese Laurel, Eunymus	68
Blue Atlas Cedar, Cedrus	43	Chinese Juniper, Juniperus	195	Edging Box, Buxus	33	Golden Japanese Maple, Acer	19
Bluebeard, Caryopteris	40	Chinese Lantern, Abutilon	17	Egyptian Papyrus, Cyperus	56	Golden Monterey Cypress, Cupressus	54
Blueberry, Dianella	58	Chinese Pistache, Pistacia	224	Elm, Ulmus	255	Golden Ninebark, Physocarpus	222
Blue Butterfly Bush, Clerodendrum	47	Chinese Plumbago, Ceratostigma	43	Empress Tree, Paulownia	218	Golden Pfitzer, Juniperus	196
Blue Colorado Spruce, Picea	222	Chinese Poplar, Populus	229	English Box, Buxus	33	Golden Plume Cedar, Cryptomeria	53
Blue Fescue, Festuca	70	Chinese Sacred Bamboo, Nandina	213	English Holly, Ilex	194	Golden Poplar, Populus	229
Blue Heaven, Juniperus	196	Chinese Sweet Gum, Liquidambar	203	English Lavender, Lavandula	200	Golden Privet, Ligustrum	203
Blue Pea, Psoralea	235	Chinese Tallow Tree, Sapium	245	English Yew, Taxus	251	Golden Rain Tree, Koeleruteria	197
Blue Pfitzer, Juniperus	196	Chinese Toon, Cedrela	42	Epaulette Tree, Pterostyrax	236	Golden Rain Wattle, Acacia	18
Blue Spiraea, Caryopteris	40	Chinese Trumpet Vine, Campsis	261	Ethiopian Banana, Ensete	61	Golden Shower Broom, Genista	72
Boobialla, Myoporum	213	Chinese Wing Nut, Pterocarya	235	European Smoke Bush, Cotinus	51	Golden Sycamore, Acer	20
Book Leaf Mallee, Eucalyptus	66	Christmas Berry, Heteromeles	78	Evergreen Ash, Fraxinus	71	Golden Totara, Podocarpus	228
Boston Ivy, Parthenocissus	266	Christmas Box, Sarcococca	245	Evergreen Poplar, Populus	229	Golden Tree Fern, Dicksonia	58
Bottlebrush, Callistemon	34	Christmas Tree, Metrosideros	211			Golden Variegated Lacebark, Hoheria	80
Bower Vine, Pandorea	266	Cigarette Plant, Cuphea	54	Fairy Bamboo, Bambusa	27	Golden Wattle, Acacia	18
Box Elder Maple, Acer	19	Cinnamon Wattle, Acacia	18	False Aralia, Dizygotheca	59	Golden Weeping Willow, Salix	244
Box Honeysuckle, Lonicera	204	Cinquefoil, Potentilla	229	False Cypress, Chamaecyparis	44	Golden Wreath Wattle, Acacia	18
Box Wood, Buxus	33	Claret Ash, Fraxinus	71	False Heather, Cuphea	54	Golden Yew, Taxus	251
Brazilian Coral Tree, Erythrina	64	Climbing Alstroemeria, Bomarea	261	False Jasmine, Gelsemium	263	Golfussia, Strobilanthes	250
Brazilian Flame Bush, Calliandra	33	Climbing Bittersweet, Celastrus	261	False Sisal, Agave	34	Gold Net Honeysuckle, Lonicera	265
Brazilian Glory Pea, Daubentonia	58	Climbing Fig, Ficus	263	Fan Leaf Palm, Trachycarpus	254	Gold Tips, Leucadendron	201
Brazilian Pepper Tree, Schinus	246	Coast Cypress Pine, Callitris	34	Feather Leaf, Phylla	221	Grampians Heath Myrtle, Thryptomene	253
Brazilian Plume Flower, Jacobinia	195	Coffin Juniper, Juniperus	196	Fern Leaf Palm, Trachycarpus	254	Grass Tree, Dracophyllum	60
Breath of Heaven, Diosma	59	Colorado Spruce, Picea	222	Fern Leaf Bamboo, Bambusa	28	Great White Cherry, Prunus	233
Bredasdorp Sugar Bush, Protea	231	Common European Ash, Fraxinus	71	Fern Leaf Heath Myrtle, Baeckea	27	Green Bottlebrush, Callistemon	34
Bridal Veil Broom, Genista	72	Common Juniper, Juniperus	195	Fern Leaf Maple, Acer	19	Green Column Juniper, Juniperus	196
Bridal Wreath, Spiraea	248	Common Rosemary, Rosmarinus	243	Fern Pea, Podocarpus	227	Green Globe Arbortvitae, Thuja	253
Broad Leaf Paperbark, Melaleuca	210	Common Spruce, Picea	222	Fig, Ficus	70	Grey Honey Myrtle, Melaleuca	210
Broad Leaf Scribbly Gum, Eucalyptus	65	Common Yew, Taxus	251	Filbert, Corylus	51	Ground Morning Glory, Convolvulus	263
Brooms, Cytisus	56	Cootamundra Wattle, Acacia	18			Guelder Rose, Viburnum	256
Brooms, Genista	72						

Guinea Flower, Hibbertia	78	Koster's Blue Spruce, Picea	222	N.Z. Kauri, Agathis	21	Purple Irish Heath, Daboecia	56
Guinea Gold Vine, Hibbertia	264	Kowhai, Sophora	248	N.Z. Koromiko, Hebe	77	Purple Lacebark, Hoheria	80
Gungurru, Eucalyptus	64	Kumeraho, Pomaderris	228	N.Z. Kowhai, Sophora	248	Purple Leaved Hazelnut, Corylus	51
				N.Z. Lacebark, Hoheria	80	Purple Passionfruit, Passiflora	266
Harakeke, Phormium	220			N.Z. Mulberry, Entelea	61	Purple Pussy Willow, Salix	244
Hard Shield Fern, Polystichum	228	Lacebark, Hoheria	80	N.Z. Myrtle, Lophomyrtus	204	Purple Rangiora, Brachyglottis	32
Hazelnut, Corylus	51	Lace Leaf Weeping Maple, Acer	20	N.Z. Ngaio, Myoporum	213	Purple Smoke Bush, Cotinus	51
Heart Leaf Flame Pea, Chorizema	46	Lancewood, Pseudopanax	234	N.Z. Oak, Alecrion	22	Purple Weeping Maple, Acer	20
Heath, Erica	62	Lasiandra, Tibouchina	254	N.Z. Patete, Schefflera	245	Pygmy Date Palm, Phoenix	220
Heather, Calluna	35	Laurel, Laurus	199	N.Z. Pepper Tree, Pseudowintera	235	Pyramidal Crab, Malus	209
Heath-like Arbovitae, Thuja	257	Lavender Cotton, Santolina	245	N.Z. Pohutukawa, Metrosideros	211	Pyramid Arbovitae, Thuja	253
Heath Myrtle, Baeckea	27	Lemon Scented Gum, Eucalyptus	65	N.Z. Puka, Meryta	210		
Heath Myrtle, Thryptomene	253	Lemon Verbena, Lippia	203	N.Z. Pukatea, Laurelia	199		
Hedgehog Holly, Ilex	194	Lemonwood, Pittosporum	225	N.Z. Puriri, Vitex	257	Queensland Box, Tristania	254
Hen and Chicken Fern, Asplenium	25	Leper Wattle, Acacia	18	N.Z. Rimu, Dacrydium	57	Queensland Lacebark, Brachychiton	32
Himalayan Maple, Acer	19	Leyland Cypress, Cupressocyparis	54	N.Z. Rock Lily, Arthropodium	24	Queensland Nut, Macadamia	205
Himalayan Strawberry Tree, Cornus	50	Lilac, Syringa	250	N.Z. Tairae, Beilschmiedia	29	Queensland Silver Wattle, Acacia	18
Himalayan White Pine, Pinus	224	Lilly Pilly, Eugenia	67	N.Z. Tawa, Beilschmiedia	29	Queensland Umbrella Tree, Brassaia	32
Holly, Ilex	194	Lily of the Valley Shrub, Leucothoe	202	N.Z. Wharangi, Melicope	210	Queen's Wreath, Antigonon	260
Hollywood Juniper, Juniperus	195	Lily of the Valley Shrub, Pieris	47				
Honey Flower, Lambertia	199	Lily of the Valley Tree, Clethra	23				
Honey Locust, Gleditsia	73	Lion's Ear, Leonotis	200	Oak, Quercus	237	Ramarama, Lophomyrtus	204
Honey Myrtle, Melaleuca	209	Lion's Tail, Leonotis	200	Oldham Bamboo, Bambusa	28	Ram's Horn Willow, Salix	244
Honeysuckle, Lonicera	204	Lisbon Sun Rose, Halimium	76	Oleander, Nerium	214	Red Banana Passion, Passiflora	266
Horizontal Elm, Ulmus	255	Lobster Plant, Beloperone	29	Orange Wattle, Acacia	18	Red Beech, Nothofagus	215
Horoka, Pseudopanax	234	Lombardy Poplar, Populus	229	Orchid Rock Rose, Cistus	47	Redbud, Cercis	43
Horopito, Pseudowintera	235	London Plane, Platanus	226	Orchid Tree, Bauhinia	29	Red Capped Gum, Eucalyptus	65
Horse Chestnut, Aesculus	21	Long Leaved Yellow Wood, Podocarpus	227	Oregon Douglas Fir, Pseudotsuga	235	Red Cluster Berry, Cotoneaster	52
Horse Tail Tree, Casuarina	41			Oregon Grape, Mahonia	207	Red Coliseum Maple, Acer	19
Houhere, Hoheria	80	Madagascar Jasmine, Stephanotis	267	Oriental Plane, Platanus	226	Red Flowered Gum, Eucalyptus	65
Houpara, Pseudopanax	235	Maidenhair Tree, Ginkgo	73	Oriental Red Leaf, Photinia	220	Red Flowered Mallee, Eucalyptus	65
Humming Bird Flower, Zauschneria	258	Makamaka, Ackama	20	Oval Leaf Mint Bush, Prostanthera	230	Red Oak, Quercus	237
Huon Pine, Dacrydium	57	Mako Mako, Aristotelia	24			Red Stemmed Japanese Maple, Acer	20
		Manna Gum, Eucalyptus	66	Pahautea, Libocedrus	262	Red Willow Bottlebrush, Callistemon	34
Illawarra Pine, Callitris	34	Manku, Leptospermum	200	Painted Trumpet, Clytostoma	202	Reinga Lily, Arthropodium	24
Incense Cedar, Calocedrus	35	Maple, Acer	64	Pampas Grass, Cortaderia	51	Rewarewa, Knightia	197
Indian Bean, Catalpa	41	Marri, Eucalyptus	19	Papauma, Griselinia	75	Rice Flower, Pimelia	223
Indian Cedar, Cedrus	43	Mayten Tree, Maytenus	209	Paper Bark, Melaleuca	209	Rice Paper Plant, Tetrapanax	252
Indian Hawthorn, Raphiolepis	237	Mediterranean Palm, Chamaerops	45	Paper Birch, Betula	30	Rice's Wattle, Acacia	18
Indian Lilac, Melia	210	Mexican Blood Flower, Phaedranthus	266	Paper Bush, Edgeworthia	60	River Rose, Bauera	29
Indian Long Leaved Pine, Pinus	224	Mexican Bread Fruit, Monstera	212	Paper Plant, Cyperus	56	Rivers' Copper Beech, Fagus	69
Indian Shot, Canna	39	Mexican Orange Blossom, Choisya	46	Papyrus, Cyperus	55	River Sheoke, Casuarina	41
Inga, Calliandra	33	Mexican Viburnum, Rondeletia	243	Para, Marattia	209	Robin Redbreast Bush, Melaleuca	210
Irish Heath, Daboecia	56	Mexican Wonder Plant, Beschorneria	30	Paraguay Nightshade, Solanum	207	Rock Heath Myrtle, Thryptomene	253
Irish Moss, Arenaria	24	Meyer Juniper, Juniperus	196	Para Para, Heimerliodendron	78	Rock Rose, Cistus	46
Irish Strawberry Tree, Arbutus	24	Miro, Podocarpus	227	Paris Daisy, Euryops	69	Rockspray, Cotoneaster	52
Irish Yew, Taxus	251	Mirror Plant, Coprosma	48	Passionflower, Passiflora	266	Rose Cockade, Leucadendron	201
Italian Jasmine, Jasminum	264	Misty Plum Bush, Iboza	193	Pearl Bush, Exochorda	246	Rose of Sharon, Hibiscus	80
Italian Stone Pine, Pinus	224	Mock Orange, Philadelphus	219	Pepper Tree, Schinus	246	Rose of the West, Eucalyptus	66
Ivy, Hedera	264	Monarch Birch, Betula	30	Persian Lilac, Syringa	251	Rose Mallee, Eucalyptus	67
		Mondo Grass, Ophiopogon	216	Persian Witch Hazel, Parrotia	218	Rosemary, Rosmarinus	243
Jackpine, Pinus	223	Monkey Apple, Eugenia	67	Peruvian Pepper Tree, Schinus	246	Rosemary Barberry, Berberis	29
Japanese Apricot, Prunus	232	Monkey Puzzle, Araucaria	24	Pigeon Berry, Duranta	60	Rosy Jasmine, Jasminum	264
Japanese Aralia, Fatsia	70	Monterey Cypress, Cupressus	54	Pin Cushion Flower, Hakea	76	Rosy Rice Flower, Pimelia	223
Japanese Banana, Musa	213	Monterey Pine, Pinus	224	Pine Oak, Quercus	237	Round Leaf Mint Bush, Prostanthera	230
Japanese Black Pine, Pinus	224	Moreton Bay Fig, Ficus	70	Pine, Pinus	223	Round Leaf Tea Tree, Leptospermum	200
Japanese Cedar, Cryptomeria	53	Mottlecah, Eucalyptus	66	Pineapple Guava, Feijoa	70	Rowan Tree, Sorbus	248
Japanese Crab, Malus	208	Mountain Ash, Sorbus	248	Pineapple Shrub, Puya	236	Rubber Plant, Ficus	70
Japanese Laurel, Aucuba	25	Mountain Beech, Nothofagus	215	Pink Banana Passion, Passiflora	266		
Japanese Loquat, Eriobotrya	63	Mountain Flax, Phormium	220	Pink Coral Pea, Hardenbergia	264	Sacred Flower of the Incas, Cantua	40
Japanese Maple, Acer	19	Mountain Laurel, Kalmia	197	Pink Diosma, Coleonema	267	Sage Leaf Rock Rose, Cistus	47
Japanese Pagoda Tree, Sophora	248	Mountain Pine, Dacrydium	57	Pink Everlasting Flower, Phaenocoma	219	Sago Palm, Cycas	55
Japanese Raisin Tree, Hovenia	192	Mountain Plum Pine, Podocarpus	227	Pink Ironbark, Eucalyptus	67	Sallow Wattle, Acacia	18
Japanese Red Leaf, Photinia	221	Mountain Rose, Antigonon	260	Pink Mint Bush, Prostanthera	230	Salt Cedar, Tamarix	251
Japanese Red Pine, Pinus	224	Mountain Rose, Protea	231	Pink Rice Flower, Pimelia	223	Sandwort, Arenaria	24
Japanese Spurge, Pachysandra	217	Mountain Sheoke, Casuarina	41	Pink Tuft Bush, Phylca	221	Saprae Wood, Widdingtonia	257
Japanese Staunton Vine, Stauntonia	267	Mountain Totara, Podocarpus	228	Pink Tulip Tree, Magnolia	206	Satin Sweet Pea Bush, Podalyria	227
Japanese Umbrella Pine, Sciadopitys	246	Mount Fuji Cherry, Prunus	233	Plane Tree, Platanus	226	Satin Wood, Phebalium	219
Japanese White Birch, Betula	31	Mount Morgan Wattle, Acacia	18	Plantain Lily, Hosta	192	Savage Lancewood, Pseudopanax	234
Japanese Yew, Taxus	252	Mudgee Wattle, Acacia	18	Plume Cedar, Cryptomeria	53	Scarlet Clock Vine, Thunbergia	268
Jasmine, Jasminum	264	Mulberry, Morus	212	Plume Incense Cedar, Libocedrus	202	Scarlet Honey Myrtle, Melaleuca	209
Jelocote Pine, Pinus	224	Mutton Bird Shrub, Senecio	247	Plume Rush, Restio	238	Scarlet Oak, Quercus	237
Joshua Tree, Yucca	258			Pohutukawa, Metrosideros	211	Scented Paperbark, Melaleuca	210
Judas Tree, Cercis	43	Narrow Gold Tips, Leucadendron	201	Poinsettia, Euphorbia	68	Scimitar Shrub, Brachysema	32
Juniper, Juniperus	195	Natal Plum, Carissa	40	Pomegranate, Punica	236	Scotch Elm, Ulmus	255
Juniper Myrtle, Agonis	22	Nemu Tree, Albizzia	22	Pompon Tree, Dais	57	Scots Pine, Pinus	224
		Ngaio, Myoporum	213	Poor Knights Lily, Xeronema	258	Serbian Spruce, Picea	222
Kaffir Lily, Clivia	47	Night Scented Jessamine, Cestrum	44	Port Jackson Fig, Ficus	229	Shad Bush, Amelanchier	23
Kaffir Plum, Harpephyllum	76	Nikau, Rhopalostylis	242	Port St Johns Creeper, Podranea	266	Shoeko, Casuarina	41
Kahikatea, Podocarpus	227	Noble Fir, Abies	17	Port Wine Magnolia, Michelia	212	Shingle Oak, Casuarina	41
Kaikawaka, Libocedrus	202	Nodding Gum, Eucalyptus	66	Potato Vine, Solanum	267	Shower of Gold, Goodia	73
Kangaroo Paw, Anigozanthus	23	Norfolk Island Hibiscus, Lagunaria	198	Powdered Gum, Eucalyptus	66	Shrimp Plant, Beloperone	29
Kanooka, Tristania	254	Norfolk Island Pine, Araucaria	24	Powhihi, Ipomoea	264	Shrubby Yew Pine, Podocarpus	228
Kapuka, Griselinia	75	Norway Maple, Acer	20	Prickly Paperbark, Melaleuca	210	Silk Flower, Protea	231
Karo, Pittosporum	225	N.S.W. Waratah, Telopea	252	Pride of Madeira, Echium	60	Sily Tree, Albizzia	22
Kashmir Cypress, Cupressus	54	N.Z. Beech, Nothofagus	214	Primrose Jasmine, Jasminum	264	Silky Oak, Grevillea	74
Kawaka, Libocedrus	203	N.Z. Broadleaf, Griselinia	75	Princess Flower, Tibouchina	254	Silver Beech, Nothofagus	215
Kermadec Pohutukawa, Metrosideros	211	N.Z. Cabbage Tree, Cordyline	49	Privet, Ligustrum	203	Silver Birch, Betula	30
Keurboom, Virgilia	256	N.Z. Daphne, Pimelia	223	Puawhananga, Clematis	262	Silver Box Elder, Acer	19
Khat, Catha	42	N.Z. Flax, Phormium	220	Puka, Griselinia	75	Silver Dollar Gum, Eucalyptus	65
King Fern, Marattia	209	N.Z. Holly, Olearia	216	Purple Ake Ake, Dodonaea	59	Silver Fern, Cyathea	55
Kingfisher Daisy, Felicia	70	N.Z. Honeysuckle, Knightia	197	Purple Apple Berry, Billiardiera	261	Silver Fir, Abies	17
Kiwi Fruit, Actinidia	260	N.Z. Iris, Libertia	202	Purple Barberry, Berberis	30	Silver Germander, Teucrium	252
Knife Leaf Wattle, Acacia	18	N.Z. Kaka Beak, Clanthus	47	Purple Birch, Betula	31	Silver Holly, Ilex	194
Knot Weed, Polygonum	228	N.Z. Kamahi, Weinmannia	257	Purple Broom, Cytisus	56	Silver Karaka, Corynocarpus	51
Kohokohe, Dysoxylum	60	N.Z. Karaka, Corynocarpus	51	Purple Coral Pea, Hardenbergia	264	Silver Marlock, Eucalyptus	67
Kobuhu, Pittosporum	225			Purple Heart, Setcreasea	247	Silver Pampas Grass, Cortaderia	51

Silver Pine, Dacrydium	57	Swamp Sheoke, Casuarina	41	Turkey Oak, Quercus	237	West Himalayan Spruce, Picea	222
Silver Threads, Calocephalus	35	Swane's Golden Pencil Pine, Cupressus	55	Turutu, Dianella	58	Wharariki, Phormium	220
Silver Tip Arborvitae, Thuja	253	Swan Plant, Asclepias	25			Whau, Entelea	61
Silver Tree, Leucadendron	201	Swan River Myrtle, Hypocalymma	193	Umbrella Grass, Cyperus	56	Wheki Ponga, Dicksonia	58
Silver Vein Creeper, Parthenocissus	266	Swan River Pea Bush, Brachysema	32	Umbrella Pine, Pinus	224	White Birch, Betula	31
Sitka Spruce, Picea	222	Sweet Bay, Laurus	199	Umbrella Tree, Paulownia	218	White Bush Almond, Prunus	232
Sky Flower, Duranta	60	Sweet Gum, Liquidambar	203	Upright Italian Cypress, Cupressus	54	White Coral Pea, Hardenbergia	263
Sky Flower, Thunbergia	268	Sweet Mock Orange, Philadelphus	219	Upright Lawson, Chamaecyparis	44	White Dogwood, Cornus	50
Small Leaf Mirror Plant, Coprosma	48	Sweet Pea Bush, Podalyria	227	Upright Yellow Wood, Podocarpus	227	White Irish Heath, Daboecia	56
Smoke Bush, Cotinus	51	Sweet Shade, Hymenosporum	193			White Peppermint, Eucalyptus	66
Smooth Leaf Variegated Elm, Ulmus	255	Sweet Verbena Tree, Backhousia	27			White Pine, Podocarpus	227
Snail Flower, Grevillea	73	Sweet Wattle, Acacia	18	Variegated Bosberry, Bosea	31	White Poplar, Populus	229
Snail Flower, Phaseolus	266	Swiss Mountain Pine, Pinus	224	Variegated Box, Buxus	33	White Spanish Broom, Cytisus	56
Snake's Beard, Ophiopogon	216	Sycamore Maple, Acer	20	Variegated Danubian Reed, Arundo	25	White Variegated Lacebark, Hoheria	80
Snowball Tree, Viburnum	256	Sydney Christmas Bush, Ceratopetalum	43	Variegated Garland Flower, Daphne	58	White Willow, Salix	244
Snowberry, Symphoricarpos	250	Sydney Golden Wattle, Acacia	18	Variegated Kapuka, Griselinia	75	Wild Germander, Teucrium	252
Snow Drop Tree, Halesia	76			Variegated Karo, Pittosporum	225	Wild Spaniard, Aciphylla	20
Snowflake, Clematis	262			Variegated Lemonwood, Pittosporum	225	Willow, Salix	244
Snowflake Acacia, Calliandra	33			Variegated Para Para, Heimerliodendron	78	Willow Bottlebrush, Callistemon	34
Snowflake Tree, Cussonia	55	Taiwan Cherry, Prunus	233	Variegated Rusty Fig, Ficus	70	Willowmore Cedar, Widdringtonia	257
Snow Gum, Eucalyptus	66	Tanekaha, Phyllocladus	221	Variegated Satin Wood, Phebalium	219	Willow Myrtle, Agonis	22
Snow Myrtle, Lhotskyia	202	Tarama, Aciphylla	20	Veronica, Hebe	77	Willow Peppermint, Eucalyptus	66
Southern Blue Gum, Eucalyptus	64	Tarata, Pittosporum	225	Victorian Waratah, Telopea	252	Windmill Palm, Trachycarpus	254
Southern Cedar, Libocedrus	202	Tasmanian Daisy Bush, Olearia	216	Virgin's Bower, Clematis	262	Wineberry, Aristotelia	24
Spanish Bayonet, Yucca	258	Tasmanian Ngaio, Myoporum	213			Winter Hazel, Corylopsis	51
Spanish Broom, Spartium	248	Tasmanian Snow Gum, Eucalyptus	65	Waratah, Telopea	252	Wintersweet, Chimonanthus	45
Spanish Chestnut, Castanea	41	Taubinu, Podocarpus	228	Water Gum, Tristania	254	Witch Hazel, Hamamelis	76
Spanish Fir, Abies	17	Tea Tree, Leptospermum	200	Waterlily, Nymphaea	215	Wonder Tree, Idesia	194
Spanish Shawl, Schizocentron	246	Tecate Cypress, Cupressus	54	Wax Flower, Eriostemon	63	Wonga Wonga Vine, Pandorea	266
Spear Grass, Aciphylla	20	Thyme Honey Myrtle, Melaleuca	210	Wax Tree, Rhus	242	Wyalong Wattle, Acacia	18
Spear Lily, Doryanthus	59	Titoki, Alectryon	22	Wedding Bells, Deutzia	58	Wych Elm, Ulmus	255
Spider Flower, Grevillea	73	Toa Toa, Phyllocladus	221	Weeping Banyan, Ficus	70		
Spindle Tree, Euonymus	68	Toi, Cordyline	49	Weeping Blossom Peach, Prunus	234	Yellow Birch, Betula	30
Spruce, Picea	222	Totara, Podocarpus	228	Weeping Bottlebrush, Callistemon	34	Yellow Daphne, Edgeworthia	60
Spurge, Euphorbia	68	Tree Bignonia, Catalpa	41	Weeping Cherry, Prunus	233	Yellow Flame of Malaya, Peltophorum	218
Square Fruited Mallee, Eucalyptus	67	Tree Ferns, Cyathea	55	Weeping Copper Beech, Fagus	69	Yellow Flax, Reinwardtia	238
Stag Horn Fern, Platycerium	226	Tree of Heaven, Ailanthus	22	Weeping Crab Apple, Malus	208	Yellow Pohutukawa, Metrosideros	211
Star Jasmine, Trachelospermum	268	Tree Wistaria, Bolusanthus	31	Weeping Elm, Ulmus	255	Yellow Virgilia, Calpurnia	35
Sticky Flower, Orphium	217	Tricolour Beech, Fagus	69	Weeping Golden Ash, Fraxinus	71		
St John's Wort, Hypericum	193	Tricolour Flax, Phormium	220	Weeping Myall, Acacia	18	Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow,	
Stonecrop, Sedum	246	Tricolour Maple, Acer	20	Weeping Rosebud Cherry, Prunus	233	Bruntfelsia	32
Sugar Bush, Protea	232	Tricolour Privet, Ligustrum	203	West Australian Coral Pea, Hardenbergia	263	Yew, Taxus	251
Sumach, Rhus	242	Trident Maple, Acer	19	Western Red Cedar, Thuja	253	Young's Golden Juniper, Juniperus	195
Sunburst Locust, Gleditsia	73	Tulip Tree, Liriodendron	204			Young's Weeping Birch, Betula	31
Swamp Brush Myrtle, Beaufortia	29	Tupelo, Nyssa	216				
Swamp Cypress, Taxodium	251						

How to plant Container-grown, Balled or Bare Root Trees or Shrubs

1 Selection



Any amount of skill in planting and aftercare is not always followed by success. Choosing the right plant for your locality is the first important step. Besides deciding whether you need plants tolerant of exposure to sun, wind, salt or frost, think also of soil texture and drainage, rate of growth, ultimate size and shape. This Handbook is designed to make the choice of plants for your garden an interesting and enjoyable task.

2 Soil Preparation



Thoroughly cultivate topsoil to a depth of 30 to 45cm and break up subsoil without bringing to the surface. Mix peat moss, sand or compost with heavy soils to improve texture. Peat moss added to light soil has a cooling effect, provides much needed fibre and improves moisture retention.

Larger areas are best dug over or rotary hoed completely to an even depth. Fertilizer is best applied after planting.

If your ground is too wet for easy working, wait for more favourable conditions.

3 Drainage



"WET FEET" is one of the main causes of plant failure, if this is likely to be a problem, some form of drainage is necessary, particularly in the case of isolated planting holes in heavy soils, as these tend to act as "pockets" where water collects.

A series of straight lines radiating from the planting hole cut with the full depth of the spade will not unduly disturb areas of lawn or garden, but will permit water to disperse into surrounding soil.

4 Pre-soaking Important



Whether your plant is balled, container grown, or wrapped in peat, sawdust or straw, its roots are probably too dry for safe transplanting. Submerge the roots completely in water for five minutes or at least until all bubbles stop rising. Allow time to drain before removing wrapping or containers.

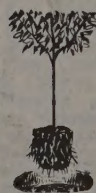
5 Remove Containers



PLASTIC BAGS, CANS OR POTS MUST BE REMOVED prior to planting without disturbance of the root ball. Plastic bags are easily cut away with scissors.

Plants in solid containers can be turned upside down and the rim of the container gently tapped on a post. Hessian may be removed, but not when young roots are growing strongly through it. If this is the case, cut twine and pull the hessian away from around the stem. It will soon rot away after planting.

6 Don't disturb the roots



Some plants don't mind, but as a general rule when planting do not break up the root ball, or disturb the roots of any balled or container grown plant apart from removing containers or hessian.

Gently straighten out any roots which obviously have been spiralling around the container, but disturb as little as possible.

Deciduous species in their dormant winter state are lifted from the nursery without soil. The protective material around their roots must be removed at planting time. Don't let the roots dry out.

7 Staking



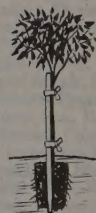
Staking is important and helps in three ways. It straightens up bent stems and keeps them straight, it protects stems and branches from wind damage, and stops the movement that breaks off new roots just forming.

Stakes are best placed in position before planting to prevent root damage.

Some form of flexible tie material is recommended, old nylon stockings are ideal. Inspect regularly and adjust to prevent strangling.

Remove labels from main stems, and either replace on a lower twig, on the stake, or date and store for future reference.

8 Planting



IT IS WRONG TO PLANT TOO DEEPLY.

The top of the root ball of container grown or balled species must be not more than 3cm below the surface of your garden soil.

Plant deciduous species such as fruit trees and roses when in their dormant state, at the same level as they have been in the nursery, which is clearly indicated by soil marks on the stem. Tread soil in firmly around roots but leave the surface loose.

9 Feeding



Avoid excessive feeding at planting time. While fertilizer could be incorporated into the soil before planting, the safest general rule is to scatter two handfuls of a balanced fertiliser on top of the soil after planting.

By the time this reaches the roots, it will be in soluble form and easily taken up by the plant. Liquid foliar feeding at planting time is also very beneficial.

10 Watering



Water each plant thoroughly after planting, making certain that moisture has penetrated to the full depth of the root ball during dry weather. Initial watering will settle the soil around your plants and carry fertiliser to the roots.

Regular thorough soakings are vital during continued dry weather. Light surface hosing is of little value when soil conditions are dry.

11 Mulching



Mulching with a 6 to 7cm layer of peat moss around your plants will act as an insulator, prevent evaporation of moisture, and keep roots at an even temperature. It also stops the soil surface from "caking" and controls weed growth. It makes your garden look good too. Be sure to soak the ground before mulching, and thoroughly moisten peat moss after applying.

Mulching is particularly beneficial to plants such as Rhododendrons, Camellias, Azaleas, Ericas, Daphnes.

12 Pruning



It is most important that fruit trees and roses are pruned at planting time or soon after.

If they appear to have been cut back when purchased, this may have been for convenience of handling, and further pruning is most probably necessary.

Apart from any obvious shaping, evergreens require no pruning at planting time.

Flowering shrubs which bloom on current season's growth such as Podalyria, Cassia, brooms, etc., need cutting back by at least one third immediately after flowering. This will encourage, strong, healthy, compact growth and maximum bloom next year.

METRIC CONVERSIONS

Metres	1			2			3			4				
	.5			.5			.5			.5				
Feet	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

Metres	6				7				8				9			
	.5				.5				.5				.5			
Feet	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		

Metres	10			11			12			13				
	.5			.5			.5			.5				
Feet	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45

Metres	15				16				17				18			
	.5				.5				.5				.5			
Feet	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60		

